

C/415/3/96-3P

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

विदेश मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Div.)
नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

फाइल नं०

File No.

C/415/3/96-3P

खण्ड

VOLUME

Corr: pages 1 to 338

द्विपक्षियां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

Total 338

विषय
Subject

Ashes of Netaji Subhas
Bose

Declassified

पिछले हवाले
Previous Reference

बाद के हवाले
Later Reference

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)
ज्योतिषी (Jyotish)
विदेश मंत्रालय
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Keep 28/12/15

C/551/12/93-CP



DS(EA)

1



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
(PUBLIC-I SECTION)
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI - 110004

Sl.No.: P1/E/1504140066

Date: 15 Apr 2014

Enclosed please find for appropriate attention a petition addressed to the President of India, which is self explanatory.

Action taken on the petition may please be communicated to the petitioner directly under intimation to this Secretariat.

(Chirabrata Sarkar)
Under Secretary

To,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block New Delhi
110001

Copy to:

Shri SURAJIT DASGUPTA

25/1, GURUPRASAD CHOUDHURY LANE
KOLKATA

WEST BENGAL-

You are further requested to
liaise with the aforementioned
addressee directly for further
information in the matter.

(Chirabrata Sarkar)

You may use website <http://helpline.rb.nic.in> for submitting your request/grievance online.

DS(EA/L)
8/5/14
solus - Any previous info?

To

Sri Pranab Mukherjee,

His Excellency the President of India,

Rastrapati Bhavan, New Delhi-110004

(2)

(13)

15/04/2016
15/04/2016

Sir,

We the undersigned representatives of Netaji Charcha Kendra and Jayasree foundation of Kolkata have learnt from a PTI circulated news published on 14th March in the leading dailies of India that one 'Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan Foundation' has appealed to you and the Prime Minister of India for bringing the alleged ashes of Netaji from Renkoji temple of Japan to India. Such an appeal is based on the notion of Netaji's alleged death in an alleged plane crash at Taihoku airport on 18th August '45. We would like to draw your attention to only a few of the numerous documents that conclusively nullify this story. Government's official admission to the non-availability of any irrefutable proof of the crash and the alleged death may be found highly instructive in this context.

The Government of Taiwan officially informed Mukherjee Commission that there had not been any such plane crash from 14th August '45 to 25th October '45 at Matsuoma airport [Taihoku airport]. Therefore, the question of Netaji's alleged death in the plane crash of 18th August 1945 becomes absolutely irrelevant. The Commission rubbished the crash story accordingly but, the Govt. of India, it deludes one why, refused to discard the fake story of the plane crash and the alleged death.

A senior advocate of Calcutta High Court Sri Rudrajyoti Bhattacharjee served a notice on the Govt. of India demanding an explanation as to why a publication of the Parliament carried a reference to 18th August '45 as the date of Netaji's death. Kalpana Sharma, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat stated in her letter, in response, that there was no irrefutable proof of Netaji's alleged death in the alleged air crash of 18th August 1945 as announced by Tokyo Radio.

A RTI activist OF Gurgaon Chandrachur Ghosh in his letter dated 17th October 2011 to MEA sought [under RTI] confirmation of certain information supplied by Sugata Bose in his book entitled 'His Majesty's opponent'. Bose says in this book that Anand j. Murti, nephew of Ram Murti in an affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo. referred to a portion of the so called ashes of Netaji hid by Ram Murti at his place as a matter of extra caution. As stated by Sugata Bose the said ashes had already been brought to India in March 2006 in consultation with Anita with the knowledge of the Prime Minister of India. Sri Sudhir Vyas, Secretary, Appellate authority, RTI on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs in his letter to Sri Ghosh dated 18th November, 2011 denied having any knowledge of the said ashes and said that Government for the self same reason was not in a position to make any comment on the ashes kept in the Renkoji Temple. Attestation here, Vyas pointed out, was meant for authentication of the identity of the person signing the affidavit. Indian Mission in Tokyo did not go into the content of the affidavit. Nevertheless, Government's inability to make any comment on the alleged ashes of Renkoji temple makes the appeal for bringing the same to India as Netaji's ashes all the more absurd. Subhas Chandra Bose Memorial Indo Japanese Foundation has not yet produced a single document which can invalidate official announcement of the Government of Taiwan, Mukherjee commission's verdict against the crash story and Government's admission to the non- availability of irrefutable proof of the alleged crash and the alleged death. We

150050
9/4/04

sincerely hope that Your Excellency would not entertain the appeal of the said Indo Japanese Foundation which divorced from facts is speculative per excellence.

③

Yours faithfully,

Rudrajyoti Bhattacharjee

Rudrajyoti Bhattacharjee

~~Senior~~ Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

Madhusudan Pal

Dr. Madhusudan Pal,

Cardio thoracic surgeon,

Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta.

Surajit Dasgupta

Surajit Dasgupta,

25/1, Guruprasad Choudhury lane, Kolkata.

Gautam Das Gupta

Gautam Dasgupta,

25/1, Guruprasad Choudhury lane Kolkata.

Tarun Kumar Mukherjee

Tarun Kumar Mukherjee,

2/1, Brindaban Mallik First Lane, Kolkata

भारतीय डाक



SP-POD To: DELHI Hub

EW278479275IN

Counter No:1,OP-Code:07

#####

Amount:Rs51.00

#####

Wt:20grams,03/04/2014 12:40

From:BEADON STREET POSTOFFICE <700006>

DelvryTo:NEW DELHI<110004>



(4)

SPEED POST WITH A/D

To
Sri Pranab Mukherjee,
His Excellency the President of India,
Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi-110004

From: Surajit Dasgupta,
On behalf of Netaji Charchakendra
and Jayasree Foundation of Kolkata
25/1 Guruprasad Chowdhury Lane,
Kolkata-700006



9

The Statesman
04-04-2003

Cloud over Netaji death papers

Statesman News Service

KOLKATA, April 3. — There is confusion over the death certificate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose issued by a Japanese doctor and it is too early to draw any conclusion over the matter. And the Centre is not cooperating with the Commission probing the disappearance of Netaji, too. These were stated by Mr Justice Mukherjee, chairman of the Justice Mukherjee Commission probing the alleged disappearance of Netaji in 1945.

"We are asking for documentary evidence of the death certificate issued by a Japanese doctor mentioning the name Chandra Bose. The

doctor claimed that the certificate was issued for Netaji," he said, but added that "nothing can be said at this point of time". Mr Justice Mukherjee criticised the Central government for not co-operating with the commission. "The inaction of the Centre has made things difficult for the commission", he said.

The commission's recent status report was sent to the Centre for seeking reply in the form of an affidavit which should be forwarded by someone not below the rank of joint sec-



retary. But, Mr Justice Mukherjee said, "They have sent responses signed by a duty officer. This is how the commission is being treated". The commission had also approached the British government which failed to provide documents related to Netaji's life. "They say they do not have any document. How is that possible," asked Mr Justice Mukherjee.

Mr Bijoy Nag, a witness appearing today before the commission, claimed that he met 'Netaji' several times at Purani Basti and Ayodhya between 1970 and 1977. "I used to stay there

for at least a week during my visits. Netaji used to discuss both national and international politics, art and poetry during his interactions with me," said Mr Nag, who is partner of a publishing house which has published several books on Netaji. When asked by Mr Justice Mukherjee whether he saw 'Netaji', Mr Nag responded: "There was an embargo on looking at him and only children were allowed to see him". Asked what made him to believe that the person was Netaji Mr Nag said: "He spoke about certain issues and events of Netaji's early life which could not have been known to anyone other than Netaji". Mr Nag, however, said that he lost contact with the person he believed was Netaji after September 1985.

7
The statesman
04-4-2003

Cloud over Netaji death papers

Statesman News Service

KOLKATA, April 3. — There is confusion over the death certificate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose issued by a Japanese doctor and it is too early to draw any conclusion over the matter. And the Centre is not co-operating with the Commission probing the disappearance of Netaji, too. These were stated by Mr Justice Mukherjee, chairman of the Justice Mukherjee Commission probing the alleged disappearance of Netaji in 1945.

"We are asking for documentary evidence of the death certificate issued by a Japanese doctor mentioning the name Chandra Bose. The

doctor claimed that the certificate was issued for Netaji," he said, but added that "nothing can be said at this point of time". Mr Justice Mukherjee criticised the Central government for not co-operating with the commission.

"The inaction of the Centre has made things difficult for the commission", he said.

The commission's recent status report was sent to the Centre for seeking reply in the form of an affidavit which should be forwarded by someone not below the rank of joint sec-



retary. But, Mr Justice Mukherjee said, "They have sent responses signed by a duty officer. This is how the commission is being treated". The commission had also approached the British government which failed to provide documents related to Netaji's life. "They say they do not have any document. How is that possible," asked Mr Justice Mukherjee.

Mr Bijoy Nag, a witness appearing today before the commission, claimed that he met 'Netaji' several times at Purani Basti and Ayodhya between 1970 and 1977. "I used to stay there

for at least a week during my visits. Netaji used to discuss both national and international politics, art and poetry during his interactions with me," said Mr Nag, who is partner of a publishing house which has published several books on Netaji. When asked by Mr Justice Mukherjee whether he saw 'Netaji', Mr Nag responded: "There was an embargo on looking at him and only children were allowed to see him". Asked what made him to believe that the person was Netaji Mr Nag said: "He spoke about certain issues and events of Netaji's early life which could not have been known to anyone other than Netaji". Mr Nag, however, said that he lost contact with the person he believed was Netaji after September 1985.

23-1-86

8

DEATH OF BOSE

Let's Test The Rhetoric

By RAVINDRA KUMAR

IN a country where talk counts more than action, specially in an election year, it is perhaps not surprising that the debate on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death continues to be flogged. Amplify that quality a few times and you will find yourself in Calcutta, where the Forward Bloc wants everyone's attention to be taken up by yet another commission of enquiry to decide if Bose is alive or dead.

At a recent press conference, the Forward Bloc circulated a 14-page note titled "An Analysis of Dr Yoshimi's Evidence". The note was aimed at controverting Dr Taneyoshi Yoshimi's interview published in this newspaper, where the doctor who attended on Bose after the air crash of 1945 said he was certain the Indian leader had died.

BASICS

The note was accompanied by nearly as wordy a foreword spelling out the Forward Bloc's position in the matter. Distilled to the basics, that position seems simple enough — Bose is not dead; if he is dead, he did not die in the air-crash; if he died in the air-crash, he was not cremated; if he was cremated, there were no ashes; if there were ashes, they are not at the Renko-ji temple in Tokyo; if they are at the Renko-ji temple, they should not be subjected to DNA testing. But, says the Forward Bloc, there must be another commission of enquiry to arrive at the truth.

Included in the foreword is this gem: "The evidence, records and/or documents referred to by Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai and the present Government can in no way be regarded as conclusive unless they are considered by an Enquiry Commission on the basis of a proper investigative inquiry. The opinion of members of Netaji's family cannot be a decisive factor in this regard." An investigative inquiry? Readers will be excused for thinking the demand pertains to the Purulia air-drop of 1995, and not the Taihoku air crash of 1945, but has the Forward Bloc lost its marbles? And if the opinion of Netaji's family is not to be the decisive factor, what is to be the decisive factor?

Taking the most charitable view of the Forward Bloc position, let us concede for the moment that there are some ashes, not necessarily Netaji's, contained in an urn in Tokyo. Available, and offered for the purpose, are facilities in the United States and Britain that

can determine through DNA testing if the remains are those of Netaji or not. If they are or aren't Netaji's ashes, the issue is settled. If the test proves inconclusive, we are back where we began, and certainly no worse off.

Which reasonable person or party can argue against this? But the Forward Bloc does. This can only lead to the suspicion that the party prefers unsolved mysteries to empiricism. If that is the case, the motive can only be political profit.

This is what the Forward Bloc says: "People of India will have doubts about the neutrality of the DNA test committee since the impartiality of the CBI, countries like U.K. and USA and members of Netaji's family is hardly trustworthy due to their existing bias in this regard." It's bad enough the Forward Bloc is arrogant enough to believe it speaks for the "people of India" when its presence is confined to one of the country's many States. What is worse is that the party sees now a global conspiracy to establish that Netaji is dead.

The trouble with parties like the Forward Bloc, which rely more on form than on substance, is that they cannot be made to see reason. Officialese has it that they are an "important constituent" of the Left Front. So they have the potential to be disruptive. They can mobilize a crowd, call a strike or a bandh, throw life out of gear and hold up work. Like a child who continues to cry even after getting his way, they can be a nuisance.

COMPULSIONS

But because they are an "important constituent" of the ruling Front, they cannot be called a nuisance. They must, at least publicly, be treated deferentially. Political compulsions may force Mr Jyoti Basu to accept this position, but that is not reason enough for the rest of us to sit quietly while this charade is played out. It is certainly not reason enough for the nation to consider appointing another expensive commission of enquiry.

What is the Forward Bloc's position? That Netaji's death has not been established. That there are inconsistencies in the testimony of several key witnesses — principally Dr Yoshimi. That the Khosla Commission came to his "rescue" when his testimony was being recorded. That Dr Yoshimi said one thing to the commission and another in the interview published in this news-

paper last month. That Dr Yoshimi was confused about the time Netaji was brought to hospital, about his condition on admission and about the treatment administered.

With respect to Netaji's memory, there are some unpleasant truths that the Forward Bloc must come to grips with. The plane crash in Taiwan took place three days after Japan had surrendered, and a few days after bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Netaji was important to the Japanese war effort, but the war had ended. It is doubtful if a doctor of a vanquished army at a provincial outpost would have meticulously recorded the details of Netaji's death in anticipation of being summoned more than a decade later before commissions of enquiry.

DOUBTFUL

It is even more doubtful that he would have countenanced an India free from British rule emerging more legalistic than its former master and spawning parties such as the Forward Bloc. As the Americans would say, let's give poor Dr Yoshimi a break.

There is another red herring the Forward Bloc would like to have the nation chase. And that is a press conference by the Asiatic Society where scholars stated they had found documents hinting at the existence of Netaji in Russia after August 1945. Is a request by the Government of India asking the Russian Government for a statement on the subject enough? No, says the Bloc, it is "based on malafide intentions". The Russians should instead allow scholars to go through material in KGB files, it says, knowing well that the last thing a sovereign government would consider is allowing foreigners access to intelligence files. So welcome to the club, now the Russians, like the Americans, the British, the Japanese and the CBI, are suspect.

It is time for this barrage of innuendo to end. Perhaps the Forward Bloc is comfortable in that surreal world where Netaji emerges in the Soviet Union, as a trade union leader in China, as a sadhu in the North-east or as a priest at Nehru's cremation. Not everyone else is. If there is a way to establish the truth, through a DNA test, let us grab it and ensure that a man whose memory deserves better is allowed to take his place in the Indian pantheon.

Sh P

U.S. back to diplomacy in Haiti

by Martin Sieff
and Ben Barber
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Military leaders pressed to leave

The Clinton administration, hoping to avoid an invasion of Haiti, has renewed contacts with political leaders there in efforts to get the military regime to step down.

Junta leader Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras spent three hours Monday speaking with a senior U.S. congressman with close links to President Clinton, apparently in another U.S. bid to get the general to leave without American military intervention.

And an adviser to deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide charged that the Clinton administration was trying to forge a Haitian political coalition that would tie Mr. Aristide's hands when he returned home.

"The time of negotiations are over. We cannot wait a long time," U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager told reporters in the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince.

"The ultimatum is the 14 U.S. naval ships outside Port-au-Prince and 3,000 Marines," Mr. Schrager said in some of the toughest talk yet by a U.S. official.

Rep. Bill Richardson, New Mexico Democrat, met with Gen. Cedras over a three-hour dinner Monday night in Port-au-Prince. Mr. Schrager said that if Gen. Cedras believed the White House and Congress were divided about Haiti, Mr. Richardson "put those illusions to rest."

"It is important to emphasize

these were not negotiations," he said. "The negotiation process is over. All that we're discussing, if we're discussing anything at all, are the modalities of the general's departure."

It marked the Haitian ruler's first meeting with a senior U.S. official or political leader since he met with Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut Democrat, in March. Gen. Cedras refused to meet with Mr. Richardson when he visited Haiti six weeks ago.

Mr. Richardson's office said he did not carry any messages from the president.

The Clinton administration is committed to restoring Mr. Aristide, who won 67 percent of the vote in free elections in November 1990. He was overthrown in September 1991. But Mr. Aristide's

see HAITI, page A8

HAITI

From page A1

supporters say Washington is trying to tie Mr. Aristide's hands politically.

Burton V. Wides, Mr. Aristide's attorney, said the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Lacey Swing, has met with junta supporters and other Haitian leaders the past two months in an effort to forge a coalition to limit Mr. Aristide's power.

"They discussed how to set up a center coalition that will be a check on Aristide's political power," Mr. Wides said.

There appears to be a precedent for U.S.-inspired coalition building.

National Security Adviser Anthony Lake said at a luncheon yesterday that the United States made previous, unsuccessful efforts to create a moderate bloc in alliance with Mr. Aristide.

"We... hoped that... we could put together a political coalition in Port-au-Prince" between Aristide supporters and people acceptable to the military and the elite, Mr. Lake said. "We needed to test" that approach, he said, but "it didn't work."

He did not elaborate.

An administration official said he could not confirm or deny that such meetings had been held, but if they had been held, they were

"fully consistent with our efforts to maintain contacts with all sectors of Haitian society."

The meetings were held, Mr. Wides said, on May 30 and June 14. The Haitian leaders involved included Marc Bazin, Remy Joseph and Frantz Robert Monde, he said.

Mr. Bazin was prime minister from 1992 to 1993 in the Cedras government. He was supported by the Bush administration against Mr. Aristide in the 1990 elections and got 15 percent of the vote.

Mr. Joseph was a Cabinet minister under the brutal dictatorship of Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who ruled Haiti from 1957 to 1971, and his son Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, who ruled from 1971 to 1986.

Mr. Monde, head of the Chamber of Deputies, the Haitian parliament, was a member of the Tonton Macoutes, the Duvaliers' feared, paramilitary killers. He is now an ally of Col. Joseph Michel Francois, Port-au-Prince police chief and one of the top three junta members.

U.S. sources said that if such meetings were held, they were part of routine diplomatic procedures.

A former U.S. diplomat, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said such meetings were prudent and necessary to defuse future conflict in Haiti.

One U.S. expert generally sym-

pathetic to Mr. Aristide said such meetings could mean Washington is trying to create a "corridor sanitaire," or political buffer zone of a U.S.-supported moderate bloc that would prevent Mr. Aristide from carrying out his more extreme reforms.

In a luncheon address to the Overseas Writers Club, Mr. Lak said putting together a political coalition of U.S. support for the invasion of Haiti is more difficult than for the 1983 invasion of Grenada.

"The world has changed," he said. "Except in the years immediately after Vietnam, it was easier to get support for the use of force because of the Cold War. For example, in Grenada the nature of the debate was simple."

In other developments:

• El Salvador and Honduras said yesterday they will not participate in a multinational force to help restore democracy in Haiti if the United States throws out Haiti's army leaders with an invasion.

• In Port-au-Prince, police raided an opposition coalition's offices and rounded up activists to prevent them from meeting.

• In Miami, the Coast Guard said the flood of boat people fleeing Haiti has slowed to a trickle with only about 200 intercepted by U.S. ships in the past four days.

• This article is based in part on wire service reports.

6

Netaji diehards drum it into Pranab with bamboo sticks

Sudhir K Singh

Calcutta

PANDEMONIUM BROKE out during the 100th birth centenary celebrations of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Calcutta on Tuesday when an unruly mob, waving flags (showing a tiger with the words 'Azad Hind' scrawled over), invaded the venue while Union Minister Pranab Mukherjee was delivering the key address.

Shouting slogans "Aamader sardar Netaji (our leader is Netaji)", they demanded that the Minister immediately withdraw references to Netaji as "dead".

In the scuffle that followed, a desperado clambered on to the stage, and lunged menacingly towards an alarmed Mr Mukherjee, but was pushed off the podium by an armed commando on guard.

(According to agencies, some of the people, armed with bamboo sticks, climbed on the dais and tried to attack Mr Mukherjee leading to chaos at the function. Mr Mukherjee had a narrow escape, thanks to timely intervention by the guards.)

The incident occurred at the Netaji Research Bureau in south Calcutta around 12.15 pm after West Bengal Governor Raghunath Reddy and other dignitaries, including former INA members like Col. R M Arshad, Col. G S Dhillon, and Brig. Janaky Athinappan, had delivered their panegyrics.

Speaking in Bangla, Mr Mukherjee stressed that no movement for the betterment of the country could be launched without a reference to Netaji's ideals. "His thoughts are relevant even 40 years after his death (mrityu)." Barely had this sentence been uttered that a mob of

about 75 people (led by a frenzied middle-aged man clad in saffron) ran from the rear towards the podium. Wildly gesticulating, they hollered: "Pranab babu, take back your description of Netaji as dead. Aamader sardar Netaji! Meeting hote debo na! Bande Matram! Bande Matram!"

A dazed Mr Mukherjee tried to pacify the crowd by saying that they had a right to believe Netaji was alive, but when his words went unheeded, he departed in a huff.

The altercation continued for half-an-hour with a couple of police officials and dignitaries trying to mollify the saffron-clad leader (who later identified himself as Swami Shri Shri Anand Bharati, head of the hitherto unknown Azad Hind's eastern unit).

In reply to pleas to allow the meeting to continue, the swami yelled: "How can we allow this

Continued on Page 6, Col 1

Pranab attacked

From Page 1

meeting to continue when members of Netaji's own family had not only married him off, but also declared him dead?" Someone requested him to let Col. Lakshmi Sehgal deliver his speech. "Who is Col. Sehgal? We don't know any Col. Sehgal," he growled, even as Netaji's former colleague was heard muttering, "they are disgracing his name."

It was after considerable persuasion that the crowd left, and the meeting continued.

Swami Anand Bharati later told the few newsmen present at the spot that the Azad Hind — whose "lakhs" of supporters regarded Netaji as their leader) — had its eastern region headquarters at Kanthi in Midnapore. He said it was in 1988 that they had petitioned Dr Sisir Bose, Netaji's nephew, and chairman of the Netaji Research Bureau, to debar Netaji's "supposed" daughter Anita Pfaff, and wife Emilia Schenkel to enter the bureau's premises. But the plea was ignored. A delirious supporter brandished a black and white photograph which showed a Netaji look-alike placing a wreath at Nehru's funeral in 1964. "Doesn't it prove, he was

alive."

The swami alleged that the Indian Government had committed a massive fraud on the people by suppressing the documents in the Russian archives which established Netaji was alive in 1947. "What do Sisir Bose and Co. know about Netaji? I know everything about his whereabouts in the last 40 years, and will reveal it in good time."

The swami said India's independence in 1947 was a sham. "Otherwise how was Lord Mountbatten governor-general till 1948?"

Many members in the audience felt the ugly incident had been masterminded by the State Forward Bloc, with the non-descript Azad Hind acting as a front. Two years ago, the Bloc's supporters had burnt thousands of copies of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* for carrying a weekend cover story on Netaji's married life. Some also suspected the hand of the fascist 'Amra Bangali'.

But assistant secretary of the organisation's Calcutta wing Keshav Das told *The Pioneer* they had only handed over a memorandum to Dr Sisir Bose protesting the reference to Netaji as dead. "We weren't involved," he said.

Sh-P

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name : _____

Father's Name : _____

Age (with date of birth) : -----

Address (Residential) : -----

Name of the Deptt/
Public under-taking
where employed with
designation. : -----

Name of the Nominee : -----

Relation : -----

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

Certificate :

Certified that Shri _____ is an
employee of the Government of India belonging to the Indian Foreign
Service.

Employer's Signature with
Designation and stamp.

12



सत्यमेव जयते

To: Addl. Secy to EAM

With the Compliments of the

Deputy Chief of Mission,

Embassy of India, Tokyo

(कृष्ण कुमार)

(KRISHAN KUMAR)

प्रथम सचिव

First Secretary

भारत का राजदूतावास

Embassy of India

टोकियो

TOKYO

EMBASSY OF INDIA

2-11 Kudan-minami 2-Chome

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Telephone No,

(03)-3262-2391-7

(seven lines)

2371

29-1

Sh P

(signature)

29-1

Asahi Shimbun (Evening) December 7, 1995

Ashes of Chandra Bose may return to his mother country:
(By Usanai in New Delhi)

As a top leader of freedom struggle in India, Chandra Bose fought against the UK during W.W. II in alliance with Japan. He was killed in an air crash and his ashes have been kept at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. Unlike previous governments, the present government of India (and leaders), such as Foreign Minister Mukherjee, has become more positive about the return of Bose's ashes to his mother country in 1996 marking his birth centenary.

Born in bengal, Bose was a senior leader of the Congress. His radical campaign for armed struggle against UK, aroused keen opposition from Mahatma Gandhi and other freedom fighters. He tried to achieve goal of winning independence in alliance with Japan. However, on August 18, 1945 he was killed in a plane crash in Taipei.

In India, there are many people who have not believed his death. "We want to get scientific proof that the ashes kept in Tokyo are those of Bose's, putting the ashes and teeth through a DNA test", said the relative of Bose.

.....

チャンドラ・ボース 東京に眠る遺骨、故国に

【ニューデリー7日】宇佐、渡雄
憲インドの独立運動の指導者で
第二次大戦中に日本軍とともにイ
ンパール作戦などで英領と戦い、
敗戦後に飛行機事故で死んだ
チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨の意
骨が東京都杉並区の蓮光寺に安置
してある。来年がボース生誕100
にあたるため、ムカルジ外相を
はじめインド政府は、異例に半世
紀以上も眠る遺骨を故国に連れ帰
りたい、とこれまでの歴代政府に
なかった意欲を見せている。



から独立を勝ち取る運動がカン
ジラにいられた。日本軍の方
を借りて独立を果たそうとした。
一九四五年八月十八日、台北から
ソ連へ亡命するため大連に飛ぼう
とした際、搭乗機が離陸直後に墜
落し死した。

遺骨は何度か返還の時があった
が、インド国内では、ボース生存
説を信じる人が多く、返還に反対
が強かった。ボースの親類は、
一遺骨の術をDNA鑑定し、ボ
ース本人であることを科学的に証明
したい。そのうえで国民に納付し
てもらうことに決めているとい
う。

インド独立運動の指導者／生誕100年でインド政府が意欲

享月

日

第期

星期

(夕刊)

1995年(平成7年)12月7日

The Times of India
1-2-1996

(29)

Ex-diplomat gives deadpan account of Bose's death

By Swadesh Deroy

TOKYO, January 31.

A retired Japanese diplomat has tried to put at rest the controversy surrounding Subhas Chandra Bose's death by giving a deadpan account of Netaji's death in his book *Kaleidoscope of India*. Tomoji Muto's account on the INA leader's debated demise is based on evidences of 40 witnesses given before an enquiry committee sent here 40 years ago from New Delhi.

Muto, 65, who spent nearly 19 years in India between 1957 and 1993, last serving as Japan's consul general in Bombay, says the three-member Indian enquiry committee had "accepted the account of circumstances of Subhas Bose's death in the August 18, 1945 aircrash at Taipei, Taiwan."

Piecing together what the witnesses said before the three member Indian committee, which had INA hero Shah Nawaz Khan and Bose's elder brother Suresh Chandra, Muto writes:

"Japan surrenders on August 15, 1945, to the Allied forces. Japanese envoy to the Singapore-based Azad Hind government, Teruo

Hachiya meets Bose in Bangkok and offers possible assistances. Bose thanks Japan for the support he received and says he would like to fly to Manchuria to continue with his struggle for the independence of India. But before going there he wants to go to Tokyo to personally thank the Japanese



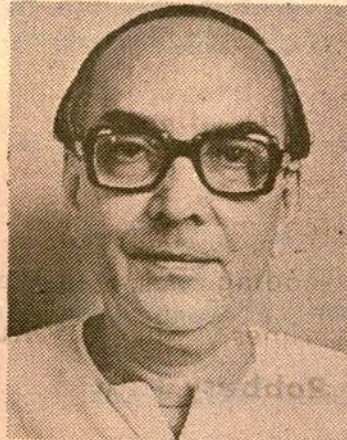
Subhas Chandra Bose

leaders.

"Japanese government - which has by then already surrendered to the Allies - arranges a special flight to send Bose to Manchuria via Tokyo escorted by Lt Gen Shidei.

The plane picks up Bose at Saigon on August 17 and arrives in Taipei the following morning.

"Immediately after its landing at Taipei it takes off and crashes, its left engine falling off following disintegration of its propeller. Gen Shidei and two others are killed on



Sisir Bose

the spot. Bose with burns all over his body is taken an hour later to the Taipei army hospital and passes away at seven in the evening. His body is cremated in Taipei and a funeral service is held at

Nishi-Honganji temple in Taipei on August 23."

Muto's account further says that Habibur Rahman, Bose's ADC and Tsuruta, a Japanese officer, survived and brought Bose's remains to Tokyo on September 7, 1945 and took them to the Japanese army headquarters. The following day the ashes were handed over to Ram Murthy, the Azad Hind government's representative in Tokyo.

Murthy arranged the transfer of the ashes to Tokyo's Renkoji temple on September 18 when a funeral service was performed at the temple by Rev. Mochizuki. Since then the ashes have been at the Renkoji and visited by many Indian leaders including president Rajendra Prasad and prime ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi."

According to Muto, two members of the three member committee -- Shah Nawaz Khan and Maitranath Sarkar -- accepted the circumstances that had led to Netaji's death but Bose's brother was not convinced.

The witnesses, however, strongly denied suggestions or reports that Bose's aircrash was engineered by the Japanese. They all expressed

their deep respects and admiration for Bose and "denied any possibility of Bose being assassinated by the Japanese."

One cause of the aircrash bruited about is that the Taipei airport - still under Japan at the time - was busily preoccupied with a Japanese royal flight and as a result the plane carrying Bose received little or no pre-flight check-up after it arrived from Saigon.

With many people in Calcutta refusing to believe Bose's death after the Second World War, the then premier Jawahar Lal Nehru sent a three member team to Japan in May 1956 to enquire into the episode.

The committee based its conclusions on evidences given by 40 witnesses who had association with Bose, writes Muto. But the committee was divided 2 to one. Suresh Bose dissenting.

The 65-year old diplomat, who has dedicated his retirement to "making India better known to the Japanese" has written two books on India and is writing another one on South Asia. He has also translated V.S. Naipal's *A Million Mutinies* (A Book on India). (PTI)

The Pioneer
1-2-96

'Subhas Bose died on August 18, 1945'

Swadesh Deroy

Tokyo

A RETIRED Japanese diplomat has tried to put at rest the controversy surrounding Subhas Chandra Bose's death by giving a deadpan account of Netaji's death in his book *Kaleidoscope of India*.

Tomoji Muto's account on the INA leader's debated demise is based on evidences of 40 witnesses given before an enquiry committee sent here 40 years ago from New Delhi.

Muto, 65, who spent nearly 19 years in India between 1957 and 1993, last serving as Japan's consul general in Bombay, says the three-member Indian enquiry committee had "accepted the account of circumstances of Subhas Bose's death in the August

18, 1945 aircrash at Taipei, Taiwan."

Piecing together what the witnesses said before the three member Indian committee, which had INA hero Shah Nawaz Khan and Bose's elder brother Suresh Chandra, Muto writes:

"Japan surrenders on August 15, 1945, to the allied forces. Japanese envoy to the Singapore-based Azad Hind (Independent India) Government, Teruo Hachiya meets Bose in Bangkok and offers possible assistances. Bose thanks Japan for the support he received and says he would like to fly to Manchuria to continue with his struggle for the independence of India. But before going there he wants to go to Tokyo to personally thank the Japanese leaders.

"Japanese Government—which has by then already

surrendered to the allies—arranges a special flight to send Bose to Manchuria via Tokyo escorted by Lt General Shidei. The plane picks up Bose at Saigon on August 17 and arrives in Taipei the following morning.

"Immediately after its landing at Taipei it takes off and crashes, its left engine falling off following disintegration of its propeller. Gen Shidei and two others are killed on the spot. Bose with burns all over his body is taken an hour later to the Taipei army hospital and passes away at seven in the evening. His body is cremated in Taipei and a funeral service is held at Nishi-Honganji temple in Taipei on August 23."

Muto's account further says that Habibur Rahman, Bose's ADC and Tsuruta, a Japanese officer, survived and brought Bose's remains to Tokyo on September

7, 1945 and took them to the Japanese army headquarters. The following day the ashes were handed over to Ram Murthy, the Azad Hind Government's representative in Tokyo.

Murthy arranged the transfer of the ashes to Tokyo's Renkoji temple on September 18 when a funeral service was performed at the temple by Rev Mochizuki. Since then the ashes have been at the Renkoji and visited by many Indian leaders including President Rajendra Prasad and prime ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi."

According to Muto, two members of the three member committee—Shah Nawaz Khan and Maitranath Sarkar—accepted the circumstances that had led to Netaji's death but Bose's brother was not convinced.

PTI

Sh. P.

15
The Indian Express

92-2-96

Netaji's kin tries to clear mist around disappearance

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Feb 21: Trying to end the controversy over the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, his grandnephew Ashish C. Ray today tabled evidence stating that Netaji never visited the erstwhile USSR during or after the air crash at Taihoku in Taiwan on August 18, 1945, in which he is believed to have died.

Disputing the theory that Netaji went to Russia after surviving the air crash, Mr Ray produced copies of 'notes verbale' exchanged between the Indian High Commission and the Russian Federation.

A letter dated October 27, 1995, written by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, states: "As a result of the investigations carried out at the Central Archival Collection of the Federal Security Service of Russia and the Russian Centre for Retention and Perusal of Documents of Modern History, no information whatsoever has come to light on the stay of Subhash Chandra Bose on the territory of the former USSR on 1945 and in subsequent years."

Mr Anatoly M. Drukov, the Russian ambassador in India, who was present when the evidence was tabled, said that in Russia, as well as in the erstwhile Soviet Union, Subhash Chandra Bose was deeply honoured as one of the most outstanding sons of India, who dedicated his life to the liberation of the country.

The envoy added that he could only reiterate what his government had already said in the note verbale. He said that he would avoid any additional comments on the subject as this was the centenary anniversary of the leader and an emotional issue for the representatives of different strata of Indian society.

Mr Ray said that for anyone interested in fact and not fiction, there was no mystery surrounding what happened to Netaji. "Evidence has always pointed toward his end consequent to the air tragedy...and to the remains at Tokyo's Renko-Ji temple being his."

Mr Ray also demanded that Netaji's remains at the temple, no matter how well preserved in Japan, should be brought back to India. "This is a national obligation for India."

26/2/96

Sh P

From stand-alone PCs to vast networks of PCs, Compaq desktops are designed to make owning them as manageable and trouble-free as possible. From serviceability advantages to automated fault detection, Compaq desktops offer a broad range of features that save you time and preserve productivity. Factor in the lower operating

AT COMPAQ, WE DON'T JUST BUILD DESKTOPS THAT DO MORE
FOR YOU. WE ALSO BUILD THEM TO DEMAND LESS OF YOU.
LESS TIME. LESS ENERGY. LESS EFFORT. AND FEWER RESOURCES.

and maintenance costs of industry-leading compatibility and upgrade-friendly designs, and you'll see why Compaq offers such great value.

In fact, software compatibility is so important to manageability, we've made it a high priority. You're assured full integration with leading management software with our Desktop Management Solutions Partners Programme. And as the Windows 95 Lead Systems Partner, Compaq will help you make the most of Windows 95 – assuring great compatibility and knowledgeable support for all our products.

Our desktops are chosen by businesses and individuals around the world who know Compaq as a leader for dependable, powerful PCs. We bring that same leadership to your network with Compaq ProSignia and ProLiant servers. Compaq servers support open, proactive and efficient network management with the advanced features of Insight Manager. And with the Intelligent Manageability features of our Deskpro PCs, Compaq offers some of the most powerful management tools available.

With server, desktop and software features like these to help control the costs and headaches of networking, a total Compaq solution makes smart, end-to-end system management a reality.

Of course, Compaq quality and support is another reason our desktops are so easy to manage. A commitment to dependability, including thousands of hours of testing, goes into all our products. And because Compaq believes in useful innovation, our desktops are designed, tested and optimised with you and your real needs in mind.

Through this unique programme, Compaq has partnered with leading PC LAN management vendors to assure you maximum hardware/software integration for the Intelligent Manageability features of our Deskpro PCs. And all our desktops are optimised for a range of operating environments – including Windows 3.1, Windows NT and OS/2.

The Statesman

22-2-96

Scribe dispels doubt about Netaji's death

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. — A senior journalist and head of the Central News Network in Delhi, Mr Ashish C. Ray, stated here today that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose died in the tragic air crash at Taihoku in Taiwan and that there was no mystery shrouding his death. Mr Ray claimed that his statement was based on communication from the Russian Foreign Ministry to the Indian Government.

Addressing a Press conference here this morning, Mr Anatoly M. Drukov, the Ambassador of Russia, said, "As a result of the investigations carried out at the collections of the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia and of the Russian Centre for Retention and Perusal of Documents of Modern History, there was no information on the stay of Subhas Chandra Bose on the territory of erstwhile USSR in 1945 and in subsequent years."

Saying that "in Russia as well as in the erstwhile Soviet Union Subhas Chandra Bose is hon-

oured as one of the most outstanding sons of friendly Indian people, who dedicated his whole life for the liberation of India", Mr Drukov added: "Being a foreigner, I can speak about the matters concerning my country only. And now I can only reiterate what my Government has already said in the verbal note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated October 27, 1995, as a reply to the request of the Indian Government."

According to Mr Ray, "During the past 50 years, some people have claimed that Netaji did not die as a result of a plane crash at Taihoku, in Taiwan, but escaped to the then Soviet Union".

The reply of the Russian Government, according to Mr Ray, "reiterates the truth that he succumbed to the injuries because of the plane crash at Taihoku".

Mr Ray appealed to people to help facilitate the return of Netaji's remains to India as he felt that though well preserved in Japan, the remains belong to India.

SH P

(Uses CBO December economic and technical assumptions, in thousands of millions of dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	7 Year
Baseline deficit ¹	199.9	204.3	221.1	1,350.8
Savings:				
Discretionary	-50.9	-73.9	-96.6	-297.4
Mandatory:				
Medicare	-22.9	-27.3	-40.1	-124.2
Medicaid	-10.3	-16.0	-19.4	-59.0
Welfare reform	-6.9	-7.1	-8.4	-39.8
EITC ²	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-5.0
Other mandatory	-5.4	-8.1	-26.0	-51.0
Total, mandatory	46.3	-59.4	-94.9	-279.0
Tax cuts	24.8	19.5	2.1	98.5
Corporate loopholes and other	-10.2	-10.4	-11.9	-59.4
Total, policy proposals	-82.5	-124.2	-201.2	-537.4
Debt service	-9.2	-14.7	-23.6	-58.1
Total savings	-91.7	-138.9	-224.8	-595.5
Deficit/surplus	108.1	65.4	-3.7	755.3

*Less than \$50 million.

1 OMB has adjusted CBO's December baseline to remove the directed scorekeeping of student loan administrative costs and to reflect the pending Supreme Court review of a lower court decision on accounting for "goodwill."

2. Includes EITC revenues.

Papers dispute Netaji's visit to Russia

Staff Reporter

New Delhi

DID NETAJI Subhash Chandra Bose go underground in the Soviet Union instead of meeting his premature demise in the August 18, 1945, air crash in Taiwan?

The question, as far as the Cable News Network (CNN) Bureau Chief Ashis C Ray and the Russian Government are concerned, has been laid to rest forever.

At a joint Press conference held by Mr Ray and the Russian ambassador Anatoly M Drukov, copies of confidential documents dealing with official communications between the Indian embassy in Moscow and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation were distributed. These two documents, which were letters, formed the basis on which the conclusion was drawn that Mr Bose was never in Russia during or after 1945.

The letter dated July 27, 1995, had been sent by the Indian embassy to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Though this letter was one among several correspondences between the two countries regarding Netaji's disappearance, it categorically requested for a "final determination on whether or not Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose entered or stayed anywhere in the territory of the former Soviet Union in 1945 or subsequently".

The letter further stated: "Enclosed is a booklet which contends that Netaji may have come to the former Soviet Union in 1945. There has been further speculation in this context reportedly on the basis of archival materials. In view of this, it would be highly appreciated if all materials available on the subject could be examined for a final determination."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded to the Indian embassy letter on October

27 the same year and informed that the result of their investigations was that there was no record of Netaji's stay in Soviet Union during or after 1945.

"As a result of the investigations carried out at the Central Archival Collection of the Federal Security Service of Russia, and the Russian Centre for Retention and Perusal of Documents of Modern History, no information, whatsoever, has come to light on the stay of Subhash Chandra Bose on the territory of the former USSR in 1945 and in subsequent years. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the embassy the assurances of its highest consideration," said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs letter.

The only thing which Mr Drukov had to add to this was: "In Russia, Mr Subhash Chandra Bose is deeply honoured as one of the most outstanding sons of India, who dedicated his life to the liberation of the country. I realise that on the centenary anniversary of Subhash Chandra Bose, too much emotion appears among the representatives of different strata of Indian society. Hence, I would rather avoid any additional comments on the subject."

Emphasising the veracity of the letters, Mr Ray said: "The documents are copies of notes which, between two countries, represent the most formal mode of communication between Governments in legal, protocol and substantive terms. Such communications are sent after generally being vetted by all concerned departments of an administration. Therefore, the straightforward response from the Russian Government should put an end to speculation once and for all about Netaji visiting or staying in the Soviet Union in or after 1945. In effect, it reiterates the truth even more forcefully that he succumbed to the injuries."

Sh P

03/27/92 14:36

1790/JS(S)/S2 1224/Secy (E) 72.

001 Secy (E)

30/3

146384

2599
16/4
1219 -UG

27 MAR 1992

MOST IMMEDIATE

FAX No. 65

From: Indembassy Bangkok

To : Mission New Delhi

JS(South) from FS(Pol.)

Rept: Ambassador Shri Vinay Verma C/o JS(South)

Rept: Secretary(East)/Director(South)

Subject: Post-Election Scenario in Thailand

Kindly refer to our fax of 26 March 1992 regarding the nomination of Samakhi Tham Party Leader Mr. Narong Wongwan, as the next Prime Minister, by the coalition of five political parties viz., Samakhi Tham Party, Chart Thai Party, Social Action Party, Prachakorn Thai Party and the Raccadorn Party.

2. The reports mentioned in Para 3 of the above fax, regarding the denial of a visa to Mr. Narong Wongwan to visit USA last year (July 1991), have been since confirmed by US State Department Spokeswoman Ms. Margaret Tutwiler.

In a news briefing on Thailand, she said that Mr. Narong Wongwan "was denied a visa in July 1991 under Section 212. A(2)(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act". Samakhi Tham, Chart Thai, Social Action and Prachakorn Thai Parties have reiterated their support for Mr. Narong Wongwan to be the Prime Minister, despite USA's confirmation that he had been refused a visa. They have also indicated that the US has no evidence against its implied accusation of Mr. Narong Wongwan's suspected ties with drug traffickers.

contd.....27-

21
The Pioneer

22-2-96

Netaji was not in USSR: Russia

PTI

New Delhi

22/2
RUSSIA on Wednesday reiterated that Netaji Subash Chandra Bose had neither entered nor stayed anywhere in the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1945 or subsequently, setting at rest claims that the INA chief did not die in a plane crash but escaped to the then USSR.

Russian Ambassador to India Anatoly M Drukov told reporters here: "As a result of the investigations carried out at the collections of the central archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia and of the Russian Centre for Retention and Perusal of Documents of Modern History, there was found no information on the stay of Subash Chandra Bose on the territory of the erst-

while USSR in 1945 and in subsequent years".

He was endorsing the research findings of noted journalist Ashis Ray who managed to dig out certain documents which revealed that New Delhi had approached the Russian Government on the issue but was given an unambiguous reply.

Distributing the copies of notes verbal between the two countries, Mr Ashis Ray said the straight forward response from the Russian Government should put an end to speculation once and for all about Netaji's visit to former Soviet Union in or after 1945.

India had approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on July 27, 1995 asking to examine for a final determination on whether Netaji Subash Chandra Bose entered or stayed anywhere in Soviet Union.

Russia, in reference to the request on October 27, 1995 categorically stated that no information whatsoever had come to light on the stay of the INA chief on the territory of the former USSR.

Mr Ashis Ray said that the notes verbal reiterated the truth even more forcefully that Netaji succumbed to the injuries suffered by him because of the plane crash on August 18 at Taihoku in Taiwan in 1945.

"For anyone interested in fact and not fiction, there is no mystery surrounding what had happened to Netaji. Evidence has always pointed towards his end consequent to the air tragedy and to the ashes kept at Tokyo's Renkoji temple", Mr Ray said. He also felt that his "remains, however well preserved in Japan, should be brought back to India as it is a national obligation for India".

Sh P.

04/07/92

17:17

005

Current Positions

: Supreme Commander, Thai Armed Forces
Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Army
Deputy Chairman, National Peace Keeping Council
Senator in the NPKC-appointed Senate

Religion

in Thai

: Thai and English
Buddhism

23

THE PIONEER
14-3-86

Bose's widow passes away

PTI

New Delhi

EMILIE SCHENKL-BOSE, widow of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, died at Augsberg, Germany early on Wednesday.

Bose, 86, was ailing for some time she is survived by a daughter (Dr Anita Pfaff), a son-in-law (Dr Martin Pfaff, a Member of Parliament (the Bundestag in Germany) and three grand-children.

Emilie met Netaji when he was in exile in Vienna in the 1930's. She worked as his secretary and assisted him in writing his two books — *The Indian Struggle* and the unfinished autobiography *Indian Pilgrim*.

Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao has condoled the death of Bose. He said that she will be remembered for her support to Netaji during the freedom struggle.

External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee has expressed condolences to the bereaved family in a letter addressed to her daughter Professor Anita Pfaff.

"I am deeply shaken by the news of the passing away of your mother Emilie Schenkl Bose. I express my deepest condolences," he said.

Netaji Hk

SLP.

415/3/86

- 2 -

forces which had played a dominant role during the military crack down on 6th October 1976, have also started regrouping. Militant organisations like the Red Gaur have held meetings to denounce the actions of so-called "pro-democracy supporters". On the whole, however, the situation in the city is normal though tensions are reasonably high, due to the political uncertainty.

Regards,

Atul Khare

(DR. ATUL KHARE)

First Secretary (Pol.)

8.6.1992

M.E.A

D

25

- Spoken to Dr. Mahapatra
- The programme has been deferred till 15th March '96, due to commencement of the Parliament.
- He has addressed a letter intimating the above position on 23rd Feb '96.
- to Dir (JK) and faxing a copy of the same too.
- Will contact again after adjournment of the present session of the Parliament.
- May kindly see.

A'

hym
1/3/96

Dir (JK)

- A' not received so far.

for info. pl. YV 1.3

JS (EA)

labeled
4/3

Lu (JK)

YV 4.3

US (JK) has
4/3

2.19m

415/3/96

6/3/96

SN P

*Facsimile Message**Date: February 19, 1996*

16.99

TO	FROM
Shri T.C.A. Rangachari Joint Secretary(EA) MEA New Delhi	S. Jaishankar Minister & DCM Embassy of India Tokyo
Fax No: 301-2760	Fax No: 3262-1273
Total number of pages including cover page: One	

Reference Director(JK)'s fax of 16th February, 1996 regarding proposed visit by Dr.S.S. Mohapatra and delegation. The stated purpose of the visit is to pay respects to the ashes of Netaji at Renkoji temple. It would be appropriate that the delegation is suitably briefed to limit their visit at the temple to this purpose and not engage in any discussion regarding the future of the ashes, which may send inadvertent signals to the Japanese side.

We are making arrangements for the stay of the delegation at a suitable hotel on the understanding that they will be making the payment. This may be expected to be around Yen 18,000 for a twin room without breakfast. The exact number of delegates may kindly be indicated. The Embassy will make arrangements to receive the delegation and will send an official to accompany them on the visit to the Renkoji temple. Other engagements, particularly the private meetings and visits will have to be managed by the delegation on their own. In view of the delegation including nonagenarian Gandhians, we would like to caution them that the weather in Tokyo is extremely cold at this time and they should be prepared for snow.

In view of the sensitivities involved regarding Netaji ashes, Ambassador felt that this visit may also be brought to EAM's attention.

Pl. check from
Mahapatra office if they went at all.
US(JK)

YV
29/2

(S. Jaishankar)
(S. Jaishankar)

Pl. p.u. on 29/2
YV
22/2

NA sponsor,
Pl. see if ok
to file.

YV
29/2

27

Facsimile Message

Date: February 19, 1996

TO	FROM
Mr. P.C.A. Ramachari Joint Secretary (EA) MHA New Delhi	S. Jalabhar Minister & ICM Embassy of India Tokyo
Fax No: 301-2760	Fax No: 3262-1273
Total number of pages including cover page: One	

Reference Director (JK)'s fax of 16th February, 1996 regarding proposed visit by Dr. S.S. Mohapatra and delegation. The stated purpose of the visit is to pay respects to the ashes of Vetaji at Sensoji temple. It would be appreciated that the delegation be suitably briefed to limit their visit at the temple to this purpose and not engage in any discussion regarding the future of the ashra, which may send out wrong signals to the Japanese side.

We are making arrangements for the stay of the delegation at a suitable hotel on the understanding that they will be making the payment. This may be expected to be around Yn 18,000 for a twin room, private breakfast. The exact number of delegates may kindly be indicated. The Embassy will make arrangements to receive the delegation and will have an official to accompany them on the visit to the Sensoji temple. Other engagements, particularly the private meetings and visits will have to be managed by the delegation on their own. In view of the delegation including non-secular Gandhians, we would like to caution them that the weather in Tokyo is extremely cold at this time and they should be prepared for snow.

In view of the sensitivities involved regarding Vetaji ashes, Ambassador felt that this visit may also be brought to MHA's attention.

We speak,
It need not
to Mr. 17,

Mr. 17

Signature

28

INDIA PRAASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BAKSHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE - 3719314
FAX - 311-210096
DIRECT FAX - 3731679
Date: 19/2/1996

Urgent Fax

at that evening...
...all member delegation is leaving...
...3 MPs and 6 members from...
...The objective is to pay homage...
...to Suresh Bose and speak in the International Institute...
...all NEA officers are busy. In spite of my fax...
...I have heard nothing from the Ambassador. As such May I request...
...our Embassy at Tokyo to do the following.
...at reasonable price in a hotel in their pool.
...in finalising the programme as has

...to New Delhi...
...today...
...it is a holiday...
...will stand cancelled, such as our...
...from...
...of...
...of...

19/2/1996
S. S. CHAKRABORTY

Mos (RLB)'s Office.

(2)

- Suitable action, as
appropriate

6
Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
Former General Secretary AICC (I)

Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

3
INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

30
Fax: 91-11-3739699
Date: 13/2/1996

My dear Mr. Verma,

Sub: Indian delegation to Japan (Non official and High level)

Thanks for your kind enquiry about our visit to Japan.

It is a combination of two groups. The Parliamentarians Centre for Peace" which is the organisation of MPs and ex-MPs has organised under its banner the centenary committee for Netaji Subhas Bose which has been sponsored by the Prime Minister. The Foreign Affairs Club and Institute of Diplomatic Studies is another chapter. Foreign Affairs Club's Past Presidents were Late .Dinesh Singh, I.K. Gujral and lastly K.R. Narayanan (Now Vice President). The visiting group will pay respect to the ashes of Netaji at Rankoji Temple. This is the main objective of the tour. We will like to take the help of our Embassy in this regard so that we can go there safely. This we want to do on the 1st day of our reaching that is 23rd Feb, Friday. In this connection we may like to talk to the custodian of the ashes and those who in Japan are eager to solve the issue of Bose's ashes. Meeting with Mr. Suchruchi, MP who is the President of Japan, India Friendship Association for the last 20 years or so is very important. I met him when I visited Japan as MP and General Secretary of All India Congress representing Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We will be grateful for the Embassy's good offices to fix an appointment with him. ⁹¹⁻³⁻³²⁷¹⁻⁹⁴⁷⁶ Phone No..... FAX ⁹¹⁻³⁻³²⁷¹⁻⁶⁵⁷⁴ 91-3-3271. We will also be grateful if a meeting with some Pro-India MPs or leaders could be arranged. We have two very important MPs from Kashmir who may be of invaluable help to focus India's stand on Kashmir. This the Embassy can take advantage of their presence. Prof. Saifuddin Soz is the No. 2 of National Conference and close to P.M. Important persons going in the group are.

1. Tulsidas Jadhav, Ex-MLA, Ex-MP, Ex-Minister, Late Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary and International Gandhi Peace Prize winner at OSLO (along with Gorbachev and Mondela. He is 92 yrs.)
2. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra
Ex-MP, Former General Secretary, AICC, Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies.
3. Saifuddin Soz, MP (J&K)

...p/2

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
Former General Secretary AICC (I)
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

-2-

4. D.M.Sadul, MP (Maharashtra)
5. Ghulam Rasul Mutto, MP (J&K)
6. Prof. Jyotikar

M.B.A (USA) from Orissa, Netaji Centenary Committee Member

Another five from Youth Congress cultural field and National Netaji Centenary committee. Date of departure 21st Feb. night ^(10.40 PM) by Air India. Reaching on 22nd ^{9.30 AM} evening. Our stay is 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th & 27th. 28th departure ^(10.55 PM) by S. A. L. Reaching India by Air India from Bangkok 8:45 PM

We are in touch with Institute for "International Policy Studies" of which Prof. Sato is President. It is a "Think Tank" Their Phone... ^{(03) 3222 0712}

FAX ^{(03) 3222 0710} Secretary Ms. Ashakura. The International Affairs Institute

for World Peace ^{Ph: 03-5995 4954} is another organisation which is yet to confirm. The Foreign Affairs Club and Institute of Diplomatic Studies will like to interest with them, so the Embassy may be ^{As} good as to fix a program if they like.

Miss Ashakura had sent us address of "International House of Japan" where Professors stay. Its Fax 033479 1738 Phone. ⁰⁸³⁴⁷⁰⁴⁸¹¹ 0834704811. It is cheaper. The rate is 14000 to 18000 yk per day. Lunch 3000 Yn. Dinner 6600 Yn. If the Embassy think it is okay, then we will stay there. If embassy recommends another, we will go there.

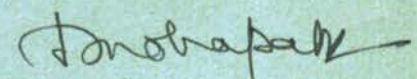
If there are Indian associations may we have a meeting with them? Mr. Verma Ji it will be kind of you if Embassy transport, can transfer us from Airport to hotel and to place of activity. I am also contacting some Indian NRIS to help us as Sam Vri Pabean World NRI body.

Once we have a fax from Embassy we can sort out. We have still one week time.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma
Director
M.E.A
South Block, New Delhi.



S.S. MOHAPATRA

(4)

(32)

Direct Fax: 71-11-111111
Date: 11/2/1991

11/2/1991

It is with pleasure that we are (and will continue to be) your
loyal and dedicated partner in the development of the
Municipal Government of the Province.

1. We are pleased to have you as a member of the
2. Provincial Council of the Province.
3. We are pleased to have you as a member of the
4. Provincial Council of the Province.

We are pleased to have you as a member of the
Provincial Council of the Province. We are pleased to have you
as a member of the Provincial Council of the Province. We are
pleased to have you as a member of the Provincial Council of the
Province.

Mr. [Name],
Director,
Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Room 1111, 1111 Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1A1

11/2/1991

CRASH

CRASH

TELEX

FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI

TO : INDEMBASSY TOKYO

HOC FROM YOGESHWAR VARMA, DIRECTOR (JK)

KINDLY REFER TO YOUR TELEX NO. T-077 DATED 8.2.96 REGARDING PROF. MOHAPATRA'S VISIT TO JAPAN. I SPOKE TO PS TO MOS (RLB), WHO SAID THAT THEY HAVE NO INFORMATION. HE SUGGESTED THAT I SHOULD SPEAK TO PROF. MOHAPATRA. PROF. MOHAPATRA WHEN SPOKEN TO SAID THAT THEY WILL NOW BE REACHING TOKYO ONLY AFTER FEB. 20 AND THE TWO MPS WHO ARE MENTIONED IN THE TELEX ARE NOT GOING AND THEIR REPLACEMENTS ARE BEING ASCERTAINED. HE ASSURED THAT HE WILL BE SENDING US DETAILED INFORMATION BY MONDAY/TUESDAY AND ALSO TO MOS (RLB)'S OFFICE. WE WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED LATER.

REGARDS.

N.T.T.

PLEASE ISSUE.

Y. Varma
(YOGESHWAR VARMA)
DIRECTOR (JK)
09.02.96

o/c

A.P.

691054

2020

T-174

TOKYO

19.02.96

17:50

19 FEB 1996

6

DIR(JK)

T-174

34

तार अनुभाग (विदेश)

प्राप्त हुआ 19.02.96

भेजा गया 19.02.96

प्रचारक के हस्ताक्षर

FROM : R.K. KALRA, HEAD OF CHANCERY, INDEMBASSY TOKYO

TO : PROF. DR. S.S. MOHAPATRA, VISITING PROFESSOR, EX-MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT, NEW DELHI - SENT DIRECT

RPTD : YOGESHWAR VERMA, DIRECTOR (JK), FOREIGN NEW DELHI

REFERENCE YOUR LETTER DATED 19TH FEBRUARY, 1996 TO
AMBASSADOR (.) ROOM RENT CHARGES FOR DOUBLE OCCUPANCY IN
MODERATE HOTEL ARE BETWEEN YEN 20,000 TO YEN 23,000 PER DAY (.)
CHARGES FOR ADDITIONAL BED IN THE SAME ROOM ARE AROUND
YEN 5,000 PER DAY (.) HOTEL NEED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
IN RESPECT OF ALL THE OCCUPANTS BEFORE GIVING CONFIRMATION
ABOUT AVAILABILITY OF THE ACCOMMODATION (.)

1. NAME
2. DATE OF BIRTH
3. PRESENT ADDRESS
4. PASSPORT NUMBER, DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD SEND THIS INFORMATION IN RESPECT
OF ALL THE ELEVEN MEMBERS TO ENABLE US TO GET CONFIRMED
ACCOMMODATION (.)

REGARDS, .

INDEMBASSY TOKYO

COLLS: T-174 TKY/BK 19 18:00 JST

NNNN

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, M.P.
Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
Ex-Member of Rajya Sabha
Former General Secretary AISS
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (India)
Secretary General, Global and Peace Network (India)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE: 3714354
FAX: 011-2490396

Fax: 91-11-3739699
Date: 13/2/1996

Copy
To
3012760

Kind Attention, Mr. Verma,
Director

My Dear Mr. Verma,

Re: Indian Delegation to Japan (Non official and High level)

Thanks for your kind enquiry about our visit to Japan.

It is a combination of two groups. The Parliamentarians Centre for Peace which is the organization of MPs and ex-MPs has organized under its banner centenary committee for Netaji Subhas Bose which has been sponsored by the Prime Minister. The Foreign Affairs Club and Institute of Diplomatic Studies is another charter. Foreign Affairs Club's Past Presidents were Late Dines Singh, J.V. Gujral and lastly K.R. Narayanan (Now Vice President). The visiting group will go to respect to the ashes of Netaji at Rankoiji Temple. This is the main objective of the tour. We will like to take the help of your Embassy in this regard so that we can go there safely. This we want to do on the 1st day of our reaching that is 23rd Feb, Friday. In this connection we may like to talk to the custodian of the ashes and those who in Japan are eager to see the issue of Bose's ashes. Meeting with Mr. Suchruchi, MP who is the President of Japan-India Friendship Association for the last 20 years or so is very important. I met him when I visited Japan as MP and General Secretary of All India Congress representing Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We will be grateful for the Embassy's good offices to fix an appointment with him. Phone No.
FAX: 011-2490396. We will also be grateful if a meeting with some Pro-India MLAs or leaders could be arranged. We have two very important MPs from Kashmir who may be of invaluable help to focus India's stand on Kashmir. This the Embassy can take advantage of their presence. Prof. Saifuddin Soor is the No. 2 of National Conference and close to P.M. Important persons going in the group:

1. Tulsi Das Jadhav, Ex-MLA, Ex-MP, Ex-Minister, Late Mahatama Gandhi's Secretary and International Gandhi Peace Prize-winner at OSTC (along with Torbadiev at Moscow). He is 92 yrs.)
2. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra
Ex-MP, Former General Secretary, AISS, Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies.
3. Saifuddin Soor, MP (AP)

7

35

PARLIAMENTARIANS CENTRE FOR PEACE, INDIA

Fax 3012750

15/12

Dear Mr Varma

In short article sent
joining previous letter forward
to you.

All the names are here
they have been processed in
proper manner.

What now that report is
circulation. Where and
what type. We are ready
to take from you. Each
one should kindly suggest the
hotel.

2. They need felicitation
letter for HP2 which
only MHA can give.

A word from you will
save situation.

Yours faithfully
Secretary General

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mahapatra, M.A.
Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
Joint South & North India
Former General Secretary AICC 50
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President International Progress Organisation (I.P.O.)
Secretary General International Peace Network (IPN)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490395

-2-

4. D.M. Sadul, MP (Maharashtra)
5. Ghulam Rasool Musto, MP (J&K)
6. Prof. Jyotikar
M.B.A (USA) from Orissa, Netaji Centenary Committee Member

7. Chandra Bohan, Social Worker
8. Uday N. Mishra, Head Master
9. Paramjit Singh (Youth Congress)
10. Gurmurt Prabha (Art & Culture Group)
11. Jatanendra Kumar, Netaji go

Another five from Youth Congress cultural field and National Netaji Centenary committee. Date of departure 21st Feb. night, by Air India. Reaching 22nd evening. Our stay is 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th & 27th. 28th departure by 8 A.M. Reaching India by Air India from Bangkok 8:45 PM.

We are in touch with Institute for "International Policy Studies" of which Prof. Sato is President. It is a "Think Tank" Their Phone... (03) 322 0711 FAX (03) 322 0710 Secretary Ms. Ashakura. The International Affairs Institute for World Peace is another organisation which is yet to confirm. The Foreign Affairs Club and Institute of Diplomatic Studies will like to interest with them, so the Embassy may be good as to fix a program if they like. Miss Ashakura has sent us address of "International House of Japan" where Professors stay. Its Fax 033476 1738 Phone 003347046. It is cheaper. The rent is 14000 to 18000 rs per day. Lunch 3000 rs. Dinner 5600 rs. If the Embassy think it is okay, then we will stay there. If embassy recommends another, we will go there.

If there are Indian associations may we have a meeting with them? Mr. Verma Ji it will be kind of you if Embassy transport can transfer us from Airport to hotel and to place of activity. I am also contacting some Indian NRIS to help with the arrangements.

Once we have a fax from Embassy we can sort out. We have still one week time.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma
Director
M.B.A
South Block, New Delhi

S.S. MAHAPATRA

Date: 12/2/1976

Cofu

Fax ~~011 261 1000~~

3012760

Dear Mr. Verma,

Here is the copy of a letter from Institute for International Studies, Tokyo. Miss Asakura states she will not be in a position to arrange the hotel.

Should the Embassy be kind to arrange for us a moderately priced hotel from their panel (breakfast complimentary included). We will be grateful if the Embassy in their discretion may book it for us.
(For 11 persons for 5 days)

Before we leave we should have the information.

Other details are already sent to you.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

[Signature]
S.S. WCH/SATIA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma
Room 602
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block
New Delhi.

(6)

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
Former General Secretary AICC (I)
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

(8) (36)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

Date: 14/2/1996

copy to Rangachari (Joint Secretary)

My dear Mr. Verma,

Yesterday I wrote you a letter and I am sure it must have reached you by now. With great difficulty and putting all pressure on AI we are now successful to get tickets.

We are leaving on 21st evening at 10.40 PM by Air India, reaching Tokyo at 9.30 AM on 22nd Feb. We may stay at Hotel (International House of Japan Tel: 0334704811). If Embassy approves it or we will be expecting good offices of Embassy for a hotel at the same rate in a central locality. On 23rd Feb. We will be visiting Rankoji Temple to pay respect to Netaji Subhas if possible with a senior officer of Embassy or if HE the Ambassador of India thinks it proper (judging from the stature of the group) he may be pleased to join. We have members who were Netaji's colleagues in Congress. On 24th and 25th. We want to have a feel of Japanese culture like Art, Museum, Fashion show, Intern Decen, Textile, pearl House etc and if our embassy can help we will be grateful (These are Saturday & Sunday). On 26th at 5 PM we are visiting Institute for International Policy Studies" for a meeting with Prof. Sato, the President. We have requested for a meeting with some pro-India lobby or a visit to an automobile. Any automobile industry may feel interested.

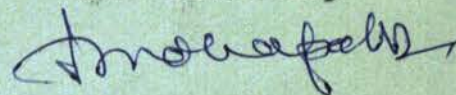
We have some invitation from Kobe and Osaka. While returning the Group may be split up to cater to individual interest.

A meeting with Prof. Suchruchi President Japan India Association will be very useful (phone. 81-3-3271-9476 Fax: 81-3-3271-6574).

More details are in my first letter. Let our Embassy kindly try to contact The International Affairs Institute for world peace) FAX: 03 5995 0871
I always value your cooperation.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely



S.S. MOHAPATRA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma,
Director
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block, New Delhi

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Former General Secretary AICC (I)
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

Date: 14/2/1996

My dear Mr. Verma,

Yesterday I wrote you a letter and I am sure it must have reached you by now. With great difficulty and putting all pressure on AI we are now successful to get tickets.

We are leaving on 21st evening at 10.40 PM by Air India, reaching Tokyo at 9.30 AM on 22nd Feb. We may stay at Hotel International House of Japan Tel 0334704811 if Embassy approves it or we will be expecting good offices of Embassy for a hotel at the same rate in a central locality. On 23rd Feb. We will be visiting Rankoji Temple to pay respect to Netaji Subhas if possible with a senior officer of Embassy or if HE the Ambassador of India thinks it proper (judging from the stature of the group) he may be pleased to join. We have members who were Netaji's colleagues in Congress. On 24th and 25th. We want to have a feel of Japanese culture like Art, Museum, Fashion show, Intern Decen, Textile, pearl House etc and if our embassy can help we will be grateful (These are Saturday & Sunday). On 26th at 5 PM we are visiting Institute for International Policy Studies" for a meeting with Prof. Sato, the President. We have requested for a meeting with some pro-India lobby or a visit to an automobile. Any automobile industry may feel interested.

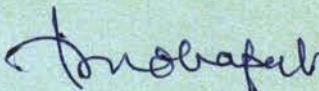
We have some invitation from Kobe and Osaka. While returning the Group may be split up to cater to individual interest.

A meeting with Prof. Suchruchi President Japan India Association will be very useful (phone. 81-3-3271-9476 Fax: 81-3-3271-6574).

More details are in my first letter. Kindly Let our Embassy kindly try to contact (The International Affairs Institute for world Peace) FAX: 035995 0871 I always value your cooperation.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely


S.S. MOHAPATRA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma,
Director
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block, New Delhi

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor

Ex-Member of Parliament

(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Former General Secretary AICC (I)

Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies

Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace

Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)

Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)

21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD

NEW DELHI - 110 001

PHONE : 3714354

FAX : 011-2490396

9

Wespoke

16/12 YN 16.2

38

Dus (JAK)

JS(EA)

My dear Bhatiaji,

Your speech at the Foreign Affairs Club on the last 25th was exceedingly well. The professors liked it immensely and suggested to me to print the speech. I thought as much. Kindly send me your written speech for publication at your earliest convenience.

Secondly, the parliamentarian Centre for Peace is leading a delegation of MPs, Ex-MPs, social workers and Netaji Committee executives to Japan to visit Netaji's ashes at Rankoji temple, sometime towards 15th of Feb. They will also speak in Institute for International Policy Studies & The International Affairs Institute for World Peace.

I shall be grateful if our Ambassador in Tokyo is kindly apprised by you of our visit and do a little help to coordinate our programme.

Sri Tulsidas Jadhav the non agenerian Gandhian and receipient of International Gandhi Peace Prize at OSLO will lead the delegation which also includes Mr.M.S.Sadul and Mr.Singla MPs.

I am sure you will help in this matter.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

S.S. Mohapatra

S.S. MOHAPATRA

Hon. Sh. R. L. BHATIA
Minister of State in
the Ministry of External Affairs
2, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.

Send copy of
in for min
accord
14/2

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
Former General Secretary AICC (I)
Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

Date: 15/2/1996

39

Dear Mr. Verma,

Here is the copy of a letter from Institute for International Studies, Tokyo. Miss Asakura states She will not be in a position to arrange the hotel.

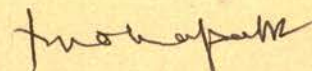
Should the Embassy be kind to arrange for us a moderately priced hotel from their penal (Breakfast complimentary included). We will be grateful if the Embassy in their discretion may book it for us.

Before we leave we should have the information.

Other details are already sent to you.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely



S.S. MOHAPATRA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma
Director
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block
New Delhi.

10

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

Sumitomo Hanzomon Building 7F
Hayabusa-cho 3-16, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102 Japan

Telephone:(03)3222-0712 • Facsimile:(03)3222-0710

February 15, 1995

TO: Professor Dr. S.S. Mohapatra

FAX: 91-11-3739699 (91-11-2490396)

PAGES: 1

FROM: Misao Asakura

FAX: 81-3-3222-0710

Dear Professor Mohapatra,

Thank you for your fax of February 13. Now, a meeting with Professor Sato is fixed from 17:00 to 18:00 on February 26 at IIPS. As for the hotel booking, I regret that I can not help you since I was informed that they need a letter of introduction written by International House members. So, I think you would better to ask Indian Embassy to help you. Just for your information, they can offer 2 twins with bath with breakfast (20400yen for two persons per night) and 1 twin with shower with breakfast (15,900 yen for two persons per night) from Feb. 22 through to 28 (6nights) if you have a letter of introduction.

Yours sincerely,

Misao Asakura
Misao Asakura



10

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली-११
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI-110011

FAX

21

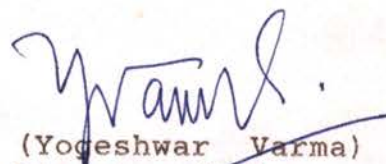
FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI

TO : INDEMBASSY TOKYO

DCM FROM YOGESHWAR VARMA, DIRECTOR (JK)

Reference earlier message from SS(C). I am faxing a copy of the letter received from Dr. S.S. Mohapatra including his letter sent to MOS (RLB) about their forthcoming visit to Japan. MOS (RLB) has desired that our Embassy be informed. Further details when received from Dr. Mohapatra, would be sent. He also has been advised to convey his details to our Embassy in Tokyo.

With regards,


(Yogeshwar Varma)
Director (JK)
16.02.96

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor
Ex-Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
Former General Secretary AICC (I)

Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies
Secretary General Parliamentary Centre for Peace
Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)
Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)
21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001
PHONE : 3714354
FAX : 011-2490396

Wespoke

16/12 Yw 16.2

(12)

JS (FA)

My dear Bhatiaji,

Your speech at the Foreign Affairs Club on the last 25th was exceedingly well. The professors liked it immensely and suggested to me to print the speech. I thought as much. Kindly send me your written speech for publication at your earliest convenience.

Secondly, the parliamentary Centre for Peace is leading a delegation of MPs, Ex-MPs, social workers and Netaji Committee executives to Japan to visit Netaji's ashes at Rankoji temple, sometime towards 15th of Feb. They will also speak in Institute for International Policy Studies & The International Affairs Institute for World Peace.

I shall be grateful if our Ambassador in Tokyo is kindly apprised by you of our visit and do a little help to coordinate our programme.

Sri Tulsidas Jadhav the non agenerian Gandhian and receipient of International Gandhi Peace Prize at OSLO will lead the delegation which also includes Mr.M.S.Sadul and Mr.Singla MPs.

I am sure you will help in this matter.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

S.S. Mohapatra

S.S. MOHAPATRA

Hon.Sh.R.L.BHATIA
Minister of State in
the Ministry of External Affairs
2, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor

Ex-Member of Parliament

(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Former General Secretary AICC (I)

Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies

Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace

Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)

Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)

21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD

NEW DELHI - 110 001

PHONE : 3714354

FAX : 011-2490396

Date: 15/2/1996

(13)

Dear Mr. Verma,

Here is the copy of a letter from Institute for International Studies, Tokyo. Miss Asakura states She will not be in a position to arrange the hotel.

Should the Embassy be kind to arrange for us a moderately priced hotel from their penal (Breakfast complimentary included). We will be grateful if the Embassy in their discretion may book it for us.

Before we leave we should have the information.

Other details are already sent to you.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely



S.S. MOHAPATRA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma
Director
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block
New Delhi.

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

Sumitomo Hanzomon Building 7F
Hayabusa-cho 3-16, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102 Japan

Telephone:(03)3222-0712 • Facsimile:(03)3222-0710

74

February 15, 1995

TO: Professor Dr. S.S. Mohapatra
FAX: 91-11-3739699 (91-11-2490396)
PAGES: 1
FROM: Misao Asakura
FAX: 81-3-3222-0710

Dear Professor Mohapatra,

Thank you for your fax of February 13. Now, a meeting with Professor Sato is fixed from 17:00 to 18:00 on February 26 at IIPS. As for the hotel booking, I regret that I can not help you since I was informed that they need a letter of introduction written by International House members. So, I think you would better to ask Indian Embassy to help you. Just for your information, they can offer 2 twins with bath with breakfast (20400yen for two persons per night) and 1 twin with shower with breakfast (15,900 yen for two persons per night) from Feb. 22 through to 28 (6nights) if you have a letter of introduction.

Yours sincerely,

Misao Asakura

Misao Asakura

Prof. Dr. S.S. Mohapatra, Ph. D

Visiting Professor

Ex-Member of Parliament

(Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Former General Secretary AICC (I)

Chairman Foreign Affairs Club & Institute of Diplomatic Studies

Secretary General Parliamentarian Centre for Peace

Vice President, International Progress Organisation (Vienna)

Secretary General, International Peace Network (Oslo)

INDRA PRAKASH (14TH FLOOR)

21, BARAKHAMBA ROAD

NEW DELHI - 110 001

PHONE : 3714354

FAX : 011-2490396

Date: 14/2/1996

For info. pl. y

JS/EA

16/2

US

My dear Mr. Verma,

Yesterday I wrote you a letter and I am sure it must have reached you by now. With great difficulty and putting all pressure on AI we are now successful to get tickets.

We are leaving on 21st evening at 10.40 PM by Air India, reaching Tokyo at 9.30 AM on 22nd Feb. We may stay at Hotel International House ^{of Japan} Tel 0334704811 if Embassy approves it or we will be expecting good offices of Embassy for a hotel at the same rate in a central locality. On 23rd Feb. We will be visiting Rankoji Temple to pay respect to Netaji Subhas if possible with a senior officer of Embassy or if HE the Ambassador of India thinks it proper (judging from the stature of the group) he may be pleased to join. We have members who were Netaji's colleagues in Congress. On 24th and 25th. We want to have a feel of Japanese culture like Art, Museum, Fashion show, Intern Decen, Textile, pearl House etc and if our embassy can help we will be grateful (These are Saturday & Sunday). On 26th at 5 PM we are visiting Institute for International Policy Studies" for a meeting with Prof. Sato, the President. We have requested for a meeting with some pro-India lobby or a visit to an automobile. Any automobile industry may feel interested.

We have some invitation from Kobe and Osaka. While returning the Group may be split up to cater to individual interest.

A meeting with Prof. Suchruchi President Japan India Association will be very useful (phone. 81-3-3271-9476 Fax: 81-3-3271-6574).

More details are in my first letter. Kindly Letour Embassy kindly try to contact (The International Affairs Institute for world Peace) FAX: 035995 0871 I always value your cooperation.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

S.S. MOHAPATRA

Mr. Yogeshwar Verma,
Director
Ministry of External Affairs
South Block, New Delhi

46

Mystery deepens

Sumanta Sen on Subhash Bose's ties with the erstwhile Soviet Union

The recent denial by the Russian Ambassador to India of any links between leaders of the erstwhile Soviet Union and Subhash Chandra Bose — as had been suggested by some research scholars — has only helped to bring to the surface speculations about the Indian leader's life. It has once again highlighted the need for a closer look at documents pertaining to the last days of the Second World War. Scholarly opinion in Calcutta is not prepared to accept the Ambassador's denial and allow matters to rest there.

The insistence once again is on the need to study the documents in the President Archives in Moscow, for which special permission is needed. This has so far been denied to all Indian researchers. Even after the opening up of the Russian society such documents are still out of reach and as long as this continues to be the case Subhash Chandra Bose and his Russian connections will remain a mystery.

From the material available it has now been established that during his days in Tokyo Subhash Chandra Bose had written to the Soviet envoy in Japan seeking permission to visit the Soviet Union and also emphasising that his alliance with the the Axis powers did not make him an enemy of that country. Soon thereafter, the envoy was called back by Moscow. But a strong feeling persists that before leaving he had conveyed Moscow's reply to Subhash Bose and also that copies of this should be available in the President's Archives in Moscow. This feeling is strengthened by the manner in which the Soviet and now the Russian Federation authorities have always reacted to any reference to Subhash Bose's Russian links.

The denial of the Ambassador is the latest evidence of the Russian attitude on the issue. It has also succeeded in strengthening the widely-held view that Subhash Bose had not died in the Taihoku air crash but had actually managed to make it to the Soviet Union, where he was held a prisoner till his last days to the satisfaction of both the ruling force in India as also the Anglo-American camp. Questions are also being raised about the message the British intelligence had passed on to Habibullah, a close aide of Subhash Bose, in Tokyo and why on his return he had settled in Pakistan.

It is unfortunate that New Delhi had never shown any real interest in unravelling the truth. The inquiry instituted during the Congress regime had only focused attention on Japan and had appeared to be more keen on establishing that Subhash Bose had actually died in Taihoku. Given the nature of the government's rela-

tions with the erstwhile Soviet Union and the present Russian Federation, it might not have been too difficult to get Moscow to agree to a more comprehensive study of all documents at

FOCUS

its disposal.

The feeling in Calcutta is that the Congress regime had never showed any interest in this and, according to political observers, not without reason. In the birth centenary year of the leader, the feeling is once again gaining ground that Subhash Bose had fallen a prey to a Indo-British-Soviet conspiracy. Moscow is seen as a willing partner in the efforts of the British

ra Gandhi had drawn considerable flak in Calcutta for not saying a word about Khudiram Bose even while inaugurating an All India Congress Committee session standing at the base of his statue.

So far as Delhi is concerned, men such as Jatin Das and Surya Sen appear to have never existed and even Subhash Bose was honoured only recently with the Bharat Ratna. This evoked criticism from all over West Bengal, as it was seen as another instance of justice delayed being justice denied. The Congress rulers had always been helped by irresponsible claims from within the State that Subhash Bose was still alive and also by the Communists apathy towards him. The latter have since changed their attitude towards him,



and the Congress to keep him out of the way so that he could not raise objections to the manner in which the transfer of power was being chalked out and create obstacles for it.

It should not come as a surprise if the Forward Bloc, a constituent of West Bengal's ruling Left Front, seeks to make an election issue out of this, on the strength of the latest evidence on the subject. This is a subject that, if properly handled, can certainly arouse Bengali sentiments. Of all the freedom fighters, Subhash Bose has always been placed here on a higher pedestal.

It is also perhaps time to consider the general lack of interest that the Congress at the Centre has always displayed towards all nationalist revolutionaries of Bengal who had moved away from the path of the *mahatma*. In the eighties, Indi-

acknowledging that he was a true patriot.

It is in this changed context that the feeling is growing that all round pressure needs to be brought upon on the Union Government to take up with Moscow the need to open up its archives so that this nation can know more, not only about Subhash Bose but also other Indian revolutionaries who had contacts with the erstwhile Soviet Union.

If this is not done, the events that took place within the last 70 years will continue to remain a mystery and result in a faulty reconstruction of history. Such information will also be of vital importance to students of Soviet policies, particularly towards colonial struggles.

But the point is whether the Congress in Delhi will agree to what may amount to an upsetting of the applecart.

notaji file

sk-p

415

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Indian Party	Name & Address of the Joint Venture	Field of Collaboration
8.	Bhuva International, Maher Bhavan No. 2, 18, New Marine Lines, Bombay-400 020.	B.G. Gohel & Sons, 101 Cecil Street, #13-09 Tong Eng Bldg, Singapore 0106. Mr. Mahendra Kumar, Director. Tel: 2248585 Tlx: 23553 NIRMAL Fax: 2248944	Trading and marketing of chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc
9.	Steel Tubes of India Ltd, Steel Tubes Road, Dewas-455 001.	Steel Tubes of Singapore (P) Ltd, 11 Gul Crescent, Pioneer Road, Singapore 2262. Dr. Ramesh Baheti, Managing Director. Tel: 8622121 Tlx: 39515 TUBEST Fax: 8622035	Precision Steel Tubes
10.	Tatas	Tata-Elxsi (Pte) Ltd, 55 Blk 2, Science Park Drive, Singapore 0511. Mr. G.B. Bhat, Managing Director. Tel: 7794733 Tlx: 35513 TELXSI Fax: 7787494	Electronics
11.	J.B. Boda & Co. Pte Ltd, Maker Bhavan, No. 1, Sir V. Thackersay Marg, Bombay.	J.B. Boda Pte Ltd, 20, McCallum Street, #13-03/5, Asia Chambers, Singapore 0106. Mr. T.M. Chinoy, Director. Tel: 2240977, 2241776 Tlx: 20854 JBBODA Fax: 2253790	Trading

1945/1/23/4

(11)

902/BA/26
23/4

(49)

No. 55/1/95-FF (P)
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, the

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

19 APR 1996

Subject: To bring Netaji's ashes from Renkoji Temple Tokyo to India.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of letter/Memo. dated 15.1.96 received from Sh. G.N. Gabale of Maharashtra on the subject mentioned above and to request that necessary action in this regard may please be taken and the reply sent to the applicant direct.

D. Chaturvedi
(D.C.S. RAO)
SECTION OFFICER.

To

The Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.

Pl. p-u with
- draft reply.

US/SH

in file

So/SH

Pl. put up
on Netaji's file (415)

h/s

24/4/96
the file is placed below, please

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Indian Party	Name & Address of the Joint Venture	Field of Collaboration
8.	Bhuva International, Maher Bhavan No. 2, 18, New Marine Lines, Bombay-400 020.	B.G. Gohel & Sons, 101 Cecil Street, #13-09 Tong Eng Bldg, Singapore 0106. Mr. Mahendra Kumar, Director. Tel: 2248585 Tlx: 23553 NIRMAL Fax: 2248944	Trading and marketing of chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc
9.	Steel Tubes of India Ltd, Steel Tubes Road, Dewas-455 001.	Steel Tubes of Singapore (P) Ltd, 11 Gul Crescent, Pioneer Road, Singapore 2262. Dr. Ramesh Baheti, Managing Director. Tel: 8622121 Tlx: 39515 TUBEST Fax: 8622035	Precision Steel Tubes
10.	Tatas	Tata-Elxsi (Pte) Ltd, 55 Blk 2, Science Park Drive, Singapore 0511. Mr. G.B. Bhat, Managing Director. Tel: 7794733 Tlx: 35513 TELXSI Fax: 7787494	Electronics
11.	J.B. Boda & Co. Pte Ltd, Maker Bhavan, No. 1, Sir V. Thackersay Marg, Bombay.	J.B. Boda Pte Ltd, 20, McCallum Street, #13-03/5, Asia Chambers, Singapore 0106. Mr. T.M. Chinoy, Director. Tel: 2240977, 2241776 Tlx: 20854 JBBODA Fax: 2253790	Trading

1945/1/14
23/4

11

902/BA/2/26
23/4

49

No. 55/1/95-FF (P)
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, the

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

19 APR 1996

Subject: To bring Netaji's ashes from Renkoji Temple Tokyo to India.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of letter/Memo. dated 15.1.96 received from Sh. G.N. Gabale of Maharashtra on the subject mentioned above and to request that necessary action in this regard may please be taken and the reply sent to the applicant direct.

D. Chandrasekhar
(D.C.S. RAO)
SECTION OFFICER.

To

The Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.

Pl. p-o with
-draft reply.
23/4

US/SH

in file

So/SH

Pl. put up
on Netaji's file (415)

24/4/96

the file is placed below, please

24/4/96

SRI.

URGENT and
IMPORTANT PLEASE

G.N. GABALE, Advocate (Retd) (50)

GAYATRI APARTMENTS,
Plot 18, ~~Plot 8~~ NAGALA Park
13 KOLHAPUR (Maharashtra)
416003

Jan 15, 1996

81573

10151-96/1021

22/2

Hon'ble P.V. Narasimha Rao
Prime Minister

Sirs

Government of INDIA
NEW DELHI

Respected Sir,

I am afraid you would not find time to read this letter. Even then I am making a hectic attempt to appeal to your conscience.

The nation would celebrate from 23rd Jan. 96, the Birth Day Centenary celebrations of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the forgotten and neglected principal architect of Indian Freedom. You are aware that none less than Mr. Clement Attlee himself in whose regime Swarajya was granted, later on unequivocally expressed to the Act. Governor of Bengal Justice P.B. Chakravarti that the prime force for compelling the British to part with India was Subhashchandra and his INA.

I would very earnestly request you Sir, to do three things:-

(1) Immediate steps to bring Netaji's ashes from Renkoji temple Tokyo to India be taken. They are lying there over 50 years.

(2) To invite with all honours and dignity Emile and Anita, wife and daughter of Netaji

(P.P.C)

(57)

to Bharat for the Celebrations during this year.

(3) To raise a very huge - biggest ever - fund in the nature of Lokamanya Tilak's "Paisa Fund" to which everyone of the nearly hundred crores of Indian citizens in India and abroad would contribute for raising a befitting commemoration of Netaji which would be a permanent source of inspiration to the citizens of India and a portion earmarked for Scientific Research in Defence so vital for defence of Bharat, under permanent threat of aggression.

Will you very kindly favour me with a reply apprising me of Your Honour's reaction to my suggestions and requests & oblige?

I am an old ^{and almost} ailing citizen of 76.

Thanking You Sir,

Yours faithfully

G. N. GABALE

(G. N. GABALE)

The applicant has mentioned
any surname & other
particulars may be added.

Respect

22/3/56

Pranab has promised to bring Netaji ashes home

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

New Delhi, Dec. 5: The external affairs minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, has promised the Japanese government that the government would bring home the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, kept in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo, according to reliable sources.

Netaji is believed to have died in an air crash on August 18, 1945 near Taiwan. According to sources in the National Committee for Birth Centenary Celebrations of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the minister has been trying to persuade Netaji's daughter Anita Bose, who is living in Germany, to support his case. But she is said to have turned him down. The Japanese government has been putting pressure on the Indian government to bring the ashes back.

However, a meeting of the National Committee on Birth Centenary Celebrations on Tuesday cautioned the government against a hasty decision on the issue.

Mr Chitta Basu, veteran Forward Bloc MP, told the meeting that the issue was "highly controversial and should not be allowed to cast a cloud on the centenary celebrations." He told *The Asian Age*: "It is not for this committee to decide on whether Subhas Bose is alive or dead. Or if he is alive where and how."

Some relatives of Subhas Bose, opposed to the move, have also written to the committee, saying that unless the mystery of his death is cleared up, and it is "proved unquestionably" that the ashes are Netaji's, it would be "improper" to bring them back.

■ Turn to Page 4

Dec. 6, 1995 (52)
The Asian Age

For info. pl. Y. Narayana
8/12

JS (EA) has seen.

~~US (EAMO)~~

~~Sm (JK)~~

Netaji's ashes to come home

■ Continued from Page 1

Bengal Congress leader, and a member of the committee, Ms Mamata Banerjee, told *The Asian Age*, "How can we bring back the ashes when we are not sure whether Netaji is alive or dead. This is a very sensitive issue and there is a lot of opposition among the people of Bengal to the ashes being brought back before it is established whether they are really his."

Ms Banerjee said that "almost everybody" at the meeting agreed that the issue should not be raised now. She claimed that recent researches in Russia had revealed that Netaji was indeed spotted in the erstwhile Soviet Union after his supposed death in 1945.

Meanwhile the committee, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, decided to constitute a subcommittee to go into the proposals for celebrating Netaji's birth centenary starting in January 1997. Among the proposals that came before the committee was one on celebrating the anniversary in Singapore where Netaji spent a considerable amount of time.

US (EA) has seen

29/4

So (JK)

Y. Narayana
8/12

26/11/96

RS

12

DRAFT

53

Dear Dr. Bose,

Thank you for your letter dated 1 August 1996 regarding your plan for a Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Centenary Conference on "Asian Relations in the 21st Century" from 20-23 January 1997.

2. I have noted your kind invitation to inaugurate the conference. As you know, the dates proposed by you are on the eve of the Republic Day which is invariably a busy period in terms of visits of foreign dignitaries. Owing to my official commitments in that period I would not be able to attend.

Yours sincerely,

(I.K. Gujral)

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose
Chairman
International Netaji Centenary Committee
Netaji Research Bureau
Netaji Bhawan
38/2 Lala Lajpat Rai Road
Calcutta.

Grams : SUVASBOS
CALCUTTA

3701/JS (GA) 196
13/12



(13)

4156/0000 496

Telephone : 478-6139
Fax : 91-33-748255

INTERNATIONAL NETAJI CENTENARY COMMITTEE NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

NETAJI BHAWAN

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD • CALCUTTA-700 020 • INDIA

Chairman
Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

I August 1996

Mr. I.K. Gujral
Union Minister of External Affairs
Government of India
South Block
New Delhi 110 001

Dear Mr. Gujral,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of 5 July 1996. We have been following your utterances on vital questions in our external relations with great interest.

We are going ahead with our plans for the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Centenary Conference on 'Asian Relations in the 21st Century' from 20 to 23 January 1997. I request you to kindly inaugurate the Conference in Calcutta on Monday 20 January 1997. I hope you will kindly accept our invitation. We propose to invite the Prime Minister of Japan Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto to be the guest of honour at the inauguration. I shall in due course send a list of academics, professionals and fraternal delegates from foreign countries to your Ministry to facilitate granting of visas.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly advise me how best we can process our invitation to the Prime Minister of Japan. I know the Japanese Ambassador in India Mr. Tanino Sakutaro personally.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

Handwritten signature in red ink.

Handwritten signature in red ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.



सत्यमेव जयते

विदेश मंत्री, भारत
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
INDIA

4804/EAM/96

16

55

4 September 1996

Dear Dr. Bose,

Thank you for your letter dated 1 August 1996 regarding your plan for a Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Centenary Conference on "Asian Relations in the 21st Century" from 20 - 23 January, 1997.

I have noted your kind invitation to inaugurate the conference. As you know, the dates proposed by you are on the eve of the Republic Day which is invariably a busy period in terms of visits of foreign dignitaries. Owing to my official commitments in that period I would not be able to attend.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(I.K. GUJRAL)

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose
Chairman
International Netaji Centenary Committee
Netaji Research Bureau
Netaji Bhawan
38/2 Lala Lalpat Rai Road
CALCUTTA.

NO-12/PI/CB/96

(15)

27/EA2/97

6/1/97

4/5/3/96

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

नई दिल्ली - 110 011

New Delhi - 110 011

(56)

No. 524108 — 524110

Dated 23-12-96

To,

M/o. External Affairs
New Delhi.

A letter dated received from

..... is forwarded herewith for
action as appropriate.

The letter has not been acknowledged.

Noted by
6/1/97

For Deputy Secretary (Petitions)

su S.

EAD/20/BONDE MATARAM

524108

Anil Chakravorty
28/11/96
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
Uttara-700005, Delhi-110005
18 DEC 1996

Dear Respected Prime Minister, M^{rs} A
Sri H.D. Debgowra.

Sir, I want to draw your kind notice the following matters which I do expect will touch your kind heart.

1. In a daily News Paper of Calcutta 'BARTAMAN' of which well-known editor is Sri Barun Sengupta, one of the best journalists. He published in his Sunday editorial column on 20.10.96. last that the Lok Sabha Speaker Sri P.A. Sangma with the Forward Block M.P. Sri Chitta Basu had started for Moscow of Russia ^{with} an enquiry mission of Netaji's disappearance after ^{or} before the said air crash scandal at Formosa Japan. With this we, the many Netaji lovers were waiting anxiously for the news of Netaji's missing. Thinking as instead of Congress Govt, the present coalition Govt, will bring the action known of Netaji after three months as the inquiry mission led by Mr. Sangma is neutral and not the British ruled Congress Party. But I saw Mr. Sangma & Mr. Chitta Basu both are present in India and regularly are attending the Parliament session. We are strange in it. I request you to the said inquiry mission sent to tomorrow please discuss on the Parliament meeting or to the said mission was not formed & sent, please according to the Human Rights Law the said daily Paper's editor should be punished. Please 30 years ^{have been} ^{over} of our said liberty but the proper urbanisation are not complete after 10 Five year plans in which many troubles are being supposed such as drinking water, Family Planning, Hawker's problem, Food Problems, Health Problem, Electricity even the Education and corruptions which is besetting the Indian people. Please be careful & think on these problems.

P. T. C.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



85

To
Sri H. D. Debbarma
Prime Minister,
Parliament of India.

Govt. of India, New Delhi

New Delhi

पिन PIN

1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS

प्रेषक का नाम और पता : — SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS : —



पिन PIN

7	6	0	0	0	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

3. (contd.)
Since the exchange rate has been
creating in public market which
is functioning in at very low level
many the civil war in happening
want of small coins in making
great trouble in the market place
consequently the price of goods
are off the going up and in going down
the market of general public.
Give in a little relief as we
have got a market of public
Govt. is happy.
I think it is a good time which has
advantage of a good time which has
come to change at a good time which has
and the exchange rate is going up and in going down

The Statesman
24.1.97
vis/mab

59

Plan to bring back Netaji's ashes shelved

SUBRATA SEN

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23. — The Deve Gowda government at the Centre has decided to shelve the Rao government's plans to bring back Netaji's "ashes" from Tokyo as no unanimity could be reached on the issue.

The proposal to bring back the "ashes" was mooted by the previous government, when Mr Pranab Mukherjee was the External Affairs Minister. The matter was taken up as the Japanese government had requested that India take back the "ashes" of Subhas Chandra Bose, preserved at Netaji Memorial in Tokyo.

According to the original plan, bringing back the "ashes" would coincide with the beginning of Netaji centenary, that is today. However, the plans were not pursued as the government did not want to take any decision on this "controversial" issue just before the general elections.

It is learnt from the External Affairs Ministry that the new government decided to shelve the proposal in view of stiff political opposition from some of the United Front partners, particularly the Forward Bloc.

According to the Forward Bloc, bringing back the "ashes" would give credence to the belief that Netaji died in the plane crash. The Forward Bloc is of the opinion that Netaji's "disappearance" is still a mystery and no decision should be taken before all the facts are gathered on the subject. The other Left parties, too, have apparently supported this view.

The Deve Gowda government today observed the beginning of Netaji's birth centenary through various programmes. However, so far, it has done precious little regarding unravelling the mysterious "disappearance" of Subhas Bose.

While the project of bringing back the "ashes" has been abandoned, the External Affairs Ministry has rejected a proposal from an Asiatic Society team, which sought the Ministry's help to investigate whether Netaji was in Russia.

The team has claimed to have got certain indications, during its recent research project in Moscow, that Netaji might have been to Russia after the mysterious "disappearance".

The Asiatic Society team came back from Moscow after conducting a research project on Indo-Russian relations between 1917 and 1947. The research was being conducted along with the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow.

On 15 November, the Asiatic Society's general secretary, Mr Anil Sarkar, wrote a letter to the External Affairs Minister, Mr I K Gujral, urging the government to ask the Russian authorities to allow the Society team to conduct research on Netaji at Moscow's President's archive, the archive of the Foreign Secretariat and the archive of the Army General Staff.

Netaji file

R.S

Kashmiris celebrate national day of Pakistan

NST
15/8

SRINAGAR, Sat. — Muslims in India's strife-torn Kashmir valley set off fireworks and hoisted Pakistani flags to celebrate Pakistan's Independence Day today, witnesses said.

The celebrations were held in defiance of heavy security enforced by authorities braced for a weekend of expected anti-Indian protests.

Men, women and children let off fire-crackers and distributed sweets in Srinagar, Kashmir's summer capital, residents said. Security forces were seen removing Pakistani flags hoisted on electric poles and tree-tops.

Police sources said similar celebrations and military-style parades by militants brandishing AK-47 assault rifles were held in other parts of the valley.

Meanwhile, according to reports from New Delhi, Kashmiri separatists killed 14 bus passengers today, the eve of India's independence celebrations, after hijacking the vehicle and picking out their victims, domestic news agencies reported.

They quoted police as saying all 14 people picked out for death belonged to "a particular community".

Indian media do not identify specifically the religious identities of victims of sectarian strife. The agencies said the bus was on its way to Jammu, the winter capital of India's Jammu and Kashmir State, when it was hijacked by six militants. They forced the driver to head off the main road to a secluded spot, selected their victims and shot them.

India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the Kashmir dispute since independence from British rule and partition of the sub-continent in 1947.

The celebrations in Indian-controlled Kashmir maintained a tradition set by militants since they launched their violent secessionist campaign in 1989. Street protests have been the norm for celebrations the following day marking India's independence.

Kashmir police chief Balwinder Singh Bedi said authorities had made "unprecedented" security arrangements to prevent militant strikes. — Agencies

(16)

759/EA2/97
14/3/97

1099 JS (EA) 197
13/3

MOST IMMEDIATE
PARLIAMENT QUESTION

12.15 PM
(6)

No. 1-5/97-C&M
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Culture
...

New Delhi, the 13th March, 1997

Subject:- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3448 by Shri K. Pradhani
regarding Ashes of Netaji.

The undersigned is directed to enclose a copy of the
Unstarred Question on the above cited subject with the request
that information in this regard may kindly be sent to the undersigned
by afternoon today.

[Signature]
(K.K. CHUG)

Under Secretary

T. No. 338 4867

Parliament Unit

Ministry of Home Affairs

(North Block)

Ministry of External Affairs

Parliament Unit

South Block

CRASH

JS(EA) may kindly see for providing MEA's
inputs to Min. of HRD directly.

[Signature]
13/3/97

JS(EA)

Reply sent

P. sph

Fax 338 1235

14/3/97

Sh. S

338 4093

471/97-Com
14/3

LSUS No 3448 A 17/3/97 L.H.E
Ashes of Netaji

✓ 3448. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
proposal to bring back the ashes of
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from
Tokyo; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the
matter?

1/4 (63)

(17)

Most Immediate
Parliament Question

No. C/125/4/96-JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

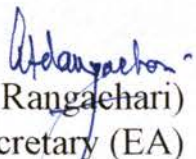
New Delhi, the 13 March 1997

Sub: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3448 by
Shri K. Pradhani regarding Ashes of Netaji

Attention is invited to MHRD Note No. 1-5/97-C&M dated 13 March 1997 on the above subject.

2. Annexed is a copy of the response given by EAM to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7553 of 29 May 1995, Question No. 112 of 27 November 1995, Question No. 1306 of 11 March 1996 on the same subject.

3. The material in these replies to Lok Sabha questions may be used in framing a response to the above question.


(T.C.A. Rangachari)
Joint Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Department of Culture)
(Attn: Shri K.K. Chug, Under Secretary)
(Fax: 3381235/3384093)

o/c

S.S.

2/4
(64)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7553
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH MAY, 1995
ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

29/5/95

7553. SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

विदेश मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is kept in Renkoji Buddhist temple in Tokyo;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the local people of Japan, who have preserved the ashes for more than five decades have been urging our country to bring back the ashes to India;
- (d) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to bring back the ashes of Netaji;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI R. L. BHATIA)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

(a) , (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was reported to have died in Taipei (Taiwan) on August 18, 1945. His body was cremated two days later and the ashes carried to Japan. The ashes have since been maintained at the Renkoji Buddhist Temple in Nakano, Tokyo.

Two Commissions of Enquiry were appointed by The Government of India on the question of Netaji's death in the air crash on August 18, 1945. The first Enquiry Committee set up in 1956 was headed by late Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and included Netaji's elder brother Shri S.C. Bose. The majority opinion was that Netaji met his death in the aircrash and that the ashes at the Renkoji Temple were that of Netaji. However, Netaji's brother Shri S.C. Bose gave a dissenting view. In 1970, the one-man Justice G.D. Khosla Committee also concluded that the casket lodged in the Renkoji Temple contained the ashes of Netaji. There have been attempts to have a new enquiry instituted. There have also been moves to have the ashes brought back to India, with all reverence and honour as befitting a man of the stature of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. However, many people, including Netaji's nephews, still doubt the event of Netaji's reported death and question the veracity of the ashes. In Japan itself, where the ashes are lodged, there have been repeated requests from the Renkoji temple and Japanese associates of Netaji for the ashes to return to India. The issue of Netaji's death is charged with emotion and opinions remain divided. Government of India is of the view that bringing the ashes back to India in absence of a consensus on the issue might prove divisive and create tensions.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 112

TO BE ANSWERED ON 27TH NOVEMBER 1995

ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

112. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विदेश मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have decided to bring back ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Japan so as to install the ashes in a suitable memorial during the centenary celebrations which begin early next year;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the cautious steps that have been taken to confirm that the ashes kept in Renkoji Temple near Tokyo are his ashes; and

(d) the details of the proposed activities connected with the birth centenary celebrations of Netaji which begin in January, 1996?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.L. BHATIA)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

(a) No final view has been taken on this matter till now.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two Commissions of Enquiry appointed by the Govt. of India and an enquiry by Japanese authorities have concluded that the ashes in Renkoji Temple are those of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

(d) A national Committee to celebrate Netaji's birth centenary has been set up. The first meeting of National Committee to commemorate the birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is scheduled to be held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on November 30, 1995.

4/4
(66)

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1306

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1306

TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH MARCH, 1996

ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

1306. SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विदेश मंत्री

be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 112 given on November 27, 1995 and state the steps being taken by the Government to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

विदेश मंत्री

No final views has been taken on this matter till now.

~h

TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

61

4/5/21/96

The Asian Age

16-7-97

It's final: Netaji died in '45 crash

Secret British documents give eyewitness account

By SUNEEL SINHA

London, July 15: Secret intelligence documents recently declassified by the British government reveal an eyewitness account from a Japanese medical captain who told a British officer acting under Military Intelligence orders that he saw Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose die of his injuries after the aircraft taking him from Formosa to Manchuria crashed shortly after

take off on August 18, 1945. Author Patrick French, whose new book *Liberty Or Death, India's Journey To Independence And Division* quotes secret intelligence files being recatalogued at present, believes they "prove conclusively" that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was killed in 1945.

Inconclusive evidence of the crash baffled the British and

even Lord Wavell, then Viceroy of India, doubted it when news first filtered through to him because Netaji's death had been twice reported in the past, both times incorrectly. It was then that Indian Political Intelligence, a shadowy organisation that officially did not exist but was responsible for Imperial counterintelligence and which, after 1923, functioned as MIS's India-Burma

section while still a separate entity, decided to investigate the matter. They put a Captain Turner of the War Crimes Liaison Section on the job and he tracked down Captain (medical) Taneyoshi Yoshimi, then interned in Stanley Gaol.

Captain Taneyoshi was the last person to have seen Netaji alive after he took off from Formosa, three days after Japan's Imperial Army signed an unconditional

SPOTLIGHT

Turn to Page 2

P70

8/5

FORM NO. 01/121.5/1-2

Ph Train Age

16-7-92

Netaji died in 1945 crash

■Continued from Page 1

surrender on August 15, 1945. "I personally cleaned his injuries with oils and dressed them. He was suffering from extensive burns over the whole of his body, though the most serious were those on his head, chest and thighs..." Patrick French's new book quotes Captain Taneyoshi as told to Captain Turner in file OIOC POL(S) 68/47. "During the first four hours he was semi-conscious... He murmured, and muttered in his state of coma, but never regained consciousness. At about 2300 hours he died... I injected Formalin into the body, and also had the coffin partly filled with lime," Captain Taneyoshi was quoted telling Captain Turner. The body was then cremated and the ashes now rest in a golden casket at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

In high-ranking British intelligence circles, the spooks were satisfied. Captain Turner's investigation had put to rest elaborate theories that Netaji had survived the crash and fled to Russia. One such theory was that Netaji had been imprisoned by the Russians and then killed in the former USSR. Russia recently opened its defence ministry's secret military archives and confirmed in March, through a Russian defence ministry letter to an Indian professor, Joychandra Singh, who has been investigating the issue for the past 13 years, that it had no records of either the arrest or killing of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

According to a recent report, in 1984, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, then India's external affairs minister under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, had written to Prof. Joychandra Singh asking him to continue his investigations to end the controversy. "I fully agree with you that there should be a national consensus on the question (of bringing home the remains of Netaji from the Renkoji Temple) before the Government of India takes a formal decision to avoid a controversy at a later stage," the letter read.

FORM NO. 01/121.5/1-2

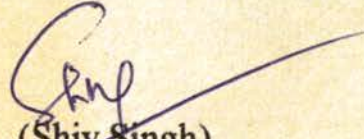
(18) (72)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
(W.G. BRANCH)

Subject : Request of INA for bringing Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's ashes to India

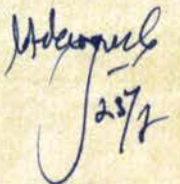
Ministry of External Affairs may kindly find enclosed herewith a letter No.367 dated 7.7.97 from General Secretary, INA, addressed to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding bringing Ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to India from Japan.

2. As the matter comes under the purview of that Ministry the letter along with the enclosures in original are forwarded to that Ministry for their perusal and taking necessary action in the matter.


(Shiv Singh)
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

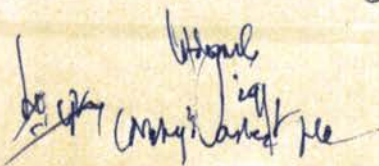
Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi.
L.S.S. U.O. No. 27/1/97-WG dated 22.7.97

May kindly see for information.
Mr Ikeda had mentioned this matter to P.O. on 24 July during his call.


25/7

Q I keep with

relevant for the subject
reference is made to the
file of this subject
25/7


25/7

2952/JS(EA2)/97
25/7

8927/JS/97
25/7

1903/EA2/97
29/7

SSCEA

22833/Purlo
25/7

29/7/97

Sh S



ALL INDIA **INA** COMMITTEE
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
(ESTD-1945)

82, DARYA GANJ, DAYANAND MARG, NEW DELHI - 110 002., PHONE : 3273532

73

367

7th July, 1997

Capt. S.S. Yadava, I.N.A.
General Secretary

To

The Speaker,
LOK SABHA, Parliament House,
New Delhi-110001.

Subject:- ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

Sir,

An appeal on behalf of the ex-I.N.A. Personnel regarding the Sacred Ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is enclosed herewith for your kind consideration. It is unbecoming of a great Nation of ours that the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who sacrificed his all for the liberation of his MOTHERLAND, have been lying in Renkoji Temple, Toky. It is the greatness of JAPAN who have been preserving the ashes with great sanctity. It is high time we must put everything in proper perspective without false glorification and illusion. It is our moral duty to bring the ashes with full State Honours with in Netaji Birth Centenary. This is minimum a grateful Nation has to do.

Enclos:-4.

Yours faithfully,

S.S. Yadava
(S.S. Yadava) Capt: INA
Gen: Secretary

SHS-829

7.97

Sel' on tone
[Signature]

AS(P)

Dir (D+2)

14/7

US (wa)

KS
14/7

14/7
yfr

HISTORY'S LEGEND MAHA NAYAK NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Dear _____,

The ex-I.N.A. Personnel have been silent sufferers of the despair, the misery, the humiliation indignation and ignorance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose since 15th August, 1947.

2. In historical analysis of our country, we often find POSTERITY is a great task-master. People in power always glorify themselves and tries to belittle their adversaries. But posterity with vengeance corrects the situation and puts everyone in their proper perspective ignoring the earlier flasehoods.

3. Hundreds of examples can be given, but one example only will suffice to prove my point. Britishers called "SHIVAJI CHHATRAPATI" as "Mountain Rat". Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fell in this trap and echoed the same in his writings which he had to withdraw later under protests. Today Shivaji Maharaj is our greatest hero, who freed us from the Mughal Rule. Netaji Subhas was also moulded in the same cast as Shivaji Maharaj, who freed us from British Imperialist Rule to a greatest extent.

4. Netaji Subhash is the most tragic figure of a World Statesman who gave his all, career, family, life and sacrificed everything at the PRIME AGE OF 48 only, to end white imperialism and Colonialism from this earth. Historians may not agree. World War II and Netaji Subhas brought the end of Imperialism. Thanks to Hitler for starting the War. The brave and untiring deeds of Subhas on an International arena was to a great extent responsible for the SUN of British Empire to set, but completely ignored by his ungrateful people. Efforts were made all the time to erase his contribution to our freedom movement from the pages of our history by certain people in power with selfish motives.

It is very sad to find that Netaji is the most tragic figure in his own land. He sacrificed everything for his country. But his ungrateful countrymen in power down-graded his patriotism and dedication, ideals, with all sorts of falsehoods.

5. But our people 'AAM JANTA' and posterity did not allow such mischief to go on. Netaji today stands in full glory in the hearts of his countrymen.

6. At this moment in post-independent India, among the Leaders Netaji Subhas is the only Indian Statesman and Leader who is adored by commonman all over India at all levels and strata breaking barriers of State, Language, Religion, Caste, Creed etc. This is very unique adulation for him, when names of other leaders are in the mud for the commonman.

7. 'Netaji' was used for the first time in Germany (1941-43) when Subhas was organising Indian Prisoners of war of the British Indian Army into 'AZAD HIND FOUJ'. The Indian soldiers who were inspired by Subhas, instead of referring to him by his name, started using 'Netaji'. Defence Personnel in the lower ranks were more brave and patriotic to the call of 'Netaji' than Bura Sahibs. Even now it appears, some people with vested interest are still playing the game of Imperialism and British Intelligence creating all sorts of controversies and confusion about him, quoting CIA, KGB, M.15 Intelligence services of US, Russia, England etc. almost like pawns in their hands. These people do not believe any versions, two enquiry commission reports, Netaji's Aide, Habib-ur-Rehman, Japanese Government. They are also incapable to prove their version about Netaji and want third party to solve the riddle or mystery. Or else there are all sorts of confusions on Netaji. A time has come let us believe all who ever wants the one to his liking. Spare Netaji of all these mysteries and turn him into a "JOKE".

8. A British Historian, favourite of Lord Mountbatten once said, "A DEAD SUBHAS IS FAR MORE DANGEROUS THAN A LIVING SUBHAS".

It was in the interest of the Raj to keep Subhas alive. Their Intelligence Department tried their level best to keep myth of "Subhas Living" and create all sorts of confusion and mystery about him, when they very well knew how they ended his life. We Indians played to their tunes as they wanted to the fullest extent and even now after 52 years of his end.

To us he faced his glorious end on 18th August, 1945 at the age of 48 only. Many of us do not realise that he sacrificed his life at such a prime time.

9. Today, "Netaji" or his legacy cannot be confined to Bengalees only, or to I.N.A. his "Forward Bloc", his family members, Congress Party or any other Government in power. He belongs to all. It is better we accept now that Netaji Subhas has been turned by history and destiny into a liberator of the world from White Imperialism and Colonialism of the West. His global struggle and fight for only 25 years (between 1920 and 1945) out of that too 10/11 years in jail or exiled from India in exile, seriously ill was a factor to bring the end of British Empire, not only in India, but all over the world. He followed the ideals, traditions and examples set before him by Sri Aurobindo, Swami Vivekananda, Vasudev Balwant Phadke, Chapekar Brothers, Lokmanya Tilak, Veer Sarvarkar whom he met once. The greatest achievement of Netaji, we should never forget that it was for the first time since 1857 that the Indian soldier gave his loyalty to his MOTHERLAND and not oppressor. The main credit for this unique achievement goes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. And that is historically evident from his Indian National Army, Defence Personnel of those days - Army, R.I.N., Air Force, all over India.

10. I think, it is high time, we analyse and discuss these historical events in a frank manner now and put everything in proper perspective, without false glorification and illusion. As a grateful Nation, it is our moral duty to bring the SACRED ASHES OF OUR LIBERATOR from JAPAN (great ally of Netaji) to HIS MOTHER LAND (INDIA) for which he dedicated his whole life, with full STATE HONOURS of the HEAD OF THE STATE now - during his birth centenary - before 23rd JANUARY, 1998. THIS IS MINIMUM a grateful Nation has to do. We I.N.A. Soldiers solicit your blessings, co-operation and active support.

Yours in the Service of Nation

S.S. Yadava
9 (S.S. YADAVA)
CAPTAIN, INA
General Secretary

Gen. Secretary
All India I. N. A. Committee
82, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2.

Shri _____

19
F A X

78

From: Foreign, New Delhi

To : Indembassy, Tokyo

28/8/97

Counsellor (P&I) from DS(JK)

I am faxing herewith news item entitled "INA men want to bring Netaji ashes from Japan" which has appeared in 'The Asian Age' of today, the 27th August, 1997.

Regards,

N. Chauhan
(Smt. Narinder Chauhan)
Deputy Secretary (JK)
27..8.97

o/c

THE ASIAN AGE 27 Aug 1997.

INA men want to bring Netaji ashes from Japan

BY REZAUL H. LASKAR

New Delhi, Aug. 26: The all-India INA committee has asked the Centre to allow it to bring back Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's ashes from Japan so that they can be immersed with full honours.

Speaking at a function held at South Block here on Tuesday to mark the declassification of INA documents by the defence ministry, the general secretary of the committee, Captain S.S. Yadav, wondered why the Centre and the people of India were not making any efforts to bring back Netaji's remains from the Renkoji temple in Japan.

"If the government does not want to do it, it should give the INA committee a no-objection certificate to bring back the ashes," he said.

Capt. Yadav called on the defence ministry

to present scrolls of honour to INA martyrs and certificates to those who had received gallantry awards in acknowledgement of the sacrifices made by the INA soldiers. "We do not want any cash awards, but there should be some recognition of the INA's contributions to the freedom movement in India," he said.

"For the last 52 years, the defence ministry was out of bounds for us. Through this function, marking the declassification of INA records, the ministry has repaid its debt to Netaji and INA," Captain Yadav said. He, however, felt the declassified documents would not contain any sensational disclosures about the Azad Hind Fauj.

"These documents were mostly prepared by the British, but we are thankful to the United Front government for taking the bold step of making them public," he said.

Earlier, defence minister Mulayam Singh Yadav handed over 990 files on the INA and 97 files on the Royal Indian Navy mutiny to human resources development minister S.R. Bommai.

Although most of the INA records were destroyed, some were preserved by the history division of the defence ministry. The files contain information on INA operations; intelligence reports, INA Act and organisation, interrogation reports and court martial proceedings.

They will now be given to the National Archives. Mr Yadav said the declassification had been arranged as a mark of respect to Netaji on the occasion of his birth centenary.

"There is need to preserve this account of unparalleled sacrifices by the brave soldiers of the INA so that future generations can

draw inspiration from them," he said. The defence minister said steps would be taken to publish compilations of the declassified documents.

Mr Bommai said his ministry was planning a film on the life of Netaji and had provided Rs 3 crore for the establishment of the Netaji Foundation.

There are also plans to erect memorials in the Andaman and Nicobar islands and in Manipur, where the INA had raised the Indian flag. He added that the defence and HRD ministries would consider the demands raised by the INA committee.

The defence ministry has already handed over rank badges of INA personnel and the diary of General Shah Nawaz Khan to the human resources development ministry for display at the Freedom Fighters Museum at the Red Fort.

us/15/96

(20)

2423/EA2/97
10/9

(80)

W/you
7/2/97
SSC/AC
9/9
SO(JK)
20/9/97 SK S



Dr.S. Jaishankar
Deputy Chief of Mission

2374/EA2/97
5/9
(21)

3594/51 (EA) 147
3/9 (81)
भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102
Telex: 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone: 03(3262)2391
Fax: 03(3234)4866
E-Mail: indembjp@gol.com

No. Tok/102/2/92

August 25, 1997

Dear Shri Rangachari,

I am enclosing herewith a report by our Minister (C) on a function which he attended at the Renkoji temple on Netaji's death anniversary on 18th August, 1997. As indicated in a separate message, Ambassador had visited the Renkoji temple earlier that morning to pay his homage.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Jaishankar)

Shri T.C.A. Rangachari,
Joint Secretary (EA)
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Netaji file
4/9/97
Sh. S.
8/8/97
21/9/97
80 (JK)

Embassy of India
Tokyo
Consular Section

I attended the 52nd memorial service of Subhas Chandra Bose at Renko-ji Temple on August 18, 1997. Mr. Shigemoto Okuda, one of the co-ordinators of the function and the youngest of the Japanese freedom fighters, came to fetch me from the Embassy.

2. The ceremony began with recitations from the holy Buddhist scriptures by the Chief Priest Rev. Mochizuki. As part of the service, participants individually filed before Netaji's photograph and later before the urn containing his ashes. Mr. Okuda said that he expected around 20 surviving freedom fighters to come for the ceremony and was quite surprised that finally more than 150 turned up to pay their respect to Netaji. Of these, about 100 were young Japanese boys and girls. Others were Japanese freedom fighters, children of those who had died for Netaji's cause and those who have an abounding interest in keeping Netaji's memory alive in the interest of a more intense relationship between India and Japan. There were atleast seven who were over 80 years of age and had very fond memories of Netaji. It was stirring to see them smartly standing and bowing before Netaji's photograph and then marching erect towards the place where the container of Netaji's ashes was kept.

3. After the ceremony which lasted for about an hour, I was called to speak. I recalled Netaji's sacrifices for the ideals of liberation from colonial forces and his contribution to India's freedom. I paid tributes to the sacrifices made by Japanese soldiers and officers for our freedom and expressed our profound gratefulness to those who were keeping the memory and message of Netaji alive in Japan. The participants appreciated when I told them that the Ambassador and the DCM had come in the morning to offer prayers and could have also attended the ceremony but for prior commitments.

4. Winding up the function, Mr. M. Hayashi, Secretary of the Subhash Chandra Bose Academy, hoped that during his life time Govt of India would make suitable arrangements to take the ashes to its rightful place in India, atleast now that all controversies about Netaji's death in crash had been settled. He wanted me to indicate whether the Govt of India was going to accept the ashes during the 50th Year of Independence. I mentioned

that Netaji belonged to both India and Japan. This was exemplified by the manner in which Indians and Japanese have fought for his ideals. I was sure that at both places Netaji would always be loved, admired and remembered in whatever form we might choose to cherish his memory. Mr. Hayashi later read out a letter received from Joy Chandra from Imphal about the efforts that he was making to persuade the Govt of India to bring the ashes from Renko-ji Temple to India.



(Amar Bhushan)
Minister (Consular)
20.8.97

Ambassador

415/3196
84
The Indian Age
27.8.97

INA men want to bring Netaji ashes from Japan

By REZAUL H. LASKAR

pl file recd.
New Delhi, Aug. 26: The all-India INA committee has asked the Centre to allow it to bring back Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's ashes from Japan so that they can be immersed with full honours.

Speaking at a function held at South Block here on Tuesday to mark the declassification of INA documents by the defence ministry, the general secretary of the committee, Captain S.S. Yadav, wondered why the Centre and the people of India were not making any efforts to bring back Netaji's remains from the Renkoji temple in Japan.

"If the government does not want to do it, it should give the INA committee a no-objection certificate to bring back the ashes," he said.

Capt. Yadav called on the defence ministry

to present scrolls of honour to INA martyrs and certificates to those who had received gallantry awards in acknowledgement of the sacrifices made by the INA soldiers. "We do not want any cash awards, but there should be some recognition of the INA's contributions to the freedom movement in India," he said.

"For the last 52 years, the defence ministry was out of bounds for us. Through this function, marking the declassification of INA records, the ministry has repaid its debt to Netaji and INA," Captain Yadav said. He, however, felt the declassified documents would not contain any sensational disclosures about the Azad Hind Fauj.

"These documents were mostly prepared by the British, but we are thankful to the United Front government for taking the bold step of making them public," he said.

Earlier, defence minister Mulayam Singh Yadav handed over 990 files on the INA and 97 files on the Royal Indian Navy mutiny to human resources development minister S.R. Bommai.

Although most of the INA records were destroyed, some were preserved by the history division of the defence ministry. The files contain information on INA operations, intelligence reports, INA Act and organisation, interrogation reports and court martial proceedings.

They will now be given to the National Archives. Mr Yadav said the declassification had been arranged as a mark of respect to Netaji on the occasion of his birth centenary.

"There is need to preserve this account of unparalleled sacrifices by the brave soldiers of the INA so that future generations can

draw inspiration from them," he said. The defence minister said steps would be taken to publish compilations of the declassified documents.

Mr Bommai said his ministry was planning a film on the life of Netaji and had provided Rs 3 crore for the establishment of the Netaji Foundation.

There are also plans to erect memorials in the Andaman and Nicobar islands and in Manipur, where the INA had raised the Indian flag. He added that the defence and HRD ministries would consider the demands raised by the INA committee.

The defence ministry has already handed over rank badges of INA personnel and the diary of General Shah Nawaz Khan to the human resources development ministry for display at the Freedom Fighters Museum at the Red Fort.

Phs

Over Recoveries

If sales exceed expectations in the domestic market there would be an over-recovery of overheads and additional profitability. Marginally priced sales in these circumstances might increase profitability but might also strain liquidity and increase risk. Marginally costed sales in this situation would have to be carefully considered.

Volume/Price

The volume of production and sales is a significant factor in cost recovery, but also in financial exposure which must be carefully considered. In general the larger the volume produced and sold the greater the capacity to reduce prices due to the spreading of overheads. However, increased volume generally requires increased capital and exposure to risk, and also will incur additional fixed overhead as the greater volumes require additional resources. In general practice marginal costing should only be used where surplus capacity already exists, not to justify the expansion of capacity.

The Risks of Marginal Costing

The risks are as follows:

- o Over-optimistic assumptions on the volume of non marginally costed sales so that fixed overhead is not fully recovered.
- o Over-trading; the excess volume placing financial and physical strain on the organisation.
- o Marginally priced sales placing downward pressure on the normal markets.
- o Charges of dumping.

Prof Samir Guha

Member

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Chairman

Privilege Committee

(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

Phone : 412-1600

4 Sept 1997

V-246/mos(R)/97
22/9

Dear Kamalaji,

I find in the press that while releasing the document on Netaji and INA, Shri S.R. Bommai, Shri Mulyam Singh Yadav and yourself expressed your intention to bring the so called 'Ashes' from Renkoji temple to India in the name of Netaji. This will amount to be a sacreligious act on the part of the Govt. of India to bring the unidentified ashes in the name of Netaji.

Why I always opposed this move has been communicated to Shri S.R. Bommai in my letter addressed to him. This is not an emotional or sentimental issue, but a sacred national issue to make an attempt to identify the ashes lying in the Renkoji temple as that of Netaji. According to only document submitted by the Govt. of Japan to the Khosla Commission, it really shows that the ashes belong to a non-regular Japanese soldier, named Ichiro Okura. I have written all about the issue, as briefly as possible, in my letter to Bommai.

I am sending a copy of that letter to you earnestly requesting you to go through this letter before making any move to bring the unidentified ashes from Renkoji temple to India in the name of Netaji.

I don't know whether you have gone through my documentary book, 'Netaji - Dead or Alive ?' which was released to the press by the former President of India, late N. Sanjiva Reddy in the Parliament House Annexe in 1979. The 4th enlarged edition of the book is already out of press and I will present you a copy to understand the issue of the Mystery about Disappearance of Netaji. Meanwhile, I am sending a booklet of mine about the matter with a request to you to kindly go through it carefully.

I have written a letter to Shri I.K. Gujral, the Prime Minister of India, urging him to institute an Investigative Inquiry to know what exactly happened to Netaji. You may kindly inquire about that letter from Shri I.K. Gujral.

I hope you will take up the matter of the fresh Investigative Inquiry about Netaji to finally know what exactly happened to the Maha Kshatriya of the struggle for our Indian Freedom.

I hope you are keeping well and doing well in your new job.
With best wishes,

Smt. Kamala Sinha
Minister of State
Foreign Affairs
South Bloc
New Delhi 110011

Yours sincerely,

Samailghe
(SAMAR GUHA)

Encl: As stated.

Prof Samar Guha

Former
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
Chairman
Privilege Committee
(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

Phone : 72-1600

Sept 4, 1997

Dear Shri Bommai ji,

It is extremely surprising that you have expressed your intention to make a fresh move to bring to India the unidentified 'Ashes' from the Renkoji temple of Japan in the name of Netaji. It is not unknown to you that the former Congress Govt. made two official moves to bring the ashes from Renkoji temple to India. But they had to abandon such moves because of vigorous protest from the people and the Parliament.

In the first meeting of the National Committee for celebration of Netaji's birth centenary its initial President, Shri Narasimha Rao, announced that no such move should be made in the year of Netaji's birth centenary and the proposal to bring the unidentified ashes in the name of Netaji was thus, dropped.

It appears that yourself and Mulyam Singhji consider it as just a sentimental or emotional affair to oppose any attempt to bring the ashes from the Renkoji temple.

Is it not our sacred national duty first to know what really happened to Netaji ? Is there any single confirmatory proof of Netaji's death in the alleged aircrash at Taihoku (present Taipei of Taiwan) on Aug 18, 1945 ?

The report was circulated quite cryptically and dubiously as well by the private Domai News Agency of Tokyo. There was no official confirmation of such report by the Govt. of Japan. The Govts of India, UK and USA made thorough inquiries to verify Domai News Agencies report of Netaji's death at Taihoku on Aug 18, 1945. But none of these Govts. officially confirmed the report of Netaji's death in the reported aircrash. Their inquiry reports have also not been published till today.

Sometime before his death, Pandit Nehru wrote to late Suresh Chandra Bose, an elder brother of Netaji in reply to a letter to him, that "...there is no precise and direct proof of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death". He also wrote to late Amiya Nath Bose, a former M.P and the former Ambassador to Burma, just a month before his death that "...Something should be done to finalize the question of the death of Netaji Subhas

Prof Samar Guha

Former
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
Chairman
Privilege Committee
(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

Phone : 72-1600

-2-

Chandra Bose." Pandit Nehru visited Renkoji temple. But he didn't mention a word about Netaji in the visitors book there. However, he surprisingly recorded his views in it that 'Let the peace of Buddha rein over the world'. Every other Indian visitors to Renkoji temple expressed their respect in the visitors book mentioning the name of Netaji/. But if Pandit Nehru really believed that the ashes in the Renkoji temple is really that of Netaji, why did he not mention a word about Netaji in the visitors book ?

I visited Taiwan with Khosla Commission and before that visited Renkoji temple at Tokyo, I met many war-time Japanese personalities and also of Taiwan. But they could not provide any single confirmatory proof or document in support of the reported death of Netaji in the alleged aircrash at Taihoku on Aug 18, 1945. On the contrary, according to the investigation made by the Mayor of Taipei on behalf of the Govt. of Taiwan showed that the report of Netaji's death in the alleged aircrash was unfounded. The Govt. of Taiwan was willing to submit this report to the Khosla Commission. But Justice Khosla refused to accept it on diplomatic plea.

The Govt. of Japan submitted a Death Certificate purporated to be that of Netaji to Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission. But on careful scrutiny it will be found that this Death Certificate belongs to a Japanese non-regular soldier, Ichiro Okura (No.21123), who was a former resident of 'No.1,2-3 Chom Dongnjka, Chibua-ku, Tokyo' and it was issued by Dr. Yusumi. Even Khosla Commission refused to accept this death certificate as that of Netaji. Except some hear-say report by a few Japanese, who were in no way connected with the reported episode of Netaji's alleged death, claimed the ashes to be that of Netaji.

The Govt. of India instituted two inquiry committees to find out if Netaji really died in the alleged aircrash at Taihoku on Aug 18, 1945. The inquiry committees were not set up by the Govt. of their own, but under pressure from public agitation and agitation inside the Parliament.

The findings of the inquiry reports are so superficial without based any confirmatory proof of Netaji's death in the alleged aircrash at Taihok that the late Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister of the Janata Govt. made a formal statement in Lok Sabha in 1979 rejecting the findings of the

Prof Samar Guha

Former
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
Chairman
Privilege Committee
(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

Phone : 72-1600

-3-

Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission. But unfortunately, he could not proceed for further investigation to find out what exactly happened to Netaji because of sudden fall of his Govt.

Later, the former President of India, Shri R.Venkatraman took up the matter of fresh Investigative Inquiry to finally resolve the mystery of disappearance of Netaji. He wrote to Shri V.P.Singh, for starting a fresh inquiry about Netaji's disappearance. Shri V.P.Singh asked his Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K.Gujral, to take up the matter, who started the preliminary work. But because of sudden fall of his Govt. he could not seriously undertake the job.

Shri R.Venkatraman then wrote to the next Govt. of Shri Chandra Sekhar for making a fresh inquiry about Netaji's disappearance. The minister of External Affairs of the Govt. of Shri Chandra Sekhar issued an 'Order' for starting 'A High Level Investigative Inquiry' to finally resolve the mystery of disappearance of Netaji'. But because of the change of the Govt. of Shri Chandra Sekhar he could't complete the inquiry work.

Then, before his retirement, Shri R.Venkatraman wrote two letters to Shri Narasimha Rao, then then Prime Minister, to undertake a fresh inquiry about Netaji's disappearance. But regrettably he didn't respond to the requests of the President. On the contrary, he conferred 'Posthumus Award of Bharat Ratna on Netaji'. After 5 years judicial battle, the Supreme Court has recently discarded the 'Posthumus Award of Bharat Ratna on Netaji.'

After discarding the 'Posthumus Award of Bharat Ratna' on Netaji, is it not the most pertinent question to know then what really happened to Netaji ?

Instead of raising the issue of bringing the unidentified ashes from the Renkoji temple, is it not the national task of the Govt. to make a fresh Investigative Inquiry to find out what really happened to Netaji ?

It should be remembered that many reports and documents about Netaji remained in the secret archives of U.K, Russia and USA. But, most regrettably, the Govt. of India have not requested any of these Govts. to disclose this secret documents on Netaji kept undisclosed in their special files.

Prof Samar Guha

Former
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
Chairman
Privilege Committee
(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

91

Phone : 412-1600

- 4 -

In the British Documents of 'Transfer of Power' published in 1975 the document concluded the view of the British Govt. about Subhas Chandra Bose by stating :

"He (SB) might, of course, in certain circumstances be welcomed by the Russians. ... In many ways, the easiest course will be to leave him (Bose) where he is and not ask for his release."

But strangely, the Govt. of India didn't inquire from the Govt. of U.K what they really meant by the above observations made in their document 'Transfer of Power' published in 1975.

I have written a wholly documentary book - 'Netaji - Dead or Alive ?' which was released to the press by the former President of India, late N.Sanjiva Reddy at Parliament House Annex, New Delhi and its third edition by late Morarji Desai at Bombay. Fourth enlarged edition of my book with added documents is ready for press release. I hope to present a copy of the book to you when I meet you at Delhi next time. A booklet written by me is being sent alongwith the letter for your careful scrutiny about the question of Netaji's disappearance.

Dear Bommai ji! What ultimately happened to Netaji is not an emotional or a sentimental issue of any person. It is a sacred national duty of our nation to finally resolve the mystery of disappearance of Netaji. So long this basic question is not solved there cannot be any question of bringing the so called ashes from the Renkoji temple in the name of Netaji. If any such attempts is made it will amount to be an worst sacrilegious act.

It is not unknown to you that because of political design of the first Prime Minister of India, Netaji issue remained hushed up, - even many documents in the possession of the Govt. of India have been "destroyed or missing" according to their own admission before the Khosla Commission. The Special Files of Pandit Nehru on Netaji, which was later maintained by Md. Yunus, has also been destroyed.

I have written a letter to the Prime Minister, Shri I.K.Gujral, for instituting a fresh Investigative Inquiry to finalise the issue of Mystery of Disappearance of Netaji. Shri R.Venkatraman, our former President, has informed me that he will also take up the matter shortly with the Prime Minister, Shri Gujral. Though it is very late, and unpardonably late, to make a supreme effort to know what really happened to Netaji, but if we

92
Prof Samar Guha

Former
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Chairman
Privilege Committee
(Lok Sabha)



8/2, CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA-700 032

-5-

Phone : 72-1600

fail even today to make an all out effort to resolve the Mystery of Disappearance of Netaji our future generation will curse us for our failure to undertake our sacred national duty to know what exactly happened to the Greatest Revolutionary Hero of our Freedom Struggle, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

With good wishes and regards,

Shri S.R.Bomma
Minister of Human Resource Devn.
Govt. of India
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi 110001

Yours sincerely,

Samar Guha

(SAMAR GUHA)

Encl: Book let.

95

COUNTRY MUST KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO NETAJI

—Samar Guha



COUNTRY MUST KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO NETAJI

What really happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ? Did he really meet his end in an aircrash at Taihoku in Formosa, on August 18, 1945 ? The news of his alleged accident was broadcast not in the form of any official communique either by the civil or the military authority of Japan. Japan was not yet occupied by the US Army, - its civil and military authority remained in tact. It was the news of the Domai Agency which was broadcast by the Tokyo Radio. In its first broadcast, 5 days after the alleged aircrash, it was said that the dead body of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, was flown to Tokyo. But subsequently in another broadcast it was reported that his body was cremated in Formose.

Palpably, the broadcast appeared as nothing but a cooked-up story as it was not substantiated by any positive testimonials or documents. Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India at that time, believed this news broadcast as true. Mahatma Gandhi along with Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya wired Bose family at Calcutta, 'Not to perform sradh ceremony, but to hold mild prayer.' Lord Wavell recorded his reaction in his 'Diary', 'I wonder if the Japanese announcement that Subhas Chandra Bose's death in an aircrash is true. I suspect it very much. It was just what should be given out if he wanted to go underground.' No Government, either of Japan or Wavell nor of the U.K. or the USA at that time or anytime thereafter officially confirmed the report of death of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Gandhiji believed - 'Subhas is Alive'

Gandhiji went on telling the Indian people that he didn't believe Netaji's death news. On 30 Dec 1945 he told us, the Bengal Detenues, most of whom were the colleagues and associates of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in Dum Dum Jail of Calcutta : 'If someone shows me ashes even then I will not believe that Subhas is not alive. He is alive, - hiding somewhere'. He spoke in Hindi and remained with us for over an hour. Next day, on January 2nd, 1946, he told the press at Contai of Bengal : 'I believe Netaji is alive. He is hiding somewhere.' Gandhiji repeated his belief many times afterwards. After meeting Col. Habibur Rahman in the Red Fort Cell, who claimed to be the lone Indian who travelled with Netaji in the same plane that allegedly crashed, Gandhiji said 'Habib ! whatever you may tell me to the contrary, I still believe Netaji is alive.' Later Gandhi told pressmen : 'Habibur Rahman made a soldier's statement to me.'

Why Gandhiji was so insistant to disbelieve the Japanese report of Netaji's aircrash death ? Was it because of his 'inner voice' ? Many revealing facts came to be known 10 years later which positively indicated why Gandhiji said so. In 1991 an American document found in the archives of the Princeton University positively revealed why Gandhiji believed that 'Subhas is hiding somewhere'.

Reaction of the British Government

What was the further reaction of Lord Wavell, India's Viceroy in 1945-46 ? A month after the record of his first reaction he noted again in his 'Diary' : 'According to the Japanese of Signapore, Subhas Chandra Bose is definitely dead, but I shall be skeptical till further confirmation.'

After hearing the Japanese broadcast on August 23, 1945, Lord Wavell immediately sent a mixed investigating team of the British and Indian experts to 'arrest Bose - dead or alive' and make a thorough probe into the whole affairs behind the Japanese story of Bose's death.

What was the findings of this Wavell team was not fully reported. But the British Govt. of India cryptically leaked out to the press that Bose died in the reported aircrash. However, what was the exact view of the Wavell Govt. about Subhas Chandra Bose, was secretly despatched to the Attlee Govt. in UK after 67 days of the reported aircrash by its Home Secretary, Mr. R.F.Mudie. It was marked 'Top Secret' and this report was published 30 years after in 'Volume VI' of the British document 'Transfer of Power, 1942-47'. In his lengthy report on Bose Mr. Mudie's confidential despatch noted inter-alia as regard the 'treatment of Bose' these were the following possibilities :

- a) Bringing back to India and try him either for waging War or under the Enemy Agent Ordinance ;
- b) Have him tried by a Court in Burma or Malay for waging War against the King in that country ;
- c) Have him tried by a Military Court outside India ;
- d) Intern him in India ;
- e) Intern him in some other British possessions, e.g., Seychelles islands;
- f) Leave him where he is and not ask for the surrender.'

After analyzing all the eventualities about these alternatives the report concluded 'in many ways the easiest course will be to live him where he is and not ask for his release. Of course, he might in certain circumstances be welcomed by the Russians. This course would raise fewest immediate political difficulty.'

Neither the Wavell Govt. of India nor the Attlee Govt. of U.K., after coming to the above conclusion, made any official confirmation about the reported death of Subhas Chandra Bose, though he was marked as the enemy number one of their Indian Empire. They deliberately kept silent about the report of Subhas Bose's presence in Russia.

Pandit Nehru's Preverification

Everybody in India in 1945-46 disbelieved the Toyko story of Netaji's death. Moulana Azad, the then President of the Congress declined to make any obituary reference in memory of Bose in the first AICC Session held at Bombay on Sept. 23, 1945 after the Quit India Movement, saying, 'The circumstances in which the news of the death of Bose has reached us and the sources responsible for announcement don't make certain that Bose is in fact dead.'

An American journalist of Chicago Tribune, Alfred Wag, told Pandit Nehru on August

20, 1945 in Delhi that after the Japanese broadcast 'Bose was alive and seen 4 days ago in Saigon'. On Sept 11, 1945 Nehru himself told API at Jhansi, **'Like many other people, he did not believe the story about the reported death of Subhas Chandra Bose... I have received a number of reports, which have raised me in great doubt and I disbelieve the authenticity of the news'**.

Every patriotic Indian expected that after coming into power on August 15, 1947 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Free India, would consider it as his first national duty to institute a high level investigation to find out what really happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. But he was found contrarily to adopt an unthinkable attitude of deliberate refusal to entertain any request for any inquiry about Netaji. Why after his own public statement that he disbelieved the news of Subhas Chandra Bose's death Pandit Nehru made a strange volte-face to adopt a completely reversed attitude ?

The answer to it can be found in the article of a former Editor of the Gujrati daily 'Janmabhumi' late Amritalal Seth, who accompanied Pandit Nehru, when he visited Singapore in 1946 as the guest of Admiral Mountbatten. Further evidence came from the text of the 'Nehru Oration' by Mountbatten. Shri Seth informed Sarat Chandra Bose immediately after coming back to India from Singapore, that **Mountbatten warned Nehru that, 'If he played up Bose and his INA he will be taking the risk of presenting India on a platter to Bose when he returned back to India'**. Yes, Panditji started to instantly comply with the advice of Mountbatten from Singapore itself. He shockingly cancelled his already agreed programme to place a wreath at the spot of the INA Memorial that was demolished by the British Army soon after reoccupation of Singapore. Returning home from Singapore Pandit Nehru was found to shut his mouth completely about anything that concerned Netaji and his INA.

Inquiry by Shah Nawaz Committee

After coming to power as the Prime Minister of Free India, Pandit Nehru, adopted a policy of abject indifference and negligence, nay a covert opposition to everything about Netaji and his heroic legends. Pandit Nehru's worst stance was his stubborn opposition to all requests and appeals made in the Parliament and outside for instituting a judicial inquiry about disappearance of Netaji. For 10 years he turned down all such appeals. But when the citizens of Calcutta decided to set up a non-official inquiry committee in 1956 with Dr. Radha Binode Pal, an internationally reputed jurist of the eminence of Tokyo Trial as its Chairman, Pandit Nehru suddenly announced to form an inquiry committee with Shah Nawaz Khan as its Chairman having no judicial status for the inquiry. But strangely, when even such a 'statement-collecting- committee' was conducting inquiry, Panditji forestalled the very objective of its inquiry by making a statement in the Parliament in which he said : **'I have no doubt today of the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death, is, I think settled beyond doubt'**.

How could Shah Nawaz Committee dare to unsettle this 'Settled fact beyond doubt' of Pandit Nehru ? This inquiry, this, queerly concluded in its findings : 'At no stage was the casket containing the ashes sealed, no formal receipt issued, nor again continuous watch kept over it. So, although there cannot be absolute certainty about it, nevertheless, ashes kept in the Renkoji temple, Tokyo, are the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. If ashes are taken to be genuine, Renkoji temple cannot be obviously the final resting place.' What an absurd findings! Can the issue of death of a man like Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose be confirmed by not being 'absolutely certain', but by questioning it with 'if' ?

Shah Nawaz Committee, however, helped to have access to some very vital documents that were kept secret for 10 years after 1947. These documents showed that according to the intelligence report, in all probability, Netaji took shelter in Soviet Russia under the cover of a cooked-up story of his death. These documents also indicated that Gandhiji and Panditji received a letter from Netaji asking Nehru for making arrangement for his repatriation to India. Particular imports of these documents will be discussed later. But it should be mentioned here that Pandit Nehru suppressed all the vital intelligence reports from the public till 1956.

In 1951 Panditji had sent S.A.Ayer, a former Publicity Minister of Netaji's Azad Hind Govt., to Tokyo to secretly contact Col. Tada to ascertain from him the report about Netaji's death. Genl. Isoda and Col. Tada, were attached to the Japanese wartime Military Headquarters at Saigon. They were the two high ranking Japanese officers who were deputed to prepare and execute the escape-plan of Netaji by Field Marshall Terauchi, highest in command of the S.E.Asia Jap Army. In his confidential report to Nehru, Ayer stated : 'This time I could gather very important information. Col. Tada told me that after the end of the war when Japan surrendered, Terauchi took all responsibility to help Netaji and asked him to go to Kaka Bose (His Excellency Bose) and tell him to reach Russian territory — all help will be given to him.'

In his statement in Lok Sabha, Panditji mentioned other parts of Ayer's confidential report to him which appeared to lend support to Tokyo broadcast, but this vital part was withheld from the House.

Pandit Nehru's conscience, however, appeared to prick during the last few month before he passed away. Although he repeatedly stated in the Parliament that 'Netaji's death was a settled fact beyond doubt' he wrote to Suresh Chandra Bose, an elder brother of Netaji on May 13, 1962 in reply to his letter that 'You asked me to send you proof of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. I can't send you any precise and direct proof.....' Again just about a month before his death replying to a letter from Amiya Nath Bose, a nephew of Netaji, Panditji wrote : 'I agree with you that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's death.' Ah ! When it was the time for proper investigation, Nehruji deliberately stalled it !

Confusing Japanese Documents

Japan is the only country which could definitely say or unsay if the report of the plane crash was true. Some documents and information placed before the Shah Nawaz Committee by the Japanese authority revealed a few vital facts :

Firstly, Japan didn't officially make any statement either by its civil or military authority to confirm the report of plane crash on August 18, 1945 involving Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Domai News Agency, a private body, made it over the Tokyo Radio. Later S.A.Ayer, in course of his deposition before Shah Nawaz Committee, told that on request from the Japanese authority at Tokyo, the text of the broadcast was prepared by him and not either by the Japanese Govt. or the Domai News Agency.

Secondly, the plane which reportedly crashed carried 13/14 passengers of which the Pilot, Co-pilot, Radio Engineer, Genl. Shedei, Netaji, — these five persons, who were required to fly to Dairen, reportedly died whereas all the other passengers miraculously survived with minor injuries, although the plane was reported to have had nose-dived, caught instant fire and broke into two parts. Non-Official, Japanese Expert Committee contradicted such a report as 'absurd'. After vertical nose-dive crash of

a burning plane from a sufficient altitude such selective survivals and selective killings were unthinkable according to their findings.

Thirdly, Japanese authority produced three – four photographs – first one of bandaged Habibur Rahman sitting by the side of a casket, second one of an urn reportedly carrying the ashes of Bose and the third one of a canvas-covered bundle marked as containing the alleged death body of Bose. If the Japanese could take trouble of getting four photographs why another photograph of uncovered body of Bose could not be taken if such a body existed at all ? **An uncovered body of Bose would have convinced each and everybody of India and of the Anglo-American Power that Bose really died in the aircrash. One such single photograph could have settled all doubts and all controversies about the report of Bose's death.** Japanese authority failed to answer convincingly why they could not take a photograph of uncovered body of Bose if he really died.

Fourthly, Japanese Foreign Ministry submitted a cremation certificate of Bose issued by the Taihoku Municipality. It was written in Japanese script. On rendering this certificate into English it was strangely found that **it was issued for a Japanese soldier, Ichiro Okura, who died of heart failure. Okura's age, the cause and date of his death and cremation, – nothing tallied with the report of the Tokyo broadcast about 'Chandra Bose.'**

Fifthly, although it was stated that Genl. Shedei also died at Taihoku on the same date as a result of the aircrash, but his pension certificate showed that he died in the warfield. Genl. Shedei was appointed to command Japanese Kwantang Army in Manchuria after Russia attacked this Jap territory. Japanese could not produce any record of death and cremation certificate of Genl. Shedei supporting his death at Taihoku.

These few Japanese documents left rather indicative clues to infer that the report of aircrash was just a cooked-up story to cover Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's escape to Russia.

Futile Khosla Commission

Though the Indian people didn't accept the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee and Panditji himself also agreed that 'something should be done to finalize the question of Netaji's death' - nothing was done by the Govt. till 1967. In this year about 350 members of Parliament belonging to all parties signed a memorandum and submitted it to the Central Govt. urging for a fresh judicial inquiry about Netaji. In no time before, such a memorandum was ever signed by the majority members of the Parliament for submitting to the Govt. for a national cause. However, it took over two years' persistent agitation to make the Govt. of India agree to set up on July 11, 1970 a 'one-man judicial Commission to inquire into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose,' A retired Chief Justice of Punjab High Court was appointed its Chairman. After 4 years of unnecessarily prolonged sittings of the Commission, Justice Khosla submitted his report to the Govt. on June 30, 1974. Khosla Commission's Report appeared just as a chimera of a judicial findings, - worse than the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee. Mr. Khosla made no effort to search for national and international documents connected with the Netaji affairs, made no analysis of the Japanese documents produced before the Commission, brushed aside the evidence of the 84 Indian witnesses giving cursory attention to them while devoting his attention mainly on the evidence of five Japanese witnesses claiming as co-passengers of Netaji and the fifth one of a doctor, who said to have treated

injured Bose. Though none of them could produce any document to verify their identities statements and claims. Mr. Khosla treated them as 'truthful witnesses' to draw his conclusion exclusively on their evidence that Bose died after the reported aircrash.

Worst still, Mr. Khosla exceeded all his limits in making political commentary in unbelievably derogatory terms by calling Netaji a 'Puppet', a 'Pawn', a 'Quisling' of Japan, etc. in his report. In his report atleast in 27 places he made outrageous remarks denigrating the revolutionary personality of Netaji. This man, violating all judicial norms, was seen to bring a 'present' for Mrs. Indira Gandhi while returning from Taiwan and write her biography while working as the Chairman of the Commission. Further, before his report was placed on the table of Lok Sabha he published a book calling it 'Last Days of Netaji'. Mr. Khosla was severely indicted by the Calcutta High Court for his derogatory remarks about Netaji. He also faced a Privilege Motion in Lok Sabha for violating the terms of the Inquiry Commission. But he somehow escaped harsh punishments by offering unconditional apology to the High Court and the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Thus, because of his tendentious behaviour of the Chairman of the Netaji Inquiry Commission, the judicial and moral basis of his findings were vitiated in such a way that its whole objective was completely frustrated.

Findings Rejected by the Morarji Govt.

Because of the sudden imposition of Emergency in June 1975 and arrest of Opposition leaders, including the present writer, the report of Khosla Commission was debated in Lok Sabha as late as in 1978 after the formation of the Janata Govt. A documentary book, 'Netaji - Dead or Alive ?' written by the writer was released by the then President of India Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy. The long debate and the documentary materials published in the book convinced a man of very rigid outlook like Shri Morarji Desai, that the two inquiries about Netaji failed to serve the purpose of the investigation. In reply to the debate, Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai said in a statement in Lok Sabha on Sept 3, 1978 :

'Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission held the report of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death as true. Since then reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness reached in the two reports and verious important contradictions in the testimony of the witnesses have been noticed. Some further contemporary official documentary records have also become available. In the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive.'

It was very vital statement. Mrs. Indira Gandhi discarded the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee while instituting Khosla Commission in 1970. And now in 1978 Shri Morarji Desai rejected the findings of both the inquiries to reopen the issue of disappearance of Netaji. It now, consequently, devolved on the Morarji Govt. to find out, - then, what really happened to Netaji ? Morarjibhai suggested an 'Investigative Inquiry' in an effort to resolve the Netaji issue as he felt that after so many years any further judicial inquiry would not serve the main purpose. But before his suggestion could be materialized the Janata Govt. fell.

Decision of Investigative Inquiry by the Chandra Sekhar Govt.

The whole issue of renewal of Netaji inquiry remained muted for about 10 years. After formation of the Janata Dal Govt. the issue was taken up with the Govt. of Shri V.P.Singh, who asked his Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K.Gujral to 'look into the matter'. But before any step could be taken, V.P.Singh Govt. had to quit. The matter was again taken up with the Govt. of Shri Chandra Sekhar. In both these moves the President of India, Shri R.Venkataraman very patriotically extended his moral support to the cause behind the inquiry.

In fact, he took initiative to ask both Shri V.P.Singh and Shri Chandra Sekhar to fulfil the national duty to find out what really happened to Netaji. In a letter on May 29, 1992, The President assured that he will again pursue the matter of Investigative inquiry about disappearance of Netaji with the present Prime Minister, Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao. His letter :

**PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

New Delhi,
May 29, 1992.

Dear Shri Samar Guha,

I am in receipt of your letter dated May 27. I shall pursue the matter with the P.M.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R.VENKATARAMAN

Prof. Samar Guha,
8/2, Central Park,
Calcutta - 700032.

Finally, On March 26, 1991 the Deputy Minister of External Affairs informed the writer in a letter : 'The Ministry has initiated a High Level Investigation into the secret documents on disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We are awaiting results of our inquiry. We shall keep you informed about any further development.' His letter :

**DEPUTY MINISTER
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
INDIA**

No.489/DM/91

March 26, 1991.

Dear Prof. Samarjee,

1. Kindly refer to your letter of 26th February, 1991 addressed to Shri Devi Lal concerning high level investigation into "secret documents" on the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
2. I would like to assure you that this Ministry has already initiated follow-up action in this regard. We are awaiting results to our enquiries.
3. We shall keep you informed of any further developments.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(DIGVIJAY SINGH)

Prof. Samar Guha,
Ex-Member of Parliament,
8/2, Central Park,
CALCUTTA - 700032.

But because of resignation of Chandra Sekhar Govt. this laudable decision about the Investigative Inquiry remained hanging in uncertainty.

A National Task for Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao

It appears that the present Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao has not been posted with all facts about the rejection of the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission and the subsequent decision of the Chandra Sekhar Govt. to institute an 'Investigative Inquiry' about the issue of disappearance of Netaji. Otherwise the Govt. would not have used the word 'Posthumously' while announcing Bharat Ratna for Netaji. Now, it is a legal, moral and sacred patriotic task for Narasimha Rao Govt. to effectively work-out the decision of the Chandra Sekhar Govt. to institute a 'High level Investigative Inquiry about disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose' and to 'finalize', to quote Pandit Nehru, the poignant issue that remained hanging about the fate of the epic hero of the Indian liberation.

An Investigative Inquiry, - Why ?

Why an Investigative Inquiry instead of another public inquiry about Netaji ? Only four Japanese, - the Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Army of the Tokyo Headquarters, Field Marshall Terauchi of S.E.Asia Japanese Command at Saigon, Genl. Isoda, the Chief of the Hikari-Kikan and Col. Tada, a trusted officer of Terauchi's Headquarter, were the four key figures, who programmed and executed the escape-plan of Netaji to convey him to Russian territory of Siberia across the Manchurian border. All these principal persons are now dead. Political situation in Japan has now changed so much, that few people of its administration after 47 years can be expected to recollect the episode of the political move around the movement of Subhas Chandra Bose after fall of Japan.

Now mainly the Secret documents, reports, informations and findings of various inquiries that are likely to be available in the archives of Japan, UK, USA, Taiwan and most importantly of former the USSR, now the Russian Federation, can provide positive facts about what really happened to Netaji.

Soon after the report of the aircrash involving Netaji, the Wavell Govt. of India, Adml. Mountbatten of S.E.Asia Allied Command and Genl. Mac Arthur of the U.S.Pacific Army - instituted three 'immediate inquiry' separately to verify the truth about the alleged aircrash death of Subhas Chandra Bose. After reoccupation of Formosa (now Taiwan), on orders from Genl. Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Mayor of Taipei also conducted an inquiry to verify whether any air accident took place at Taipei (Taihoku) airport on August 18, 1945. And if so, whether Subhas Chandra Bose was in it.

None of the reports of these inquiries or their findings have been published. Only Wavell Govt. non-officially leaked-out to the press that its inquiry found that the report of aircrash death of Subhas Chandra Bose was correct. However, this was only for the consumption of the Indian public. Neither the Govt. of Wavell nor Mountbatten nor the Govt. of U.K. at any time officially confirmed Netaji's death. What the Wavell Govt. came to know after its investigation was secretly communicated to the U.K. Govt. in the form of 'Top Secret' despatch by R.F.Mudie, the Home Member of the Viceroy which has already been quoted earlier. This report informed Attlee Govt. that under the cover of the story of his death Bose took asylum in Russia.

Mountbatten's Inquiry Report

Mountbatten's inquiry report was never published, nor its findings were made known. A few pages of Mountbatten's Diary were given to the Shah Nawaz Committee in which it was

found that the British Investigation Officer observed : '..... it appears that the whole thing is suspicious.... The description of the funeral is more suspicious.... Perhaps the air crash was cooked-up at Taihoku. Possibly after that Bose escaped somewhere.'

In 1978 the then Indian High Commissioner in U.K., Shri N.G.Goray, wrote to Lord Mountbatten : 'I would like to refer particularly to pages 137, 138 and 139 of Volume VI (of the Transfer of Power, 1942-47)' : that the Govt. of India knew that Shri Bose was alive and they were discussing how he should be dealt with. As you took over from Lord Wavell it will not be wrong to presume that you must have come to know every detail about the incident.'

Mountbatten very much knew the outcome of the inquiry which he himself ordered as the S.E.Asia Allied Command. And further as being a Viceroy of India, succeeding Lord Wavell, he had many reports about Netaji in possession of his Govt. He was keenly interested about Bose as he warned Pandit Nehru at Singapore in early 1946 'not to play-up Bose and his INA', as he believed that Bose was alive. **But Lord Mountbatten preferred to evasively reply to Goray on March 10, 1978 : '... there was no official record of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's death in his archives.'** Look ! how truthfully behaved the 'Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, KG, PC, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, DSO, FRS, Braodlands, Romsey, Hampshire 905 9 D. !'

However, evasive though he tried to be in his reply to Shri Goray - one thing he did truthfully that he didn't confirm Bose's death.

The British Global Military Intelligence of the War days, briefly called CSDIC, deputed B.C.Chakraborty, an Indian senior officer, to interrogate Col. Habibur Rahman. Chakraborty told Khosla Commission : 'After analysing all the reports that were in hands at the time with the CSDIC, it was obvious that Col. Habibur Rahman told lies and the Japanese Govt. concealed facts. Their reply was nothing other than a product of conspiracy regarding the movement of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on August 18, 1945 : None of them (the British Military Intelligence or the U.S.) believed that the information about Netaji's death could be correct'.

It is interesting to note that according to the evidence of Mir Chandani and B.C.Mallik, two former Chiefs of the Indian Intelligence, they told Khosla Commission that the Govt. of U.K. and the Govt. of India that pursued all the reports about Bose are still in possession of Govt. of U.K. besides the reports of Mountbatten's inquiry which, according to their policy decision, will be published after 100 years of 'The Transfer of Power'.

Probe by Genl. Mac Arthur

The investigation report of Genl. Mac Arthur's team was very vital because the U.S. team reached Tokyo and Formose (Taiwan) much earlier than the British team. This U.S. team examined all the concerned Japanese officer at Tokyo and Taihoku and repeatedly interrogated Col. Habibur Rahman. But nothing has been published so far about Mac Arthur's inquiry.

However, some facts were indirectly known about this report. At the time of Tokyo Trial after the War, Genl. Tojo, Genl. Fuzyama and other highest war-time Jap leaders, who were facing trial, were found to stand up and bow down their heads very reverentially when Chandra Bose's name was mentioned during the session of the Tokyo Trial. The U.S. jurists of the Trial being curiously intrigued by the performance of the civil and military Jap leaders of the war-days asked their Indian colleague, Dr. Radha Vinod Pal, why the Japanese behaved in that way when the name of Subhas Chandra Bose was mentioned ? They were told that it was the Japanese tradition of showing respect to the man whom they held in highest esteem. The U.S. jurist told Dr. Pal that 'what they know about U.S. inquiry, Subhas Chandra Bose didn't die in the alleged air crash, - he escaped'. This information was given to the press by

Dr. Pal after returning to India. Uptill now the U.S. Govt. have not mentioned anything about the report and the findings of the Mac Arthur's inquiry.

Investigation by Taipei Mayor

The Mayor of Taipei (Taihoku) of Taiwan (Formosa) soon after Chinese reoccupation of Formosa about a month after fall of Japan made an inquiry to verify the report of Bose's death in an aircrash at the Taipei airfield. The President of the Nationalist China, Genl. Chiang- Kai- Shek had very friendly relation with Subhas Chandra Bose in pre-war days. According to the report of H.V.Kamath, Prokash Vir Shastri and Mulka Govind Reddy — all former members of Parliament, who visited Taiwan on invitation by an unofficial organisation there, - the Mayor of Taipei told them that their inquiry could not verify the report of any aircrash at Taipei on August 18, 1945 involving Subhas Chandra Bose.

Taihoku airfield was the place of occurrence of the reported aircrash. But Pandit Nehru didn't allow Shah Nawaz Committee to visit Taipei (Taihoku). However, Khosla Commission was allowed to visit this city, but Mr. Khosla refused to write to the Govt. of Taiwan to give him a copy of the Taipei Mayor's inquiry report on diplomatic plea, although the Taiwan Govt. was willing to respond to Indian request. The matter later was raised in Lok Sabha, when the then Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, denied if any such instruction was sent to Khosla. This report of the Mayor of Taipei is still available in the archives of the Taiwan Govt.

Habibur Rahman's Story

Col. Habibur Rahman stuck to his story of Netaji's death although he could convince neither the British, nor the American investigating team, nor any of his INA colleagues. **After interrogation of Habibur Rahman by the British team it observed: 'Habibur Rahman is unwilling to come out with truth'.** Everybody took his version as that of a soldier's statement in defence of the escape-plan of his master.

Habibur Rahman showed a rectangular watch with a burnt band saying that Netaji had it in his wrist when he was engulfed in the burning flame after the aircrash. But it was known to every INA personnel that Netaji always used a round shaped wrist watch and not any rectangular one. When Bhulabhai Desai, the Chief of the INA Defence Council asked Habibur Rahman to open the Watch, it was found that the oil inside the watch remained intact without forming any clot, although Habibur Rahman claimed that it was almost consumed in flame at the time of aircrash. Shri Desai indicatively smiled and returned the watch to Rahman without any comment.

While describing all about the aircrash, Habibur Rahman used to say that when the plane crashed he was wearing an wollen jumper, whereas Netaji had a Khaki suit on his body. When he was asked how was it that not a single thread of his wollen jumper was burnt but Netaji's less inflammable Khaki suit was 'horribly' caught in fire ? Habibur fumbled to answer this searching question.

Again, he said that he made frantic effort with both his hands to put out the flame all around Netaji's body after the aircrash. But when he was asked how could it happen that the palms of his two hands bore no burnt marks whereas the dorsal of his two hands showed some hazy marks, which in all probability could be of acid-burn? He looked vacant and attempted no explanation.

In 1947 before he moved to Pakistan, Habibur Rahman lived with his father-in-law who was the 'Prime Minister' of the Princely State of Alwar. He confessed to Mr. Khemchand the ICS Secretary to the Alwar Prime Minister that Netaji's death-story was nothing but cooked-up.

In 1956 Habibur Rahman came to Delhi from Pakistan to appear before the Shah Nawaz Committee. However, a few days before his departure for Delhi the 'Civil and Military Gazette' of Lahore published a news that Habibur Rahman told this paper that Netaji didn't die in the aircrash. This report was published in 'East Pakistan' dailies also. But he declined to contradict it. Habibur Rahman refused to appear before Khosla Commission to avoid cross examination by the judicial commission. Before non-judicial Shah Nawaz Committee he submitted just a written statement.

In 1966 when a Japanese biographer of Netaji, Mr. Hayashida, met Habibur in Rawalpindi, he repeated nothing than the same story of Netaji's death but added : '**Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the greatest revolutionary that the Indian Subcontinent produced in the present century.....Many in Bharat still believe that he is still alive and will turn up someday. How we wish he had come back alive ! The flame of freedom lit by him is still burning and will continue to inspire the freedom fighters all over the world for all times to come.**' Oh ! how Habibur Rahman failed to hold back the truthful impulse of his inner conscience in some sensitive moment !

Internal Documents, 'Missing or Destroyed'

Nehru Govt. got in its possession all the secret reports of the Govt. of Wavell and Mountbatten after the 'Transfer of Power'. Panditji was also known to maintain a special file about Netaji. But Nehru Govt. placed only a few documents before the Shah Nawaz Committee and Indira Govt. also supplied almost the same package of files again for the scrutiny of the Khosla Commission. These documents included a few pages of Mountbatten's Diary, some parts of Figgis Report and a small part of the report of CSDIC. Some irrelevant papers were also sent to the Commission. However, inside the package of these official documents a very intriguing official note was found enlisting some 40 secret files about Netaji marked as 'Either Missing' or 'Papers Destroyed' ? Pandit Nehru's personal and other official files regarding the issue of Netaji were kept by Md. Yunus. 'Papers destroyed' were about 15. 'Notes destroyed' were about 12. 'Prime Minister's Secretariate File 'missing or destroyed' included - (i) Investigation into circumstances leading to the death of Subhas Chandra Bose, (ii) 'Indian National Army (INA) in the Far East', and (iii) 'INA Treasure'. These files were either deliberately destroyed or intentionally withheld. Mr. Khosla dared not to ask the Govt. why these valuable secret files were either 'destroyed or missing' and what were the contents of these files?

Netaji's Destination was Russia

It has been established from all documents and evidences that Netaji's destination after fall of Japan was Russia. Four days before the surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945 a special messenger from the Imperial headquarter of Tokyo, Mr. Negishi, rushed to Seramban in Malay to handover a confidential message from the highest Japanese authority. It showed in what respect the Japanese held Netaji. This confidential message urged Netaji to Immediately move to Saigon to fly out of the S.E.Asia zone without any delay. However, instead of accompanying Mr. Negishi, Netaji rushed to Singapore, the Hd. Qrt. of Azad Hind Govt. and held an emergent meeting of his Cabinet to decide the future course of the Azad Hind Govt. and the INA in the event of Japanese surrender. Netaji proposed to surrender to the British Army at Singapore. But his Cabinet unanimously decided that Netaji should make every effort to cross into Soviet Russia, whereas the Cabinet Ministers and the INA would surrender to the British Army at Singapore. After arguing with his Cabinet Ministers, Netaji finally agreed to bow-down to honour the wishes of his Cabinet. On 14th August Netaji attended a cultural function of the Jhansi Regiment without disclosing what was going to happen next day.

As Netaji was delaying to reach Saigon, on August 12, Genl. Isoda, the Chief of the Hikari Kikan and Mr. Hachia, Jap Ambassador to the Azad Hind Govt. rushed to Singapore. On 13th August another messenger from Tokyo, Col. Sakai, reached Singapore to persuade Netaji to leave the area without any further delay. Netaji had several secret meetings with Col. Sakai and in one such meeting Col. Habibur Rahman was called in and directed by Netaji to hand over the charge of his office to Mj. Genl. M.Z.Kiani, who was given overall authority by Netaji to surrender to the British Army, separately from the Japanese, on behalf of the Azad Hind Govt. and its INA.

Netaji reached Bangkok on Aug 16, along with Genl. Isoda, Hachia, Negeshi, Col. Sakai, Col. Habibur Rahman, S.A.Ayer, Debnath Das, Pritam Singh, Mj. Hasan, Col. Gulgara Singh and others. At Bangkok, Netaji had several secret conclaves with Genl. Isoda and Col. Tada who were specially deputed by Field Marshall Terauchi to finalise Netaji's escape-plan. Again at Bangkok also Col. Habibur Rahman was exclusively called in by Netaji in one of such meetings. None else of the INA was asked to attend the secret conclaves. Next day on 17th August a plane took off at about 5 p.m. from Saigon carrying Netaji, Habibur Rahman, Genl. Shedei and few other Japanese Officers. The plane had an overnight hop at Tourane in North Vietnam.

What was the destination of Netaji ? Except Col. Habibur Rahman who made every effort to conceal all facts about the fateful movement of Netaji, on August 18, 1945, all other important Japanese witnesses like Genl. Isoda, Hachia, Negeshi and Col. Tada and all the Ministers of the Azad Hind Govt. and the important INA Officers categorically told the Khosla Commission that Netaji's plan was to go to Russia via Dairen.

Genl. Isoda and Col. Tada of FM Terauchi's HQ of Saigon were entrusted by the supreme Japanese command to prepare and execute Netaji's escape plan to convey him safely to Russian Siberia. Genl. Isoda unreservedly told Khosla Commission: 'The purpose of Netaji's plan was to go to Soviet Union.... He was going to Russia via Saigon.... There was no plan to stay at Saigon: 'Genl. Isoda's Statement was much earlier corroborated by Col. Tada in a secret communication to S.A.Ayer when Pandit Nehru unannouncedly sent him to meet Col. Tada in 1951. In his 'confidential note' to Nehru, Ayer wrote: 'Col. Tada told me that it was arranged that Subhas Chandra Bose will fly in a plane in which Genl. Shedei was going. Genl. Shedei will look after Subhas Chandra Bose upto Dairen (in Manchuria) and thereafter he would fall back on his own resources to contact Russian. Japanese would announce to the world that Bose had disappeared from Dairen. That would absolve them of all responsibility in the eyes of the Allied power....'. After arrival of Col. Sakai from Tokyo it was found that Terauchi's plan coincided with the plan of the Tokyo Imperial Headquarters. Col. Tada further disclosed to Ayer that '.... The Japanese HQ had planned to make a false announcement of Netaji's disappearance.'

Col. Tada's disclosure showed that both the Imperial HQ and the HQ of Terauchi at Saigon planned to fly Netaji to Dairen with Genl. Shedei from where Gen. Shedei was to escort Netaji up to Siberia across the Manchurian border. To execute this plan five days were required and that was why although the plane was reported as have had crashed on August 18, the so-called death news of Netaji was broadcast on August 23.

Khosla Commission was told by all the Cabinet Ministers of the Azad Hind Govt. that Netaji maintained a special liaison with Jakob Malik, the war-time Russian Ambassador at Tokyo.

That Netaji reached Moscow has also been verified by several reports of the British intelligence sent to the Wavell Govt. in late 1945 and in early 1946. These informations, which the Govt. of Nehru didn't disclose in 1946 came before the Shah Nawaz Committee in 1956 alongwith the Govt. papers submitted before it. One of these reports says '... There is a secret report which says Nehru received a letter from Bose saying that he was in Russia and that he wanted to escape to India. This information alleges that Gandhiji and Sarat Bose are those who were aware of this. It is probably that a letter arrived about the time Gandhiji made his public statement.'

In another intelligence report it was stated that 'Bose' was in Russia. Assuming the name of Ghilzai Malang (It is known that Netaji was a past-master in assuming false names). In the third intelligent report it was said '..... In Dec 1945 a report said that Russian Ambassador in Kabul informed that Bose was in Moscow. In a report received from Tehran stated that Maradoff, the Russian Vice-Consul General, disclosed in March (1946) that Bose is in Russia.....'.

The British intelligence pursued this reports for further probe and submitted them to the Govt. of Wavell. These reports were said to be, as communicated to Khosla Commission, 'either missing or destroyed'.

Shri Shyamlal Jain of Meerut, who was a steno of Mr. Asaf Ali, the then Secretary of the INA Defence Council, told Khosla Commission that he was asked by Pandit Nehru on Dec 26/27, 1945 in the residence of Mr. Asaf Ali to make four copies of a note which read: '... Bose arrived today, August 24, 1945, at Dairen at 1.30 afternoon alongwith Genl. Shedei, proceeded towards Russian territory, the Jeep returned after about 3 hours' Pandit Nehru sent a copy of this letter to the U.K. Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, asking him how Russia, their War-time ally, could provide shelter to Bose. This letter to Mr. Attlee was also typed by Shyamlal Jain. It appears unthinkable that Panditji could write such a letter to Attlee. But neither the Govt. nor Mr. Khosla challenged the statement of Shyamlal Jain.

Most positive and authentic information came from the source of the British Govt. in their documents 'Transfer of Power - 1942- 47' published in 1975. It has already been mentioned earlier that the British Govt. had the information that Netaji reached Russia and but preferred to remain silent about this report.

Many other indirect hints came about Netaji's presence in Russia. On reaching India after serving in Moscow as India's first Ambassador, Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, made a startling statement at Bombay on her coming back to India. But after reaching Delhi she shut her mouth completely. Khosla Commission asked her, sending a formal letter, if she knew that Netaji was in Russia. She declined to appear before the Commission sending a strange reply: 'I have not met Subhas Chandra Bose after 1940'. Mr. Khosla didn't dare to summon her for cross examination.

The second Ambassador to Moscow Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan confided his very close Calcutta friend Dr. Saroj Ray, an eminent philosopher of Calcutta University that he came to know that 'Subhas Bose is in captivity in Stalin's Russia.' This information was communicated to Shri Morarji Desai by the great historian Dr. R.C.Majumdar, an intimate friend of Dr. Saroj Roy.

Netaji in Russia - Two Revealing Reports

However, besides this indirect information, a revealing report came from a Bharat Heavy Engineering Corpn. Engineer, Shri A.Sarkar, now residing at Calcutta, who was sent to Russia three times by the Corporation for training in manufacture of heavy machineries. Sarkar learnt

Russian quite well. He came in contact with a German-Jew, B.A. Zerobin, who was Deputy Chief of a Machine Building Plant (Machinostroitel'nyy zavod) at Gorlovka near the city of Doonesk. Mr. Zerobin told Sarkar that while he was in a Siberian Re-orientation Camp after being captured in Berlin, he surprisingly met Bose in the Camp. It was in 1961. Zerobin claimed that he saw Bose earlier in Berlin during the days of War. According to Zerobin, one day Bose was brought to the Re-orientation Camp in a car accompanied by two Mongolian guards, one acting as his interpreter. Zerobin rushed to Bose exclaiming: 'Sir, I met you in Berlin?' Bose replied, 'Quite likely'. Bose asked Zerobin, 'What are you doing here?' Zerobin: 'I don't know what for'. Zerobin again asked Bose: 'What is your programme, Sir? Are you going back to India?' Bose replied: 'Expected to be soon'. Bose and Zerobin were talking in German. The Mongolian interpreter intervened and said, 'Not allowed'. Zerobin said that he saw Bose in the Re-orientation Camp only on two occasions.

Zerobin warned Sarkar that if he divulged anything about Bose in Russia it would cost lives of both, - of Zerobin and Sarkar too. Notwithstanding Zerobin's warning Sarkar tried to contact Indian Embassy at Moscow. But he was sternly warned by one of the Secretaries to shut his mouth about the matter. Frightened Sarkar remained muted for years.

After Glasnost and Perestroika when liberal winds began to blow in Russia, a former Chairman of the Lok Sabha Privilege Committee (present writer) wrote a long letter to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, giving all available facts about the reports of Netaji's going to Russia after the fall of Japan. This letter was separately forwarded to Gorbachev by the two former Presidents of India, Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy and Shri Gyani Jail Singh with their own comments. Shri S. Nijalingappa, the former oldest President of the Congress, also sent another letter to the Russian leader. But all these letters remained unacknowledged and unreplied.

Latest positive confirmation about Netaji's presence in Russia in 1946 came from a document found in the archives of the Princeton University of USA in 1990. It is the copy of the letter written on 22nd July 1946 by Khurshed Behn to the eminent American journalist Louis Fischer, who came in close contact with Mahatma Gandhi. Giving briefly the idea about the political situation in India in 1946 Khurshed Behn wrote to Fischer: 'At heart the Indian Army is sympathetic with the Indian National Army (INA of Bose). If Bose comes with the help of Russia neither Gandhiji nor Congress will be able to reason with the country. Also (if) Russia for propaganda purposes declares itself an Asiatic country, then there is no hope of an European alliance acceptable to India.' This letter was written to Louis Fischer as he had access to the USA President.

It was a hand written letter as it was very confidential. Khurshed Behn was a very trusted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and lived with him in his Wardha Ashram. It was obvious that Khurshed Behn really wrote the letter to Louis Fischer being dictated by Gandhiji.

Khurshed Behn never moved an inch without the hint from the Mahatma. This letter provided a definite affirmation why Gandhiji made repeated statements in 1946 telling the Indian people that he believed 'Netaji is alive and hiding some where.'

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru knew all these facts about Netaji's taking shelter in Russia. But he did nothing to contact Stalin or his successor Russian leaders to enquire about Netaji and arrange for his repatriation to his motherland. Rather after getting into power in Delhi Pandit Nehru was seen to adopt an attitude of stoic silence regarding anything about Netaji. Regrettably, no other Indian Govt. after Nehru also made any efforts to contact the Govt. of USSR to ascertain all facts published about Netaji's taking shelter in that country.

Now an Unfulfilled National Duty for Shri Narasimha Rao

Mr. Clement Attlee who piloted the Indian Independence Bill in the House of Common came to visit India as a private citizen in mid-fifty. He was asked at Calcutta Raj Bhavan by the then acting Governor of West Bengal, Justice Phani Bhusan Chakraborty : 'Mr. Attlee, why did you quit India so precipitously after winning the Great War ?'. Prompt was the reply from the former Prime Minister of Britain : 'Because of the activities of Subhas Chandra Bose.' Yes, our Sub-continent which is now called India, Pakistan and Bangladesh got independence in 1947 because of the irresistible thrust of the revolutionary legends of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his INA. After the last Great War when the Saga of the Azad Hind Revolution raised a volcanic upsurge of militant patriotism that shook the very foundation of British Raj in India every Indian leader, except Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahammad Ali Jinnah, was seen to vie with one another in showing their eloquent homages on Netaji. But after India attained freedom nothing was done to acknowledge our national gratitude to the greatest national hero of our independence. Nay, no effective move was made to find out what really happened to him.

After 10 years of persistant agitations Pandit Nehru formed Shah Nawaz Committee 'to enquire into 'death of Netaji'. The Committee produced a report which the Indian people refused to accept. Again in 1967 more than 350 Members of Parliament launched a fresh agitation for instituting a judicial inquiry into Netaji's disappearance. After more than 2 year's continuous agitation the Govt. of Indira Gandhi instituted 'A one-man Judicial Commission to inquire into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.' But the whole inquiry was vitiated by the tendentious motivation of its Chairman, Justice Khosla for which he had to unconditionally apolized once before the Calcutta High Court and then again before Lok Sabha. On Sept 3, 1978 Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister rejected the findings of both Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission. As the issue of the inquiry about Netaji was reopened by the Govt., Shri Morarji Desai suggested an 'Investigative Inquiry' to finalise the matter of the Netaji-inquiry. But no move could be made as his Govt. fell in 1979.

Again the pending issue of the proposed Investigative Inquiry about Netaji was taken up by the successive Govts. of Shri V.P.Singh and Shri Chandra Sekhar. It was because of the patriotic and moral intervention of the President of India, Shri R.Venkataraman, Chandra Sekhar Govt. announced on March 1991; 'starting of a High Level Investigative Inquiry about Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose into the documents available with Govts. of UK, USA, USSR, Japan and others'. But this move also got bogged because of resignation of the Chandra Sekhar Govt.

All hopes now rests with the willingness and the initiative of the veteran Freedom Fighter, Shri Narasimha Rao. Will India's present Prime Minister fulfil the objective of the Investigative Inquiry about Netaji as has already been decided by his predecessor Govt. ? If he feels it as our patriotic task to fulfil our unfulfilled national duty to Netaji, then his Govt will have to make a sincere and serious move to execute this investigation in a proper manner.

Firstly, the Prime Minister of India would have to write to all the Govts. of UK, USA and Taiwan for making available the reports of the inquiries already made by them long before about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose of India.

Secondly, the Govt. should write to the Japanese Govt. to provide all documents connected with the reports of the air crash at Taihoku (Taipei) allegedly involving Netaji.

Thirdly, which is most vital, the Prime Minister of India should approach the new Russian Govt. and its sister's States to let India know what KGB know about Netaji's taking shelter in the former USSR. Now a new wind of freedom and liberalism is blowing in Russia and if our Govt. in such radically changed milieu take up the issue in all earnestness with the present Russian Govt. there is no reason why the present Govt. of Russia will not come out with all facts about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that were and are still locked in the KGB files Stalin's achieves and other quarters.

In 1946 the Govt. of Communist China also featured in various news relating to Netaji. The Govt. of India should also approach the Communist regime of China to find out if they have any facts with them about Subhas Chandra Bose.

Lastly, the Govt. of India should make a thorough search to find out from their own official files and archives what were those 'top secret files' which were reported as 'either missing or destroyed'. What were the contents of these files should be carefully inquired into and all efforts should be made to trace Pandit Nehru's special files about Netaji and the other files left behind by the Govt. of Wavell and Mountbatten at the time of Transfer of Power.

The INA treasure that have been kept in the Delhi National Museum, — all about its sources, who brought them, how they were collected, — all facts should be inquired into.

Efforts should also be made to contact the family of Col. Habibur Rahman, who died two years back, to ascertain if he left any document, diary or any note about Netaji.

About 50 years after the last Great War there is no reason to believe that the Allied Powers' past political prejudices against Subhas Chandra Bose will stand any more in the way of their cooperation with the proposed Investigative Inquiry. For Russia, it is the most opportune moment when a friendly move by the Govt. of India is likely to succeed to convince the Russian Govt. to give out all facts, reports, documents and information about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's taking shelter in Russia that are in possession or were in possession of the former KGB and other Russian secret sources.

The Govt. of India should set up a high level expert committee, to draw out the parameter and modality of its functioning to scan, scrutinise and judge all the documents likely to be available from the sources of the foreign governments and from the internal sources of our Govt. If our Govt. make a determined and honest effort the proposed Investigative Inquiry will certainly succeed to finally let our countrymen know what really happened to our Netaji.

Unanswered still Remains the Questions !

Netaji is no longer any political challenge to anybody. He is also not dead legally. The issue is still open before the Govt. There is no proof of his death in the alleged air crash. There is no reports that he died elsewhere. There is no visual proof, as well, of his being alive. The long question still remained unanswered. Then, what happened to our Netaji ?

Is he still languishing in the desolate cell of a Siberian Concentration Camp ? Has he been killed there by Stalin or did he die a gruelling death in a lonely cell ? Or, by the grace

of the Maha Shakti he always worshipped, has the revolutionary pilgrim of India succeeded to come out of the Russian Concentration Camp ? Is he now living incognito as a 'Sanyasin' - a supreme consummation of his spiritual aspiration from the days of his early youth ?

We do not know yet what really happened to Netaji. But it is a sacred national duty that we have failed so long to know what really happened to the Maha Kshatriya of Modern India. Will Shri Narasimha Rao, a former Freedom Fighter, rise above all small political considerations to accept the national task of finding what really happened to the Netaji of the Indian people ? If Shri Rao fulfills this task his name will remain enshrined in the hearts of the Indian people. If Gandhiji survived a few years more he would have raised storm in India to know the truth about Netaji, who 'gambled away his life' for the emancipation of his motherland. Let us not remain ungrateful to the epic hero of Indian freedom !

II

An Appeal To Boris Yeltsin

Mr. Boris Yeltsin
Hon'ble President
Federation of Russia
Moscow, Russia

Honourable Sir,

After the great non-violent democratic revolution in the former Soviet Union under your leadership, Indian people are watching the democratic developments in the Russian Federation and its sister States with deep interest. What has happened in the former USSR is a seismic event that has shaken the existing co-relations of the present politics of the modern world, opening a new vista of peace, amity and human rights before the whole humanity.

Indian relation with Russia had always been friendly, cordial and mutually trustworthy. Indian freedom movement received sustained support from Russia. Our greatest national revolutionary, Subhas Chandra Bose, who was twice elected as the President of the Indian National Congress, showed consistent interest in cultivating Russian friendship for the cause of Indian freedom.

After his historic escape from the British India in January 1941, he intended to reach Moscow via Kabul. But, because of the policy of Stalin at that time, Subhas Chandra Bose was compelled by the prevailing circumstances to divert his destination to Germany via Moscow to seek help of the "enemy's enemy" for ousting British Imperialism from India. He had to seek help of the Axis Power, though he was opposed to their ideology, for exploiting international enmity between Britain and Germany and also because of the fact that due to the Russo-German Pact, existing at that time, Germany was looked upon by him as an ally of Russia.

After the treacherous attack of Russia by Nazi Army in June 1941, the dream of Subhas Chandra Bose to achieve Indian independence with the collaborative help of Russia and Germany was shattered. Sitting at the very den of Hitler, Subhas Bose, the intrepid Indian Revolutionary, dared to write to Hitler's Foreign Minister Mr. Ribbentrop that "the Indian people

will view 'German attack' of Russia as an 'imperialist aggression.' Though Subhas Chandra Bose formed as Indian Legion in Germany, he never uttered a word in support of Nazi aggression of Russia, nor did he allow the Indian Legion to be used in anyway against the interest of Russia.

Being frustrated in Germany, Subhas Chandra Bose undertook an unthinkable hazard of 90 days Submarine journey from Kiel to Singapore. He created a saga of Revolutionary War of Indian Liberation against British Imperialism, the fiery impact of which ultimately compelled the British power to quit its Indian Empire after the War.

While waging 'War of Independence' against British Imperialism with the help of Japan, Subhas Chandra Bose never uttered a single word, nor did he do anything adversely against Russia or China. Rather, he always tried to maintain an attitude of friendship towards these two countries. His joining hands with Germany and Japan was motivated solely for winning Indian national independence.

When it became clear after fall of Germany that collapse of Japan was a matter of days, Subhas Chandra Bose contacted Mr. Jakob Malik, the then Russian Ambassador in Tokyo, for seeking asylum in Russia. After surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945, Tokyo Radio made a dubious broadcast on 23rd August circulating a story that Subhas Chandra Bose, the supreme leader of the Provisional Govt. of Free India, died in an aircrash at Taihoku (Taipei). But the report of Bose's death was not confirmed officially either by Japan or the U.K. nor also by the USA. Genl. Mac Arthur of the US Pacific Army and Adml. Mountbatten of the S.E.Asia Allied Command immediately ordered two separate inquiries to probe into the story of Subhas Chandra Bose's death. But their inquiries couldn't find any positive evidence to confirm Bose's death.

Subhas Chandra Bose made his flight from Saigon on Aug 17, 1945. His destination was Russia, via Dairen. According to the Mac Arthur's Inquiry Japan made a false broadcast on Aug 23, 1945 to comouflage Subhas Chandra Bose's escape into Russian Siberia via Dairen.

During the days of 1945-46 British Intelligence made many reports to the Viceroy of British India, that Subhas Chandra Bose under the cover of the story of his aircrash death had actually reached Russia. This report was corroborated by the Russian Ambassador in Kabul, and the Russian Consul General at Tehean in 1946. It was told by them that Bose was living in Russia with an assumed Mongolian name of 'Ghilzai Malang'.

The Govt. of India instituted two inquiries to verify if the report of Bose's aircrash death was true. But these two inquiries failed to confirm Bose's death. All the high officers of Subhas Chandra Bose's Revolutionary Army (INA) and the Ministers of his Provisional Govt. of Free India and all the high ranking Jap Generals and Jap diplomats, who appeared before the two Indian inquiries, categorically stated that Bose's plan after fall of Japan was to go to Russia.

Dr. S.Radhakrishnan, who was the second Indian Ambassador to Moscow told his personal friend, Dr. Saroj Das of the University of Calcutta that he got the information that Subhas Chandra Bose was held in captivity in Soviet Russia by Stalin.

In 1975 the British Govt. published secret documents concerning 'Transfer of Power' to India. In it a specially important note, after analysing the pros and cons of various measures

How to punish Subhas Chandra Bose if he was arrested, recommended to the British Govt. in late 1945 that :

“...In many ways the easiest course would be to leave him where he is and not to ask for his release. He might, of Course, in certain circumstances be welcomed by the Russians. This course would raise fewest immediate political difficulties.”

This note provides an authentic information that Bose took asylum in Russia after fall of Japan.

Another fact revealed is more startling. An Indian Engineer of Calcutta, Mr. A.Sarkar, who was deputed by the Govt. of India to have training in machine building plant in Russia, was three times in Russia and knew Russian well. Mr. Sarkar worked in the Machine Building Plant at Gorlovska near the city of Doniesk. He came in contact of a German – Jew there, who was the Deputy Chief of the Plant - Machinosttroitelinizevod. His name was B.A.Zerobin, who was earlier an war machine designer in Nazi Germany. He claimed that he met the Indian Revolutionary Subhas Chandra Bose several times in Berlin.

Zerobin after being captured in Berlin, was taken to Siberia in a train to an unknown place, from where he was flown to a Re-orientation Camp somewhere in Siberia. In that Camp one day he suddenly found Subhas Chandra Bose coming out of a Car, flanked by two Mongolian guards. Seeing Bose, Zerobin excitedly rushed towards him and said : ‘Sir, I have met you in Berlin’. Bose replied in his characteristic style : ‘Quite likely’. Bose then asked Zerobin : ‘What are you doing here?’ Replied Zerobin : ‘I don’t know what for.’ Zerobin again asked Bose: ‘What is your programme, Sir ? Are you going back to India’ ? Bose : ‘I expect it to be soon.’

While Bose and Zerobin were talking in German, (Bose knew German well) the Mongolian guards intervened : ‘Not allowed’.

Thereafter, Zerobin had no opportunity to meet Bose in the Siberian Re-orientation Camp.

Zerobin warned Mr. A.K.Sarkar that if he disclosed the report of his meeting with Subhas Chandra Bose in the Re-orientation Camp in Siberia, the lives of both Zerobin and Sarkar will be seriously endangered in Russia. After retiring from the Govt. job, Shri Sarkar took courage to disclose the report about Bose and that too many years later.

Prof. Samar Guha, a former member of the Indian Parliament and three-term Chairman of its Privilege Committee, — the highest Judicial body of the Indian Parliament, wrote a long letter to Mr. Gorbachev requesting him to disclose all facts about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose’s taking asylum in Russia after fall of Japan. This letter was separately forwarded to Mr. Gorbachev by the two former Presidents of India, Mr. N.Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. Gyani Zail Singh. A third letter was forwarded by the oldest President of Indian National Congress, Mr. S.Nijalingappa. Unfortunately, Mr. Gorbachev remained unresponsive.

A very important letter has been found out in 1991 in the archives of the US Princeton University, which confirmed the British report that Mahatma Gandhi knew that Subhas Chandra Bose was in Russia in 1946. This letter was written by Khurshed Behn, a very trusted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, to the US journalist Louis Fischer, who worked as go-between Gandhi

and the US President. This letter was written on 22nd July, 1946. In it was written by Khursheed Behn, inter alia :

“.... At heart the Indian Army is sympathetic with the Indian National Army (of Subhas Bose), if Bose comes with the help of Russia, neither Gandhiji, nor the Congress will be able to reason with the country”

Dear President Yeltsin ! We hope that you know how the Indian people hold Subhas Chandra Bose in their highest esteem as the greatest revolutionary of their national liberation. It was the saga of heroic exploits of the War of Indian Independence waged by Bose against the British Power that created such a tremendous anti-British upsurge in India after the Great War that it ultimately compelled the Britishers to withdraw from their Indian Empire. Mahatma Gandhi is hailed in India as the ‘Father of the Nation’ and in the same way Subhas Chandra Bose is acclaimed as ‘The Netaji’, – the supreme liberator of the Indian people.

It is not yet known what really happened to Subhas Chandra Bose in Stalin’s Russia. Many Indian Communist and Nationalist Revolutionaries were killed by Stalin. How Stalin treated Subhas Chandra Bose, the whole episode remained unrevealed.

Dear Mr. Yeltsin ! You have earned international admiration as the Liberator of the Russia people and a new harbinger of the message of peace, freedom and democracy for the humanity of our age. We beseech you to let the Indian people know what really happened to their beloved leader, their National Liberator, Subhas Chandra Bose, who sought asylum in Stalin’s Russia after fall of Japan. Your Govt. is now disclosing all secret KGB files, Stalin’s confidential archives and other hitherto unknown secret reports of Stalin’s days. You have gracefully rehabilitated many eminent Russians and have given promise to the US people to find out if any US soldiers are left anywhere in the Russian territory.

India and Russia are two great friendly countries. The people of these two countries had never any conflict between them. If you reveal all facts about Subhas Chandra Bose, the greatest hero of Indian liberation, who sought asylum in Stalin’s Russia, you will win the hearts of the millions of the people of our country. The Indian people are pinning for years to know what ultimately happened to their beloved leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Promethean Hero of their nation, after he took political asylum in Stalin’s Russia.

We beseech you again President Yeltsin to let the Indian people know all facts about Subhas Chandra Bose after he sought political asylum in Stalin’s Soviet Russia !

May God bless you, bless the Russian people ! May God be in your heart to impel you to reveal all truths about the most beloved leader of the Indian people, Subhas Chandra Bose, since he reached Russia after fall of Japan.

With warmest greetings and regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
SAMAR GUHA



Price Rs. 15/-

415/3/97

39/6/JS(EA)/97
24/9

2776/EA2/97
30/9

(94)

(22)

V-246/MOS(K)/97

September 23, 1997.

Dear Prof. Guha,

Please refer to your letter of September 4, 1997 wherein you have stated that I had expressed my intention to bring the so-called ashes of Netaji from Japan to India. This is to inform you that I was neither present at the function you have mentioned nor have I made any statements on this issue.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Kamala Sinha)

Prof. Samar Guha,
former Member of Parliament,
8/2, Central Park,
Calcutta 700 032.

Copy to Joint Secretary (EA) with enclosures.

Amar Sinha

(Amar Sinha)
OSD to MOS (K)
September 24, 1997.

Intg. file
Ac 21/9
23/9/97
Sh S

415/166

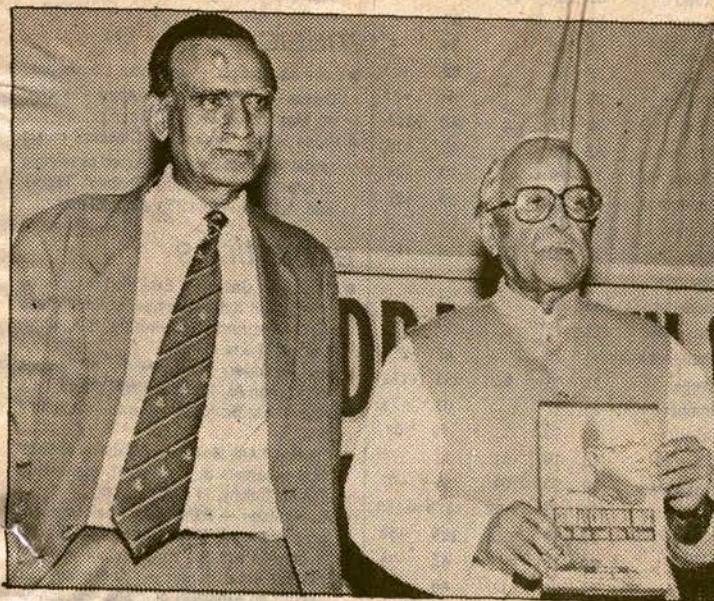
95

The Statesman

12-11-1952

'Netaji asked people to oppose Japan'

5 12/11



The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr Jyoti Basu (right) releasing a book 'Subhas Chandra Bose: the man and his vision', The Statesman.

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11. — If the Japanese had tried to dominate India, Subhash Chandra Bose would, undoubtedly, have turned against even his own allies.

This was stated by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr Jyoti Basu, at a book-release function in the Capital today.

He asserted, "If need be, he would have turned his guns on the Japanese".

He informed the assembled audience that Netaji had already asked his people not to give assistance to the Japanese, when he observed the methods they used to suppress the native Myanmarese.

Bemoaning the castigation of

the Netaji, because of his cooperation with the Japanese, he said, "For the freedom of India, he was forced to consider the enemy of his enemy as his friend".

He exhorted the Indian Government to consider building a monument to the Indian National Army, with the aim of informing the younger generation with the struggle of India's independence.

Mr Basu was releasing a book titled *Subhas Chandra Bose: The Man and His Vision*, edited by the former Foreign Secretary, Mr Muchkund Dubey. The book is a compilation of papers presented at a seminar on Netaji, by associates and scholars on Subhas Chandra Bose.

86-5

WIS/10/96

2

The Asian Age

9.12.92

96

Japan will release film on Netaji in May 1998

Tokyo, Dec. 8: A leading Japanese filmmaker is producing a film on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Justice Radhabinode Pal, both of whom had close relationship with Tokyo. The film is likely to be released by May 1998.

The film, titled *Pride*, will be directed by Shunya Ito, one of noted Japanese directors, and produced by Toei Films in collaboration with Japan-India Goodwill Association.

The announcement to this effect was made on Monday, on the 56th anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour, at the Imperial Hotel, where both Netaji and Justice Pal had once stayed. Netaji, whose fight for Indian independence received help from Japan, had stayed in the hotel during his visit to Tokyo during World War II, while Justice Pal stayed there after the war when he was a member of the Tokyo War Tribunal.

Indian actor Anupam Kher will play the role of Netaji and Suresh Oberoi will portray Justice Pal. Hollywood actors Scott Wilson and Rony Cocks have been cast as American chief prosecutor Kennan and tribunal chairman Justice Webb of Australia. (PTI)

Netaji file

Sh S

97
sustainable development. There has been virtually no transfer of technology to developing countries on concessional and preferential term as envisaged in Agenda 21 or under the various Rio conventions, making a mockery of the highly acclaimed global partnership in the area of sustainable development.

Indeed, the contours of the emerging world order poses a genuine threat to the freedom and independence of action of smaller countries, in particular, the developing countries, who, as the weaker members of the international community, have the most at stake in the preservation of democracy, due process and rule of law in international relations. It may be recalled that institutions of the Roman Empire, in its declining years became reduced to "instruments of vexatious oppression, or at best of empty pageantry". The same atrophy today afflicts the international order established under the United Nations.

Given the above context, some of the major issues of common concern to all developing countries which the NAM could usefully take up in the forthcoming Summit are :

(a) Strengthening the UN and the multilateral process

It is the essential interests of developing countries that democratisation amongst states, and the

2067/75/12-45
3/1/92

(98)

No.A.60011/66/92-Ad.1
CABINET SECRETARIAT
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN

.....

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1992

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

There are occasionally cases filed before the Courts in which more than one Department of the Government of India is involved. The different Departments might have different standpoints on the issues raised in the litigation. In such cases, in order to enable the presentation of the case of the Union of India in a unified manner before the Courts, it is necessary that any conflicting views among the Departments are first sorted out outside the Court by mutual consultation and preferably after associating the Ministry of Law. After arriving at a common agreement, the concerned Departments could file a single affidavit on behalf of the Government of India. In order to ensure that the arguments before the Court are consistent and that the interest of the Government of India as a whole is fully represented, it is also advisable in such cases that a common legal counsel is engaged on behalf of all the concerned Departments of Government of India. All Departments are requested to follow these instructions in future in cases of the above category.

A. Mohandas Moses

(A. MOHANDAS MOSES)
Secretary (Coordination)

To: All Secretaries to the Govt. of India

SH/T/Gill

*please inform
all other offices about
the procedure involved*

BG 7/1

*I have
informd the
concerned offices
as per
7/1*

Smt. S. Bhattacharya,
Central Govt. Advocate

Tel. No. 248-6515 (Off)

No. 10682/582/97-Lit. II
Government of India
Ministry of Law & Justice
Department of Legal Affairs
Branch Secretariat

TELEGRAM: LAWCENTRAL
TELEX: 021-4992-LAW-I
FAX : 033-2485215 &
033-406191

4, K.S. Roy Road,
Calcutta-700 001.

Dated, the 12th Sept., 1997.

To

1. The Secretary,
Ministry of Defence,
New Delhi.
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
3. The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
4. The Secretary,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-1.



Sub : Writ Petition No. of 1997 -
Asim Kumar Ganguly
-Vs-
Union of India

Sir,

This is to inform you that the petitioner in the above Writ Petition has challenged inaction/non-action on the part of the Government of India not having declared anything about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before having taken any initiative to bring ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Rencogi Temple of Japan. The petition was moved on 9th Sept., 1997 before the Hon'ble Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghosh when His Lordship has been pleased to direct that the matter shall appear in the list on 16th Sept., 1997 as New Application and in the meantime directed the petitioner to serve the copies of the application on all the respondents.

Shri Uma Prasad Mukherjee, Advocate, has been engaged in this matter to appear on your behalf. You are, therefore, requested to furnish necessary instructions to this office immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(S. Bhattacharya)
Central Govt. Advocate

Copy to Shri Uma Prasad Mukherjee, Advocate, 1B Old
Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.

(S. Bhattacharya)
Central Govt. Advocate



25

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

160

No.C/ 415/3/96-JP

9 October 1997

Central Govt. Advocate,
Ministry of Law & Justice,
Deptt. of Legal Affairs,
Branch Secretariat,
4, K.S. Roy Road,
Calcutta-700 001.

Sir,

Please refer to your letter No.10682/582/97-Lit.II/4818 dated 12.9.97 regarding petition relating to the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before Hon'ble Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghosh which was to be listed on 16 September 1997.

2. In this connection, the Legal & Treaties Division of this Ministry have communicated their views as under:-

"The issue of Netaji's death was examined by two Commissions of Inquiry set up by the Government of India and the reports of the Inquiry Commissions must have been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Therefore, in the present petition the Ministry of Home Affairs is the principle respondent and is concerned with the case. We may, therefore, advise the Ministry of Home Affairs to contest the petition and brief Shri Uma Prasad Mukherjee, Advocate appointed by the Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Law & Justice at Calcutta and the Government Counsel be advised about the possibility of getting the name of MEA deleted from among the respondents, because MEA appears to have been made a proforma party and is not concerned with the case. The Ministry of Home Affairs should represent Union of India in a unified manner."

HS

2. A copy of note No.145/L&T/97 dated 7.10.97 from L&T Division, Ministry of External Affairs, is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Smt. Narinder Chauhan)

Encl: As above.

Copy to Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

N. Chauhan
(Smt. Narinder Chauhan)
Deputy Secretary (JK)

ofc



N. Chauhan
a/x.

- 4 -
1452/Lat/97
Ministry of External Affairs
Legal and Treaties Division
...

102

Reference note on pre-page.

A letter quoted in the preceding note is concerning the writ petition that have challenged inaction on the part of the Government of India not having declared anything about the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose before having taken any initiative to bring Netaji's ashes from Rencogi Temple of Japan.


The petition is pending before the Calcutta High Court and the matter was last listed on 16 September 1997. Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, MEA and Ministry of Human Resource Development have been shown as respondents. The Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Law Justice vide their letter quoted in the preceding note have assigned this case to Shri Uma Prasad Mukherjee, Advocate to defend the Union of India.

Cabinet Secretariat has issued an O.M. No. A.60011/66/92-Ad.I dated 21st December 1992 (copy placed below) laid down instructions that the cases in which more than one Department of the Government of India is involved and in order to enable the presentation of case of the Union of India in a unified manner the concerned Department should file a single affidavit on behalf of the Union of India, in order to ensure that the argument before the court are consistent and interest of the Government of India as a whole is fully represented. It is also advisable that in such cases the common legal counsel should be engaged on behalf of all concerned departments of the Government of India.

The issue of Netaji's death was examined by two Commissions of Inquiry set up by the Government of India and the reports of the Inquiry Commissions must have been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Therefore, in the present petition the Ministry of Home Affairs is the principle respondent and is concerned with the case. We may, therefore, advise the Ministry of Home Affairs to contest the petition and brief Shri Uma Prasad Mukherjee, Advocate appointed by the Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Law Justice at Calcutta and the Government Counsel be advised about the possibility of getting the name of MEA deleted from among the respondents, because MEA appears to have been made a proforma party and is not concerned with the case. The Ministry of Home Affairs should represent Union of India in a unified manner.

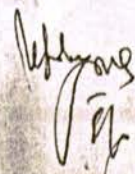
JS (EA) may please see.


(T.L.G111)
Director (L&T)
7.10.1997

JS (EA), MEA

H. Convey L&T's advice.

DSCM



4054/JS(EA)/97

666-3044/1/97
7.10.97

2902/EA2/97
9/10/97

26

929/BA/98
1/4

3(EA)/98
1/4

3917/FS/98

938/EA/98 31/3

2/4

TELEGRAM: LAWCENTRAL
TELEX: 021-4992-LAW-IN
FAX : 033-2485215 &
033-406191

123

Smt. S. Bhattacharya,
Central Govt. Advocate
Tel. No. 248-6515 (Off)

No. 10682/582/97-Lit. II
Government of India
Ministry of Law & Justice
Department of Legal Affairs
Branch Secretariat

4, K.S. Roy Road,
Calcutta-700 001.

Dated, the 11th March, 1998.

To

1. The Secretary,
Ministry of Defence,
New Delhi.
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
3. The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
4. The Secretary,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-1

Sub : Writ Petition No. 1805 of 1997 -
Asaim Kumar Ganguly
-Vs-
Union of India

Sir,

Please refer to this office letter of even number dated 12th September, 1997 wherein I have informed you that the writ petitioner has challenged in the said writ petition inaction/non-action on the part of the Government of India not having declared anything about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before having taken any initiative to bring ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Rencogi Temple of Japan. Presently the matter is appearing in the list of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabha Shakar Mishra, the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Barin Ghosh for hearing. As we have not yet received any instructions from your end it is very difficult to make proper submission before the Hon'ble court. I would, therefore, request you to furnish us immediately with the necessary instructions otherwise it will be very embarrassment on the part of the counsel appearing for the Union of India to appear before the Division Bench without instructions.

Yours faithfully,

sm 11/3

(S. Bhattacharya)
Central Govt. Advocate

P. see 15:
remarks. for
v.a.

1/4

Asim/upon file

Janu

Q/E/A

contd
Chun at
let them know
the court
poster

31/3

27/1/98

25



27

भारत सरकार
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

No. C/415/13/96-JP

New Delhi the 16 April 1998

104

To

Smt. S. Bhattacharya
Central Govt. Advocate
Deptt. of Legal Affairs
Ministry of Law & Justice
Branch Secretariate
4, K.S. Roy Road,
CALCUTTA-700001

Madam,

With reference to your letter no. 10682/582/97-Lit.II/953 dated 11 March 1998 regarding the petition relating to ashes of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, I am directed to say that the views of the Ministry of External Affairs have already been conveyed to you vide a letter of even number dated 9 October 1997, a copy of which is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

(P. Balakrishnan)
Section Officer(JK)
Tel: 301-0716

96



16/4

4/5/1996

(28)

S-149/EA2/98 1225/JS(EA)/98
20/4 16/4

(105)

9/1674/Dis(EW)198
Ministry of External Affairs
Europe West Division

CONFIDENTIAL

As desired by JS[EW], placed below for the kind information of JS[EA], is a copy of a message from Ambassador Lambah in Germany regarding a letter from Prof. Dr. (Mrs.) Anita Pfaff, daughter of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, addressed to the PM. The letter contains references for a possible return of the ashes of Netaji from Japan to India.

[Tannaya Lal]
Under Secretary[EW-II]
March 31, 1998

Director[EW]

RS Prishni
16/4/98

Joint Secretary[EA]

A. Agarwal
16/4

17/4

20/4/98

Th-S



1646/JS EW/SS
23/3
CONFIDENTIAL



3068/FS/98
12/3
AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4
FAX: 54 35 15 4
TELEX: 5369 301

106

No. Bon/Amb/98-5(c)

March 3, 1998

Prof. Dr. (Mrs.) Anita Pfaff, daughter of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, had dinner with me at my residence yesterday. She handed over a letter addressed to the Prime Minister. I enclose the original letter along with a copy. The main point made in the letter is that she is agreeable for bringing the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Japan to India.

2 The subject of the return of ashes has been discussed informally with Prof. Anita Pfaff for some time.

3 On instructions from the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I had been asked to ascertain the views of Prof. Anita Pfaff. She and her husband Dr. Martin Pfaff, who is a Member of Parliament, came to my house on 28th September, 1995 for dinner. I found that both of them were in favour of return of the ashes to India but, at that time, did not take any categorical stand.

4 Later, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then External Affairs Minister transited through Germany on October 21, 1995 to meet Prof. Anita Pfaff. I accompanied him to Augsburg. He had a long discussion with Prof. Anita Pfaff in which different viewpoints were expressed. While she was favourably inclined to return of the ashes, she was not sure about the timings. Some family members advised her that it may be preferable to get them after Netaji's centenary year celebrations were over in India. We also met her mother Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose.

5 A few months later, Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose passed away in March, 1996. I accompanied the then Minister of State for Finance Mr. Debiprosad Pal to Augsburg for the funeral on 18th March, 1996.

6 Prof. Anita Pfaff was invited by the then EAM to visit India but the visit was postponed on account of her ill-health. When Netaji's centenary celebrations started, no invitation was initially issued to Prof. Anita Pfaff. However, when we came to know that Mrs. Jyotsna Bose was being invited as her son lives in Hamburg (she lives in Calcutta) and the invitation was, by mistake, sent to the Embassy. We got in touch with the Ministry of Culture who immediately sent an invitation to Prof. Anita Pfaff but she could not attend due to the short notice.

7 PM, when he was EAM, transited through Frankfurt on 9th February, 1997. He asked me

to renew the invitation extended by his predecessor to Prof. Anita Pfaff. Subsequently, Prof. Anita Pfaff visited India in March/April, 1997 and again in January, 1998. She met the President and PM. The enclosed letter to PM, she told me, is a continuation of the discussions she had with PM in Delhi on January 25, 1998..

8 During the discussions yesterday, Prof. Anita Pfaff told me :

- (i) Amongst the family members, she had so far only consulted Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose. After the letter reaches PM, she would be informing some other members. She still expects that some of them would oppose the move but she felt her decision will have a positive impact on the family.
- (ii) She was keen that there is a national consensus among the political parties on this subject.
- (iii) As regards the timing, in case a positive decision is taken by the Government, she felt that some date in the second half of the year could be considered for bringing the ashes to India.
- (iv) In that eventuality, she would like detailed consultations by the Government of India with the Japanese authorities, particularly the Priests at the Renkoji temple in Tokyo.
- (v) She was appreciative of the two seminars on Netaji held by the Embassy as a part of 50th anniversary celebrations of India's Independence. (The first one was on June 7, 1997 organised by the Indian Cultural Centre, Berlin and the second seminar was on 16th February, 1998 in Frankfurt where Netaji's associates Col. Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon and Col. Lakshmi Sehgal were the Guests of Honour).

9 I shall be grateful if you could kindly get Dr. Pfaff's letter examined. We can subsequently inform her of the decision which is taken.

10 I am sending a copy of this letter, along with the enclosure, to Foreign Secretary.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Satinder K. Lambah)

Shri N.N. Vohra,
Principal Secretary to PM
PMO,
New Delhi

✓ Copy, with a copy of the enclosure, to Shri K. Raghunath, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Warm regards
Satinder Lambah
(Satinder K. Lambah)

Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

Waldenweg 23
D-86391 Stadlberg
Federal Republic of Germany
Tel.: 0049-821-434812
Fax.: 0049-821-438807 or 432531

To
His Excellency
The Prime Minister of India
Mr. I. K. Gujral
Prime Minister's House
7, Race Course
New Delhi
India

By Diplomatic Bag

February 24, 1998

Respected Prime Minister,

Following up on our conversation during my last visit to New Delhi on January 25th, 1998, I would like to address myself to you in writing – and through you to the Government of India – with regard to the question of establishing a suitable memorial for my father Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and finding an honourable and satisfactory settlement to the somewhat controversial question of the return of his ashes from Renkoji Temple in Tokyo, Japan to India.

I was very pleased that my father's birth centenary was celebrated in all parts of India and many projects were initiated in his memory and in his name in the course of these celebrations. I am particularly grateful to the Government of India and the State Governments as well as to many groups and the people of India in general who helped make these functions and activities memorable and dignified occasions in Netaji's honour. I do hope that in the course and sequence of his birth centenary some public funding for the collection and preservation of documents referring to my father's efforts in the struggle for India's independence could also be assured. So far it had, after all, largely been the private activity and voluntary work of members of the Netaji Research Bureau which was motivated by the wish to obtaining historically important documents before they got lost or destroyed by the passage of time.

I am aware that one reason for not providing a memorial to my father of a similar quality as, for example, for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be found in the controversy about the circumstances of my father's death. As you know, even now some people are not even willing to admit to the fact that – after 101 years – he is no longer alive, leave alone to accept the circumstances of his reported death.

While it is true that some inconsistencies exist in the reports of the air crash at Taihoku Airport in August 1945, in which he was reported to have died, this is not too surprising – given the fact, that those days at the end of World War II in the Far East must have been traumatic and confusing days of turmoil. It is also understandable that following the first reports of this plane crash many people, including my mother and my uncle Sarat Chandra Bose, thought that in view of his previous escapes (from house arrest in Calcutta to Germany and by submarine from Germany to the Far East) this may be but another one of his fantastic get-aways. Ultimately their great affection for him let them hope that he had survived and would yet again return to India.

As time passed this became less and less likely. What would have kept him from returning to India after India attained independence? In my opinion but one alternative could have accounted for such a sequence of history: That one explanation would have been his escape to the Soviet Union and his

death on the way there or his execution or imprisonment and subsequent death in a Soviet concentration camp. Since after the opening of the Soviet archives no such evidence has been found to my knowledge, it should be evident also to those who have harboured doubts about the validity of the reports on the plane crash, that the probability approaches certainty that he died in this event as a martyr for his country's freedom. In this act he made the ultimate sacrifice by giving his life, which he had risked over and over in his non-violent as well as his armed struggle for India's freedom.

His Japanese comrades-in-arms have maintained his ashes in Tokyo, honoured him and paid homage to him. It is their wish that his ashes be returned to India with due honour, in line with their religious beliefs. Furthermore they are concerned that after their demise there would be nobody to care for his memory in Japan. I know that there have been some people in India – including members of my family – who did not wish the Government to take such an action, as, for a variety of reasons, they did not accept the reports of his death following the plane crash at Taihoku as factual. Even these people, who persist in their doubt, should, however, be able to accept the transfer of his ashes from Tokyo to India as a token of respect to his memory and a symbol of his sacrifice and martyrdom for India.

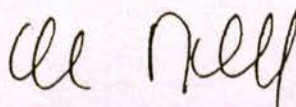
I therefore request the Government of India to make arrangements to have the reported ashes of my father returned from Tokyo to his homeland, especially to Delhi, which after all was the goal of his INA campaign. The ashes should then be immersed in the Ganges or parts of the ashes in different rivers of India. I am quite willing to participate with my husband and my children in the process of transferring the ashes – paying due respect to Japanese customs, whatever they may be. (If, for example, according to Japanese rites a male descendent should physically carry the ashes, my sons could do so.)

Furthermore I request the Government of India to erect, in the near future, a memorial in Delhi to my father's memory in line with the importance of his contribution to India's struggle for independence. By now historical evidence shows, I believe beyond doubt, that not only can his and the Indian National Army's efforts be saluted as heroic and self-sacrificing, but that the political effect of their actions was a major factor in destabilizing Britain's hold on India and thereby prominently contributed towards India's attaining independence.

Even though I do not know at this stage how the new government will be composed, following the ongoing elections, I hope that this request will be honoured by whoever may be forming the new government. It is furthermore my sincerest wish that all political parties of India could join together in this effort, irrespective of their political programmes. Moreover, potential controversy on account of the diminishing number of persons opposed to a transfer of Netaji's ashes should best be faced jointly and not exploited individually. I am certainly willing to bear my share of the responsibility for such action. It is my belief that Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose who is not only the founder-director of the Netaji Research Bureau but also the eldest surviving male member of my generation of the Bose family, will fully agree with my proposal. I would, however, find it most deplorable, should some political groups dishonour Netaji's memory and contribution, by creating a petty controversy for possibly selfish reasons.

With many thanks and respectful regards, Jai Hind!

Yours sincerely,



Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

3015/Coord/98
1815/98

(29)

107/JS(Coord)/98 1459/EA2/98
13/8/98 19/5
8022

(110)

No.F.15-17/98-C&M
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the May 5, 1998

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Writ Petition No. 1805 of 1997 - Asim Kumar Ganguly -
Vs-Union of India, Calcutta High Court -

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a letter(in original) received from Shri S. Bhattacharya, Central Government Advocate, Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Legal Affairs, Branch Secretariat, Calcutta on the above mentioned subject and to state that since the subject matter of the letter comes under the purview of Ministry of External Affairs, appropriate steps to defend the case on behalf of the Government of India may be taken. In case, any information is required by the Ministry of External Affairs from this Department, a communication spelling out the information required may be sent to the undersigned.

[Signature]

(Vishwas Mehta)
Deputy Secretary

Joint Secretary(Coord)
Ministry of External Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi

Copy to : The Research Officer(Shri John Kaniyalil), Ministry of
Defence, D(Career Management Unit), room No. 303,
D.1 Wing, Sena Bhavan, New Delhi (Reference their
Dy.No.1293/98/D(CMU) dated 1.4.1998).

Urgent
Pl. check
who is handling
this in MEA.
(I think it is
EA Div.)

DS
13/5

Dir(Hr)

May pl. check
if the file is in
EA Division.

Dir(EA)

19/5/98
1815/98

MS

2
(11)

TELEGRAM: LAWCENTRAL
TELEX: 021-4992-LAW-IN
FAX : 033-2485215 &
033-406191

Smt. S. Bhattacharya,
Central Govt. Advocate
Tel. No. 248-6515 (Off)

No. 10682/582/97-Lit. II /95/
Government of India
Ministry of Law & Justice
Department of Legal Affairs
Branch Secretariat

4, K. S. Roy Road,
Calcutta-700 001.

Dated, the 11th March, 1998.

To

- ✓ 1. The Secretary,
Ministry of Defence,
New Delhi.
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
3. The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, Central Secretariat,
New Delhi.
4. The Secretary,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-1

Sub : Writ Petition No. 1805 of 1997 -
Asaim Kumar Ganguly
-Vs-
Union of India

Sir,

Please refer to this office letter of even number dated 12th September, 1997 wherein I have informed you that the writ petitioner has challenged in the said writ petition inaction/non-action on the part of the Government of India not having declared anything about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before having taken any initiative to bring ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Rencogi Temple of Japan. Presently the matter is appearing in the list of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabha Shakar Mishra, the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Barin Ghosh for hearing. As we have not yet received any instructions from your end, it is very difficult to make proper submission before the Hon'ble court. I would, therefore, request you to furnish us immediately with the necessary instructions otherwise it will be very embarrassment on the part of the counsel appearing for the Union of India to appear before the Division Bench without instructions.

Yours faithfully,

(S. Bhattacharya)
Central Govt. Advocate

1293/D/cm
01/04/98
Ministry of HRD
Dept of Culture
Shastri Bhavan

3/13



30

भारत सरकार
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

12

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

No. C/415/3/96-JP

New Delhi the 20 May 1998

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Writ Petition No. 1805 of 1997 -- Asim Kumar Ganguly -
Vs - Union of India, Calcutta High Court -

With reference to the Ministry of Human Resource Development's O.M. No. F.15-17/98-C&M dated 5 May 1998 on the subject mentioned above, the undersigned is directed to send herewith a copy of this Ministry's letter of even number dated 9 October 1997 addressed to the Central Govt. Advocate concerned, for the Ministry of Human Resource Development's information and necessary action.

for Director (Japan & Korea)
Tele: 3011356

Ministry of Human Resource Development
Deptt. of Culture
(Sh. Vishwas Mehta, Dy. Secy.)
Shastri Bhāvan,
NEW DELHI

जारी किया
ISSUED

20/5

(31)

1796/EA2/98
16/6

(113)

No.F.15-10/98-C&M
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 5th June, 1998

Subject: Issue in respect of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose-

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a representation received from Capt. S.S. Yadava, INA, General Secretary, All India INA Committee, New Delhi regarding bringing of ashes of Netaji from Japan.

Since the subject matter comes under the perview of Ministry of External Affairs, they are requested to take action in this regard under intimation to this Department.

[Signature]
(Vishwas Mehta)
Deputy Secretary

Mass
16/6
Smt. Narinder Chauhan,
Deputy Secretary(JK)
Ministry of External Affairs,
(East Asia Division)
South Block, New Delhi

16/6
Spec
M E A
(E. A. Division)

Capt. Yadav's letter was not
found enclosed. The same may please be sent.

16/6/98

17/6/98
M/H RD, / Dept. of Culture } have not sent
MS (Sh. Vishwas Mehta, Dy Secy.) } the encs.

S. No-6 CP

114

1/12

Department of Culture

PMO may kindly refer to their U.O.No. 805/11/C/13/95-Pol.(Vol.III) dated 17 Feb., 1998 enclosing a copy of the letter from Shri S.S. Yadava, General Secretary of India, INA Committee regarding birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Capt. S.S. Yadava, in his letter dated 7th February, 1998 has raised the following points for consideration by the Government:-

- i. Honouring of Smt. Anita Bose with the citizenship of India.
- ii. Bringing of ashes of Netaji.
- iii. Grant of financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakh for compilation of records of INA Personnel.

Smt. Anita Bose, daughter of Netaji was honoured by Government of India in a function organised on 23rd January, 1998. However, as for conferment of citizenship of India, the matter concerns Ministry of Home Affairs and accordingly, Ministry of Home Affairs has been addressed to consider the same for appropriate action (copy enclosed).

As regards bringing up the ashes of Netaji, the matter relates to Ministry of External Affairs. Ministry of External Affairs has been advised to take appropriate action in this regard (copy enclosed).

115

As for financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs for compilation of records relating to INA Personnel, the proposal would be placed before the Netaji Foundation proposed to be constituted.

h/s 8/6/98

(VISHWAS MEHTA)
Dy. Secretary(C&M)

1c/6

PMO (Shri Chhatar Singh, Director), South Block,
New Delhi
Deptt. of Culture's U.O.No. 15-10/98-C&M dt. 8.6.98

o/c



ALL INDIA **INA** COMMITTEE
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
(ESTD-1945)

82, DARYA GANJ, DAYANAND MARG, NEW DELHI - 110 002., PHONE : 3273532

116

01.12.98
f

57

Capt. S.S. Yadava, I.N.A.
General Secretary

8.2.98

Shri S.R. Bommai,
Minister,
Human Resource Development,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi

SUB : RECORDS OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PERSONNEL FOR POSTERITY

Sir,

All India I.N.A. Committee, has been looking after the welfare and maintaining the records of Ex- I.N.A. Personnel at All India level since 1945. The A.I. I.N.A Committee has been performing yeoman's service to Ex I.N.A. Personnel & Union and State Governments voluntarily and honorarily.

We are at the fag end of our life and wish that the Records of I.N.A personnel be compiled in book form and given to National/ State/Distt.. Archives for our posterity.

I.N.A Committee is non registered body. We never sought funds either from the Govt. or collected funds from General Public. Only I.N.A. Personnel have been maintaining the office so far. But for compilation of the RECORDS , to get it printed and distributed all over India need a good amount which seems to be a difficult task at our level without the help of the Govt.

I, therefore , approach your honour that a sum of at least Rupees Ten Lakh may be granted to A.I. I.N.A. Committee to meet the cost of establishment for compilation of records ,its printing and distribution.

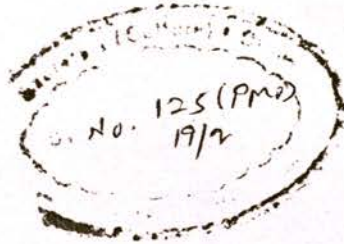
A line of reply will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully
S. S. Yadava
(S.S.YADAVA)

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Please find enclosed for action as appropriate a copy of letter dated 7.2.98 addressed to PM by Sh S.S. Yadava, Gen. Secretary, All India INA Committee regarding Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.



Amil
(Chhatar Singh)
Director

D. O. C./J. S. (S)
Dy. No. 121/P dt. 19.2.98

Secretary Department of Culture.

PMO U O No 805/11/C/13/95-Pol (Vol.III)

Dt. 17.2.98

285-Qu (w) / 92
20/2

See in line

19/2

We have already read this

60 (CEN) 294/1A

Done
19/2
BS
with



ALL INDIA **INA** COMMITTEE
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
(ESTD-1945)

82, DARYA GANJ, DAYANAND MARG, NEW DELHI - 110 002., PHONE : 3273532

118

Capt. S.S. Yadava, I.N.A.
General Secretary

7.2.98

Sh.I.K.Gujral,
Prime Minister,
Govt. of India,
Prime Minister's House,
New Delhi.

The ex I.N.A. Personnel are grateful to the United Front Government for certain decision during the Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (23.01.98 to 27.01.98) the decision of Netaji Foundation, the observation of 23rd January as Patriot Day.

Yet some burning and more important issues escaped the consideration of National Birth Centenary Committee and the Union Cabinet:-

- (i) The grateful Nation should have honoured ANITA BOSE with the Citizenship of India- her fatherland-and allotted her , a well furnished house with adequate staff in New Delhi on permanent basis to maintain the broken links with her father's land.
- (ii) The only daughter of Netaji in her statement to the Press on the evening of 22.1.98, accepted the genuineness of the ASHES and asked the Government to bring the Ashes from Japan and immersed them in India according to Netaji's religion. It is slur on the fair name of our Country that few vested interest held the Nation at ransom and denied Martyrdom to this great son of India. Made us the laughing stock in the eyes of the world . The issue may be dealt on priority basis without further loss of time. If the Govt. is reluctant to do their duty in that case I would urge upon the Govt. to issue NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE to the All India I.N.A. Committee . We shall bring the ASHES at our level and face the ordeal.
- (iii) Although the succeeding Governments from 15/8/47 to 1996 ignored Netaji & I.N.A. personnel during the last 50 years but your honourable self recognised the sacrifices & services of the I.N.A.

GOVERNMENT

(19)



ALL INDIA **INA** COMMITTEE
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
(ESTD-1945)

82, DARYA GANJ, DAYANAND MARG, NEW DELHI - 110 002., PHONE : 3273532

Capt. S.S. Yadava, I.N.A.
General Secretary

- (iv) All India I.N.A Committee has been working for the welfare of ex-I.N.A. Personnel Nation wide since 1945, without any Govt. financial support. The office of the I.N.A. Committee is working in ^a single room ~~in~~ a rented house in old Delhi by the devoted workers. We are now at the fag end of our life and find it difficult to maintain and continue the same without further help from the Govt. We wish to hand over all the relevant records to NATIONAL ARCHIVES. It is, therefore, imperative that RECORD OF THE I.N.A. Personnel be got compiled and printed before it is handed over to National Archives /State/District level for the posterity . For doing this big job ^{and} we require finances ,office and staff to do compilation on the scientific way, ~~should~~ be distributed as stated above.

I , therefore, seek your intervention ~~self~~ for allocation of funds and allotment of a suitable accommodation to perform this herculian task.

With respectful regards,

Yours faithfully

S. S. Yadava
8.2.78

(S.S.YADAVA)

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

Vol LXXIV No. 23

Late City

New Delhi Friday January 23 1998

54 Pages

Rs 1.50

India has done too little for Netaji, feels daughter

By M. K. Tikku

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22

"The awarding of the Bharat Ratna to Netaji by the (Narasimha Rao) government was more of an

insult than an honour to the memory of my father," feels Ms Anita Pfaff, daughter of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Ms Pfaff, who is here to participate in the concluding function of Netaji's centenary celebrations at the Red Fort tomorrow, also feels equally strongly that the ashes of her father—lying in Renkoji temple near Tokyo—should be brought to India for an appropriate memorial.

"I am still an old-fashioned socialist. I believe such awards to be an anachronism though some people think them to be important. But this one was particularly out of place," she said in an interview.

"If at all Netaji had to be given the Bharat Ratna, he should have been one of the first to receive it.



Naming him for the award after many lesser people had been conferred with it was an insult, and I wrote as much to the (then) Prime Minister," she recalled.

She said that she understood that the government meant well. But it was trying to make up for

too big a lapse, she added alluding to Netaji's neglect during the first few decades after Independence.

"Our family (the Bose family in Calcutta) has not been united on many issues, but this was one thing on which there was unanimity. It just was not suitable," she added.

She said that she had gone through a lot of evidence regarding the circumstances of her father's last phase, but it was far from conclusive. There was evidence in bits and pieces suggesting that he had been killed in the plane crash. On the other hand, there was some evidence indicating that he had escaped to the Soviet Union where he died as a prisoner in Stalinist Russia.

On balance, however, the evidence seems to favour the plane crash theory more than the other. Unless the Russian Government

some day, throws open its archive that provide conclusive proof of the other version—which is quite conceivable"—she pointed out. She recalled that her mother and her father's close associates had at that time preferred to believe in the escape theory. But looking back, she felt differently: "I hope he died in the plane crash, because I do not wish him to have died in a prison, a tortured being."

She argued that bringing back the ashes to India would also suit the Japanese tradition which requires that the ashes of a person should be interred in his own country.

"Those believing in the plane crash theory don't have any quarrel with that proposition. These include many INA veterans. On the other hand, those not

Continued on page 6 col 5

'India has done too little

prepared to accept the "ashes" at Renkoji temple as genuine should accept them in a symbolic sense in order to pay homage to Netaji," she emphasised.

She said that she was aware that the "ashes" issue was an emotional one for some people in this country. Besides, various kinds of vested interests, including those of a political nature, had developed around the subject.

"I may be isolated in the (Bose) family on this subject, but that is another matter," she pointed out.

Ms Pfaff's husband, Mr Martin Pfaff, who is a socialist member of the German Parliament, said they were both greatly touched by the sound and light show at Red Fort last evening. "In that spectacle, Netaji and the INA had received their due recognition. I had tears rolling down my cheeks," Prof Martin Pfaff added.

Ms Pfaff said that the year-long centenary celebrations had generated a great deal of interest in Netaji in the country. The youth, in particular, would like to think of him as a role model in a climate of rampant corruption in public life. She knew about some programme that had been started during the year. She was particularly impressed by a project on education underway in Karnataka.

An economist in her own right Ms Pfaff said that while India has paid a great deal of attention to higher education, it had not done enough for education at the low and intermediary levels.

ALTERNATIVES

IIPM's
(EOP) EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN GENEVA

IIPM's
(C.E.) (CERTIFIED
ENTREPRENEURSHIP)
PROGRAMME IN
SWITZERLAND

(PG) & (UG)
ADMISSION TEST AT IIPM

See Page No

121

5. No 3742/ces
26-8-98

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

124(Pmo)
18/2

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

नई दिल्ली-110 011

NEW DELHI-110 011

Forwarded to... Secretary D. No 175/171/20.2.98

Department of Culture

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....

इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।

The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

H. K. Dhal
in N. S. (S)
Section Officer

(B.K. Dhal)
Section Officer
on a note of 22/2/98
JS

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गै० पत्र सं०
दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No... 805/11/C/13/95-Pol V
Dated... 17.2.98

JS

Given by JS (S), Vol III
6/2/98

India has done too little for Netaji, feels daughter

By M. K. Tikku

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22

"The awarding of the Bharat Ratna to Netaji by the (Narasimha Rao) government was more of an

ALTERNATIVES

IIPM's
(EDP) EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN GENEVA

IIPM's
(C.E.) (CERTIFIED
ENTREPRENEURSHIP)
PROGRAMME IN
SWITZERLAND

(PG) & (UG)
ADMISSION TEST AT IIPM

See Page No

insult than an honour to the memory of my father," feels Ms Anita Pfaff, daughter of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Ms Pfaff, who is here to participate in the concluding function of Netaji's centenary celebrations at the Red Fort tomorrow, also feels equally strongly that the ashes of her father—lying in Renkoji temple near Tokyo—should be brought to India for an appropriate memorial.

"I am still an old-fashioned socialist. I believe such awards to be an anachronism though some people think them to be important. But this one was particularly out of place," she said in an interview.

"If at all Netaji had to be given the Bharat Ratna, he should have been one of the first to receive it.



Naming him for the award after many lesser people had been conferred with it was an insult, and I wrote as much to the (then) Prime Minister," she recalled.

She said that she understood that the government meant well. But it was trying to make up for

too big a lapse, she added alluding to Netaji's neglect during the first few decades after Independence.

"Our family (the Bose family in Calcutta) has not been united on many issues, but this was one thing on which there was unanimity. It just was not suitable," she added.

She said that she had gone through a lot of evidence regarding the circumstances of her father's last phase, but it was far from conclusive. There was evidence in bits and pieces suggesting that he had been killed in the plane crash. On the other hand, there was some evidence indicating that he had escaped to the Soviet Union where he died as a prisoner in Stalinist Russia.

On balance, however, the evidence seems to favour the plane crash theory more than the other. Unless the Russian Government

some day, throws open its archives that provide conclusive proof of the other version—"which is quite conceivable"—she pointed out. She recalled that her mother and her father's close associates had at that time preferred to believe in the escape theory. But looking back, she felt differently: "I hope he died in the plane crash, because I do not wish him to have died in a prison, a tortured being."

She argued that bringing back the ashes to India would also suit the Japanese tradition which requires that the ashes of a person should be interred in his own country.

"Those believing in the plane crash theory don't have any quarrel with that proposition. These include many INA veterans. On the other hand, those not

Continued on page 6 col 5

Continued from page 1 col. 5

prepared to accept the "ashes" at Renkoji temple as genuine should accept them in a symbolic sense in order to pay homage to Netaji," she emphasised.

She said that she was aware that the "ashes" issue was an emotional one for some people in this country. Besides, various kinds of vested interests, including those of a political nature, had developed around the subject.

"I may be isolated in the (Bose) family on this subject, but that is another matter," she pointed out.

Ms Pfaff's husband, Mr Martin Pfaff, who is a socialist member of the German Parliament, said they were both greatly touched by the sound and light show at Red Fort last evening. "In that spectacle, Netaji and the INA had received their due recognition. I had tears rolling down my cheeks," Prof Martin Pfaff added.

Ms Pfaff said that the year-long centenary celebrations had generated a great deal of interest in Netaji in the country. The youth, in particular, would like to think of him as a role model in a climate of rampant corruption in public life. She knew about some programme that had been started during the year. She was particularly impressed by a project on education underway in Karnataka.

23 JAN 1998

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
NEW DELHI

23 JAN 1998

Nation remembers Netaji, forgets to keep up house

CUTTACK, Jan 22 (PTI) — The sprawling two-storeyed house in the heart of this city, where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, one of India's great sons, was born a century ago, today stands as a monument of neglect as the country observes the legend's leader's birth anniversary tomorrow.

While celebrating the birth centenary of Netaji a year ago, the Orissa government had declared that the building, Janakinath Bhavan in the crowded Oriya Bazar area, would be converted into a national memorial.

But nothing has happened so far as new cracks appeared in the leaking building and the edifice cried out for urgent attention.

The house, where Netaji spent his entire childhood, had turned into an unsafe building and might collapse if no attention was paid to it, according to members of the Netaji Seva Sadan Trust Board of which the Chief Minister is the chairman.

The trust board had been managing the property and running a small charitable maternity hospital and a family welfare centre ever since it was handed over to the board's founder president and then Chief Minister, Harekrushna Mahtab by Netaji's aunt Bibhabati Bose in March, 1954.

Mr Panda said a number of cracks had appeared in the building due to lack of major repairs and it leaked profusely during the monsoon. The doors and windows had decayed over the years and had crumbled in many places and the roof was in urgent need of repair.

Except white washing and undertaking minor repairs, just prior to Netaji's birth day every year, the authorities had ignored the house's urgent requirement, he said.

Mr Bibhudendra Mishra, an asso-

ciate of Netaji in the INA and former Union Minister, lamented that the state had failed in its duty to properly preserve the building to keep the Netaji's memory alive.

Mr Mishra, a veteran freedom fighter, also appealed to the Central Government to rename the isles of Andaman and Nicobar as Shahid and Swaraj as declared by Netaji himself



in 1943 during the liberation of Port Blair.

Employees of the hospital housed in the building have alleged that the government had stopped releasing the annual grant-in-aid of Rs 15,000 to the trust since 1993 without assigning any reason.

The staff of the family welfare centre in the building had moved the high court for non-payment of their salaries for the last four years.

The same fate also appears to have befallen the 177-year old Ravenshaw Collegiate School in the city from where Netaji graduated.

A non-government organisation, Rajya Staniya Netaji Subhash Smruti Parishad, had recently filed a public interest writ petition in the Orissa High Court seeking a direction to the government to notify Netaji's birth place as a protected monument.

Though the leaders had made tall claims about converting the building into a national museum like the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi at Porbander, precious little had been done about it so far, the organisation's secretary, Mr Dhruba Sahoo said.

Official sources said the state government had prepared a project to convert Netaji's ancestral home into a national monument which was yet to take final shape.

The trust board's working president, Srikantha Panda said the house and the adjacent vacant land had been handed over to the trust on the condition that steps would be taken to preserve room 23 of the building where Netaji was born on January 23, 1897.

With little income from its activities, the trust was finding it difficult to properly maintain the building, he said.

1769/EA2/98
15/6
(124)

(32)

MOST IMMEDIATE
OUT TODAY

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
IS(D.III) DESK

Subject: W.P. No. 281 of 1998-Rudra Jyoti Bhattacharjee & An.
Vs Union of India reg. Netaji.

Ministry of Law & Justice, Deptt. of Legal Affairs letter No. 11018/62/98-Lit.II/1890 dated 18.5.98 on the subject cited above may please be referred to (copy enclosed). The Central Govt. Standing Counsel has intimated that Calcutta High Court has passed an order on 30.4.98 on the above cited writ petition. The Ministry of External Affairs have also been made a respondent in the case.

2. It is requested that the action being taken in this regard by your Ministry/Deptt. may be intimated to this Ministry so that a comprehensive view on the whole issue may be taken.

P. Dev
12/6

(P. DEV)
SECTION OFFICER

MEA(Shri P. Balakrishnan, SO), South Block, New Delhi

MHA UO No. VI/11034/18/98-IS(D.III) dated: 12.6.98

1576/98

de S

125

TELEGRAM: LAWGHI
TELEX: 221-4992-LAW
FAX : 33-24852 5 &
33-42519

Smt. S. Bhattacharya
Central Govt. Advocate Ministry of Law & Justice
Tel. No. 248-6515 (Off) Department of Legal Affairs
455-0399 (Res.) Branch Secretariat

4, K.S. Roy Road,
Calcutta-700 001

Dated, the 18th May, 1998.

1. The Secretary,
Ministry of Human Resources Development,
Rishi Aurekhinda Marg,
New Delhi - 110 015.
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi - 110 001.
3. The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Troled

Subject: W P No. 281 of 1998
Rudra Jyoti Bhattacharya & Anr.
vs
Union of India

Dear Sir,

Please note that the above matter was heard on 30.1.1998 before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Prabha Senkar Mishra and the Hon'ble Justice Bhaskar Bhattacharyya when after hearing both the parties Their Lordships have been pleased to pass the following order:-

If anybody declares Netaji as a war criminal he will be declared as a traitor. No publication regarding Netaji's death without any authenticity. An enquiry commission to be constituted regarding Netaji's death.

The plain copy of the said order will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received from the Hon'ble Court.

Yours faithfully,

(S Bhattacharyya)
Central Government Advocate

1289/28-5-98
29/5

61.5
28/5

1978/EA2/98
13/7

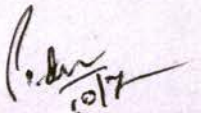
(126)

MOST IMMEDIATE
PARLIAMENT QUESTION

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
IS(D.III) DESK

Subject: Admitted Starred Question No. 414 for answer on 15.7.98 regarding disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Enclosed please find a copy of the aforesaid-mentioned admitted Starred Parliament Question regarding disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for answer on 15.7.98. It is requested that necessary information with regard to the Question and possible material of inclusion in the Note for Supplementaries may please be furnished to this Ministry immediately.



(P. DEV)
SECTION OFFICER
TELE: 3016634

1. MEA (Shri P. Balakrishnan, S.O), South Block, New Delhi
2. Deptt. of Culture (Shri K.K.Chugh, Under Secretary, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

MHA UO No. I/13013/25/98-IS(D.III) dated 10.7.98

13/7/98

ans

33

MOST IMMEDIATE-
127

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(Parliament Section)

Admitted Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.....
Position..... for 1.5.1998

Disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*414. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Committees/Commissions appointed by Government to inquire into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the main conclusions thereof;

(b) whether the Late Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai declared that Government would appoint another Commission of Inquiry as the conclusions of the earlier Commissions are not acceptable to Government; and

(c) whether it is proposed to honour the commitment of the former Prime Minister?

TIME SCHEDULE FOR
SUBMISSION OF PARLIAMENT
QUESTION FILES

The time schedule for submission of Parliament Question files, as indicated below, shall be strictly adhered to :

		<u>FILES TO BE SUBMITTED</u>			
		STARRED QUESTIONS TO HS	UNSTARRED QUESTIONS TO SS	STARRED QUESTIONS TO HM	UNSTARRED QUESTIONS TO MOS
LOK SABHA		FRIDAY before 0900 hrs.	FRIDAY before 0900 hrs.	FRIDAY before 1400 hrs.	FRIDAY before 1400 hrs.
<hr/>					
RAJYA SABHA		MONDAY before 0900 hrs.	MONDAY before 0900 hrs.	MONDAY before 1400 hrs.	MONDAY before 1400 hrs.



S-360/EA2/98 J218/25/8 भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102
Phone : (03) 3265-5036
Fax : (03) 3262-2301

~~Confidential~~

19 August 1998

F.No.Tok/102/2/92

Dear

Ranga.

Every year, the Death Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is observed in a simple ceremony at Renkoji Temple where his ashes have been kept since his body was brought back to Japan. I attended the ceremony yesterday along with some Japanese associates of Netaji and some family members of those who had known him personally. To the chanting of Sutras by the Head Priest of Renkoji Temple, everyone offered incense in traditional homage in front of Netaji's photograph and stood in silent remembrance.

In a brief conversation separately, I thanked the Head Priest for the care with which the ashes of a great son of India was being maintained at the Temple. The Head Priest said it was his duty to do so. He added it was their wish that the ashes should be returned to India, but there had been no development recently in this regard. I said the ashes belong to the family and we had to await their concurrence to take them back.

You are aware that even the Government of Japan has raised this matter with us in the past, the last occasion being the visit of Foreign Minister Ikeda to New Delhi in July 1997. I do not know if MEA is in touch with the family or is aware of their current thinking. Please keep us informed in this regard.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,

Siddharth

(Siddharth Singh)

Shri T.C.A. Rangachari
Joint Secretary (EA)
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi.

22/8/98

M. S. C.



35

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

129

T.C.A. Rangachari
Joint Secretary (EA)

No. C/415/³18/96-IP

21 August 1998

Dear Ambassador,

Please refer to your letter No. Tok/102/2/92 dated 1998. There was some consideration given to the return of the ashes of Netaji during the birth centenary year in 1996 which, for various reasons, did not work out. I am not aware that there has been any new development in recent months.

2. You might have seen recent reports of demands for yet another enquiry into Netaji's death. Government have not accepted these demands.

3. I do hope that there would be some progress on this issue in the near future though there are not many indications to that effect just yet.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,
Ranga
(T.C.A. Rangachari)

Shri Siddarth Singh,
Ambassador of India,
Tokyo.

ok

Dis (1)
24/8

4/8

7/8 C.



36

भारत सरकार
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

130

No.

New Delhi the.....19

Subject: W.P. No. 281 of 1998-Rudra Jyoti Bhattacharya &
An. Vs Union of India reg. Netaji.

The Ministry of Home Affairs may please refer to
their U.O. No. VI/11034/18/98-IS(D.III) dated 12 June 1998
on the subject mentioned above.

2. Constitution of ^{an} enquiry commission regarding
Netaji's death is the concern of the MHA and therefore the
court's directive may please be examined by them.

16

(P. BALAKRISHNAN)
SECTION OFFICER(JK)
Tel: 301-0716

96

Ministry of Home Affairs [IS(D.III) Desk]

MEA U.O.No. C/415/3/96-JP dated 15 July 1998

जारी किया
ISSUED

22/7/98



Confidential



50

S-408/EA2/98 3790/JJ(LA)/98
23/9/98 भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 0 3 (3 2 6 2) 2 3 9 1
Fax : 0 3 (3 2 3 4) 4 8 6 6
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

131

S.Jaishankar
Minister & DCM

No.Tok/102/2/92

September 16, 1998

Dear Shri Rangachari,

Kindly refer to your letter No.C/415/8/96-JP dated 21st August, 1998 regarding the return of the ashes of Netaji.

In his letter of even number dated 19th August, Ambassador had enquired about the current thinking of Netaji's family. In so far as we have been able to piece together from our files there appears to be a considerable variance in the approach of different members of the family on this issue. Mr.Ashish Ray, a grandson of Netaji's brother, has in a letter to Principal Secretary to PM referred to the possibility of X-raying the urn to see if Netaji's gold tooth, which could be there, tallies with his dental record. On the other hand, Sh.A.N.Bose, nephew of Netaji has taken the position that the ashes at Renkoji are clearly not those of Netaji. Certain members of Netaji's family such as Smt.Bhakti Bose (sister-in-law) have gone to Renkoji temple, implicitly accepting that these are indeed his ashes. The views expressed by Netaji's daughter, Mrs.Anita Pfaff, on the subject are not very clear from our records.

Since the Government has taken the position that the views of Netaji's family are pertinent to the return of his ashes, we would appreciate being kept informed on any new developments in that regard.

Yours sincerely,

(S.Jaishankar)

Shri T.C.A.Rangachari,
Jt.Secretary(EA),
MEA, New Delhi.

I am not aware
of any new dev.
H. respect

1-10/98
22/11

20/11/98
23/9/98
M.C.



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

PREETI SARAN
DIRECTOR (JK)

132

No.C/415/3/96-JP

September 25, 1998.

Dear Shri Jaishankar,

Reference your letter No.TOK/102/2/92 dated September 16, 1998 regarding the return of ashes of Netaji.

2. Ms. Anita Pfaff, Netaji's daughter, told newsmen, while on a visit to New Delhi in January, 1998, that the ashes of Netaji should be brought to India for an appropriate memorial. Other than that, we are not aware of any new developments in this regard.

3. We shall keep you informed in case there is any fresh move to expedite this matter.

with regard,

Yours sincerely,

(Preeti Saran)

Dr. S. Jaishankar,
Minister & DCM,
Embassy of India,
Tokyo.



28/9

133
The Hindustan Times

17-X-58

Resume work on Netaji files: Forward Bloc

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16

The All India Forward Bloc — the Left Front party founded by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose — has urged the Government to continue the work of decodifying secret police files maintained by the British Government on Netaji's movements around 1939-40.

Publishing documents and books on the decodified information, the Forward Bloc want to launch a fresh series of books and ideological material on the freedom fighter. The Left party has an ambitious project to set up a "Netaji Publishing House" to carry out the work.

There were about 4000 secret intelligence police files on the freedom fighter. Of these 900 were decodified by the Defence Ministry during the United Front Government tenure. The decodification work has remained suspended ever since the current BJP-led coalition took office.

The decodified files have been handed over to the National Archives. They give details of Netaji's movements in Bihar in 1939 and carry the texts of his speeches entered into record by the intelligence network. This was the year when Netaji resigned as president of the Congress and founded the Forward Bloc.

Forward Bloc leaders say the remaining 3100 files contained Netaji's ideas on education, economic planning and unemployment and his solutions. Netaji even suggested a lingua franca of Hindustani scripted in Roman to solve the country's language problem.

The Left party has also suggested to the Government to release the secret files on Azad Hind Government set up in Singapore.

The party also plans to publish works by Netaji, whose birth anniversary falls on Jan. 23. A two-month ideological campaign will be launched by the party on Jan. 23.

The party will also organise state level conventions in the next two months to discuss "What happened to Netaji" and discuss "Netaji's ideology in today's India." The party is taking the help of NGOs and ex-INA personalities for the project. Audio and video cassettes are also planned on the freedom fighter.

An Indian Institute of Technology Bombay alumnus, Sujeet Shenoi, has been named the 1998-99 US Professor of the Year for research and Doctoral Universities by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, reports UNI from Mumbai.

245/3196

Netaji file

Mrs C

Was Netaji a war criminal?

By Rajaram Satapathy
The Times of India News Service

BHUBANESWAR: Was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose a war criminal? At least the British government treated him that way when after the end of Second World War it enlisted Netaji's name amongst the war criminals.

Although, Subhash Bose is revered as one of India's foremost patriots to fight the foreigners, no attempt ironically has been made since independence to take up the matter with London for dropping the tag attached to his name.

What is Union government's stand in this regard? Does it feel that the British stamp hurled against Subhash continues to hurt the Indian psyche?

All these questions came in for a debate during the recent hearing of a public interest litigation (PIL) filed in the Orissa High Court by former MP and ex-general secretary of Congress Shyam Sunder Mohapatra.

Counsel for the petitioner Anukul Chandra Pradhan said a nation always gets recognition through its leaders. Hence it is the primary duty of a government to

endeavour to protect the dignity of its leaders if their names are "misrepresented" through "undignified manner". The births, deaths and activities of national heroes are not only valuable pieces of history, but have a great bearing on the future generation, it was pointed out.

A division bench of the high court comprising Chief Justice S.N. Phukan and Justice Arijit Pasayat took cognizance of the petitioner's contention and directed the Union government to initiate appropriate action.

The petition further appealed to the high court to issue a writ of mandamus calling upon the Union government to make a written declaration regarding the mysterious death of Bose, whose centenary celebration by the government was just over. He said a memorandum signed by more than 200 members of the Hamburg-based association of expatriate Indians, including senior diplomats, was submitted to Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee on August 15 demanding "serious and scientific" inquiry into the mysterious death of Bose.

It cited several post-war documents collected from archives of the erstwhile East Germany, Soviet Union and United States and maintained that all this would throw fresh light on the mystery surrounding Netaji's death in an air crash at Taihoku in 1945.

It quoted the allied intelligence report stating that there was no plane crash at Taihoku within a time span of a week before or after August 18, 1945. The report was shown to eminent jurist Radha Benode Pal, who represented India at the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo, by an American judge at the tribunal.

In a letter to the then prime minister Clement Attlee in December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru had said that he had news of Netaji's whereabouts in Russia after August 1945, days after his supposed death in the plane crash. Another letter by Khurshed Naoroji on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi to his biographer Louis Fisher on July 22, 1946 also stated that Gandhiji had information that Subhash Bose was alive and was in Russia in 1946 (Princeton university archives, US).

Netaji file

Ms C.

Advani promises probe into Netaji mystery

By BISHWANATH GHOSH

New Delhi, Feb. 28: Union home minister L.K. Advani has assured the Forward Bloc that his government would seriously consider setting up a high-level committee to probe the "mysterious disappearance" of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The assurance was given to West Bengal Assembly deputy speaker Anil Mukherjee, who met the home minister last week to reiterate the Forward Bloc's demand for the setting up of such a committee. The Forward Bloc, which is a member of the ruling Left Front in West Bengal, was founded by Netaji.

Mr Mukherjee submitted to the home

minister copies of the West Bengal Assembly resolution and the Calcutta high court's observation, which have called for instituting an inquiry into Netaji's "disappearance." Mr Advani is said to have told Mr Mukherjee that in the light of the Assembly resolution and the court's observation, his government would seriously consider setting up the committee.

"The high court said that till a thorough probe declares Netaji as dead, all references to Netaji in books as a dead person be withdrawn. That was about three months ago. In December, the West Bengal Assembly passed a resolution say-

ing that the Centre should once and for all take a decision on the matter," Forward Bloc general secretary Debabrata Biswas told *The Asian Age* on Sunday.

"Now it is for the Centre to act and unravel the mystery. We met the Prime Minister soon after the BJP formed government. He also gave an assurance. But Mr Advani's response

appears to be more positive," Mr Biswas said. The Forward Bloc leader also demanded that the government immediately declassify all the documents related to the Indian National Army, which was formed by Netaji during World War II. "And the government should also talk to

Russia, Japan, China, Britain and other countries to allow our research scholars to go there and investigate Netaji's disappearance," Mr Biswas said.

In its endeavour to educate the masses about Netaji and his ideology, the Forward Bloc started a public campaign from January 23, Netaji's birth anniversary. Called Netaji Chetna Yatra, the campaign has been divided into three segments. In the first two segments, yatras were taken out from villages to blocks and from blocks to district headquarters.

The third segment of the campaign is scheduled begin on Tuesday, when a yatra will start from Kanyakumari for New

Turn to Page 2

SPOTLIGHT

Netaji probe promised

Continued from Page 1

Delhi. This is will be followed by similar yatras to New Delhi from Moirang (Manipur) on March 7, from Cuttack on March 11, from Mumbai on March 15 and from Jammu on March 18.

"We plan to cover about 45,000 km in all. The purpose is to create public opinion in favour of demanding an inquiry into Netaji's disappearance and to highlight the relevance of his ideology and ideas on issue like economy, foreign policy, etc.," Mr Biswas said.

Netaji file

thuc

136

are being discriminated against, he says.

Netaji probe promised

■ Continued from Page 1

Delhi. This is will be followed by similar yatras to New Delhi from Moirang (Manipur) on March 7, from Cuttack on March 11, from Mumbai on March 15 and from Jammu on March 18.

"We plan to cover about 45,000 km in all. The purpose is to create public opinion in favour of demanding an inquiry into Netaji's disappearance and to highlight the relevance of his ideology and ideas on issue like economy, foreign policy, etc.," Mr Biswas said.



संयुक्त सचिव

संयुक्त सचिव

JOINT SECRETARY

SANGITA GAIROLA
JOINT SECRETARY (IS-I)
Tel: 301 5736

SECRET/MOST IMMEDIATE
OUT TODAY

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

गृह मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

3357/FS/99
1713

D.O. No. VI/11034/18/98-D.III

March 16, 1999

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to my D.O. letter of even number dated March 12, 1999 requesting you to kindly attend a meeting on 24th of March, 1999 at 12 P.M. in the Chamber of Union Home Minister in North Block, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

2. Due to unavoidable reasons this meeting has been **postponed** and will now be held on 25th of March at 12 P.M. The venue will remain the same. The inconvenience caused to you is deeply regretted.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sangita Gairola
(Sangita Gairola)

Shri K. Raghunath,
Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

16/3
80 (JH) 3413/99
Int C.

The Observer

28.3.99

1388

Probe into Netaji case waste of time: Historians

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI

HISTORIANS have dismissed the Government proposal to set up a fresh inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as "waste of time".

"It is utter nonsense. Why do not we accept that the man is dead and that he died more than 50 years back," remarked renowned historian and Professor in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Dr Harbans Mukhia.

Delhi University historian Dr Sumit Sarkar says any such inquiry would be a "waste of time", and adds that the subject was so boring and unimportant that "I do not feel like even reacting to it".

But Home Minister L K Advani says it is a consensus decision that a fresh inquiry is required since Netaji was a "role model for people in India".

"As the earlier two commissions were also judicial, it is in the fitness of things to institute

a commission of inquiry" he said.

Debabrata Biswas, General Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc, the party founded by Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, described the decision as "people's victory", and said the people had a right to know the truth about the disappearance of their leader.

The earlier two inquiries set up by the Government — one headed by Netaji's associate Shahnawaz Khan in 1956 and the other by Justice G D Khosla in 1970 — had concluded that Netaji had indeed died in the aircrash at Taihoku (Formosa) on August 18, 1945, two years before India won its Independence.

Though the two reports were accepted by the Government, the views did not find universal acceptance and a sizeable segment of people remained sceptical of the findings.

Dr Mukhia said the whole controversy stemmed from the "oldfolk mentality" that great men do not die.

Asked whether there could be a political motive behind the Home Ministry decision to recommend setting up of an inquiry commission, he said, "to some extent, yes," and added it could be part of a Bharatiya Janata Party-led Government plan to placate the Left.

"Earlier investigations did not placate the left, right or the centre and a fresh inquiry is unlikely to do that either," he, however, added.

The Home Ministry decision comes in the wake of a renewed campaign by the Forward Bloc and the Indian National Army to force the Government to order a fresh inquiry.

The West Bengal Assembly had, in December last, also asked the Centre to order a vigorous probe to put an end to the controversy. Calcutta High Court in its April 1998 directive said the same.

However, Dr Sarkar said there was nothing new in the demand since many parties periodically raised it anyway. □

115-13/96

Netaji file

Mrs C.

■ NEW DELHI

India export target a pipe dream: minister

INDIA will be lucky to achieve a quarter of its targeted export growth rate of 20 per cent in the current fiscal year ending March 31, Commerce Minister Ramakrishna Hegde was quoted yesterday as saying.

While exports began to register positive growth in November, Mr Hegde said the original target remained little more than a distant hope.

"In spite of the encouraging trend, the country is unlikely to cross the 5 per cent growth rate," he was quoted as saying by the *Business Standard*.

He blamed the shortfall on the Asian financial crisis and the continuing slowdown in the national economy.

Exports declined 4 per cent to US\$21.48 billion (S\$36.5 billion) year-on-year

in the first half of the fiscal year, doubling the trade deficit to US\$6.7 billion.

Imports, mostly of non-petroleum goods such as gold, capital goods, food and edible oil, shot up 18 per cent during the same period.

"Considering the country's export potential, the exports are very poor," he said, urging exporters to improve product quality. — AFP

The Times of India
30/3/88

Commission to probe into Netaji's death

The Times of India News Service

NEW DELHI: The Centre has decided to order a judicial inquiry into the controversy over the reported death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in an air crash at Taihoku (Taiwan) in 1945.

The latest commission of inquiry is meant to end the controversy regarding the disappearance of Netaji. The matter is likely to be placed before the Union cabinet for its approval at its meeting on Friday.

Addressing a Press conference here on Thursday, Mr Advani explained that the proposed commission would find out whether Netaji had died in the crash as well as examine the ashes in a

Japanese temple said to belong to him. It would also investigate whether he had died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how, and if he was alive, his whereabouts.

Asked if a Supreme Court judge would be heading the commission, Mr Advani said it was likely to be headed by a person "who commands the confidence of the people".

The home ministry decided to recommend a fresh probe into the circumstances leading to the air crash and the "mystery" behind Netaji's reported death after a meeting with several of his associates was held earlier in the day, Mr Advani explained.

Netaji file

Mrs. C.

FIRST INVESTMENT IN OVERSEAS PORT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

PSA to run Brunei container terminal

By DENNIS CHAN

PSA Corporation has won a mandate to develop a container terminal in Brunei, its first investment in an overseas port in South-east Asia.

It has received a letter of award from the Brunei government to develop, manage and operate the Muara Container Terminal (MCT).

Together with a local joint venture partner, Archipelago Development Corp (ADC), PSA won the open tender against competing bids from seven other global port operators.

ADC is a Brunei shipping company headed by local businessman Awang Haji Razali bin Haji Johari.

The Muara port is the

first major privatised project awarded by the government.

PSA did not disclose how much it will invest in the project.

Some 20 km northeast of Bandar Seri Begawan, Muara is located strategically in the BIMP-EAGA (Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East Asean Growth Area).

And PSA's job is to transform Muara into a transshipment hub for the growth area.

Said chairman Dr Yeo Ning Hong: "The partnership between PSA and Archipelago Development Corp will enable MCT to meet the shipping needs of the region by offering customised services and a wide

network of shipping connections."

The joint venture will operate the entire container operation and half of the sea-wharf frontage of Muara port, while the state ports department will continue to handle the general cargo.

The port currently has 250 metres of berth length, which will be lengthened

progressively to 580 metres.

The terminal, which has two quay cranes and two yard cranes, handles about 70,000 twenty-foot containers a year.

Muara is PSA's eighth port overseas.

It manages and operates seven other ports in China, India, Italy and Yemen.

The Indian Express
29.3.95

The Netaji enigma

Probing a death, resurrecting a hero

NOTHING quite ensures a historical figure's enigmatic hold on the imagination of future generations than a mysterious death. Admittedly, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose would by any standards find a prominent place in any listing of the nationalist pantheon, but the human fascination for what-ifs has placed him in an entirely different orbit. Just think. The nation bestows its highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, on the man who raised the battle cry "Dilli chalo" and coined the ultimate declaration of patriotism, "Jai Hind"; but his family declines the award and questions are raised on the wisdom of according a posthumous honour on a man whose death has not been conclusively established. Is this a statist whodunit, or what? At least the whole of Bengal and much of the rest of India is enthralled by the suspense. In fact, while the Calcutta high court has directed the Centre to probe afresh the circumstances surrounding his death, assemblies in various states have recently echoed this demand.

So will the Centre's decision to institute a fresh commission of inquiry once and for all clear the fog surrounding the Indian National Army hero's reported death in a plane crash near Taipei on August 18, 1945? Maybe, given the huge amount of freshly declassified archival material in London, Moscow and Tokyo. But interestingly, two earlier panels — one headed by INA veteran Shah Nawaz Khan in 1956 and the other by Justice G.D. Khosla in 1970 — had lent credence to the plane crash theory, but failed to shatter the mys-

tery in the public imagination. And so, we have the odd irony of an urn containing what are believed to be Netaji's ashes lying in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo because the nation does not quite want to believe that he is dead. Indeed, even if the new panel stumbles upon yet more evidence, make no mistake, it will not be a case of tying up loose ends and putting to rest an old controversy — for, the probe will, in fact, do its bit to give a fresh lease of life to the Netaji myth.

Efforts to rehabilitate Netaji have been moving apace for quite some time now. Memoirs of INA shining lights, travelogues retreading the Azad Hind Fauj's progress and a sudden spurt in memorials dedicated to Bose have not just brought this complex hero centre stage but have also airbrushed the slightly paradoxical dimensions to the man: the contentions that he ungalantly participated in desertion by the armed forces, that he flirted with the Axis powers, that he defied the Mahatma, that he had a pompous sense of his own importance. However, even as these charges are buried, they in a way make him acceptable in all political quarters. A lack of clear ideological alignment makes him easy game for appropriation — as does the romance surrounding his death. After a two-year-long stocktaking of the nation's half-century of freedom, blame has been apportioned on the tallest of leaders for a litany of lapses and mistakes. But Bose, secure in the armoury of myth and mystery, has remained untouched. This accounts for his increased importance for a hero-starved nation.

Mrs C

Vajpayee's visit to Pakistan carries new hopes

But observers wonder if the meeting of the Indian and Pakistani premiers is just a public-relations exercise

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee will tomorrow become the first Indian leader to set foot on Pakistan soil for 10 years, carrying hopes of a new spirit of detente between the rival nations.

Mr Vajpayee will cross into Pakistan on the inaugural run of the first cross-border bus link.

He will be greeted by his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz Sharif, who has promised his guest a "warm" reception.

The premiers will then fly by helicopter for talks in Lahore, a city which is a potent symbol of the bloody Hindu-Muslim carnage that marked the partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947.

"By itself the bus journey may be a small step, but the symbolism is significant due to its enormity," said Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh.

Such is the weight of symbolism being attached to the visit, that some analysts, while welcoming any talks between the two leaders, question whether it amounts to much more than a public-relations exercise.

Since both countries conducted tit-for-tat underground nuclear tests last May, the international community — driven mainly by the United States — has launched and maintained an intense diplomatic push to bring them together.

The lifting of sanctions imposed after the tests has been made conditional partially on progress in bilateral negotiations.

A prime ministerial summit, with the bonus of being held in the sub-continent, will enable India and Pakistan to claim that substantial progress has been made.

During his visit, Mr Vajpayee is expected to initiate

a dialogue on a sub-continental nuclear strategy with Mr Sharif.

The Indian leader is also willing to hold a political dialogue on the seemingly-intractable issue of Kashmir — the territorial dispute that remains the main thorn in the side of relations.

But analysts here hold out little hope of any significant agreement coming out of the meeting.

"Sharif's invitation to Vajpayee and his positive re-

'BY ITSELF THE BUS JOURNEY MAY BE A SMALL STEP, BUT THE SYMBOLISM IS SIGNIFICANT DUE TO ITS ENORMITY.'

— Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh on the Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan

sponse are encouraging only up to a point," said former Indian Foreign Secretary J. N. Dixit.

"Expectations both in India and Pakistan should be tempered by realism and stark realities on the ground," he said.

He pointed out that both leaders were largely prisoners of entrenched domestic policies.

The nations have fought three wars since 1947, two of them over Kashmir.

While the prime ministers may be inclined to reason together and public opinion is in favour of a thaw in relations, the power structures in each country are less than supportive.

"It is a curiously contradictory predicament," Mr Dixit said.

— AFP

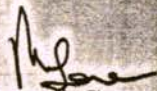
Ministry of External Affairs
East Asia Division

141

Reference Dir(EW)'s note dated 15.4.99 prepage.

2. EA Division is not in possession of any documents relating to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
3. In view of the above, we are not in a position to accept transfer of the above-mentioned Parliament question.

Dir(EW)


(Preeti Saran)
Dir(JK)
16.4.99.

o/c

806761

by
16/4/99

142

Most Immediate/Parliament Question
118A / DTR/ED/199
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Europe West Division)

RAJYA SABHA PROVISIONALLY STARRED
QUESTION DY. NO. 008171 FOR ANSWER
ON 29 APRIL 1999
REGARDING NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

Placed below is a copy of the Notice received from Rajya Sabha Secretariat regarding Provisionally Starred Question Dy. No. 008171 for answer on 29 April 1999.

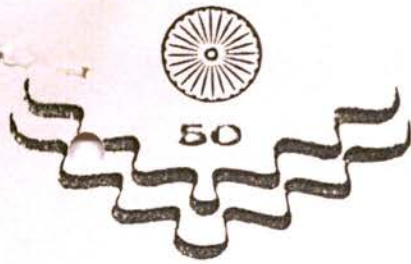
2. Parts (a) and (b) of the Question seek information on whether the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose still figures in the list of war criminals maintained by the British Government. Our High Commission in London had, in this regard, earlier informed us that Netaji Subhash Chandra's name had, in fact, never been included in any list of war criminals drawn up by the British Government. This information had been communicated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to Parliament in response to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Dy. No. 237 answered on 24 February (copy enclosed).
3. Part (c) of the Question seeks information on whether the Government proposes to make public the documents relating to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. MHA have informed us that they are not in possession of any such documents. A copy of MHA's communication in this regard is also placed below.
4. It is understood that certain documents relating to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are with EA Division. It would, therefore, be for EA Division to respond to whether the Government have any plans to make these documents public. (It is possible that these documents may be of a classified nature).
5. It is requested, in view of the above, that EA Division may kindly accept transfer of the above mentioned Parliament Question.

B.S. Bishnoi

(B.S. Bishnoi)
Director (EW)
15.4.99

118A/1999
Director (JK) *118A/1999*

80 CTR



A.K. PAITANDY
DIRECTOR (IS-I)

Tele.No.301 2478

DO NO.2853/DIF(IS-I)/99.D(III)

Most Important

गृह मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार

Parliament Matter

नार्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली-110001

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NORTH BLOCK, NEW DELHI-110001

Dated, the 15th April, 1999.

Dear Shri Bishnoi,

Please refer to your DO letter No.Wi/125/25/98-EW dated 12th April, 1999 addressed to Smt. S. Gairola, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs regarding Provisionally Starred Question Dy.No.008171 for answer on 29th April, 1999 regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

2. We have gone through your points in the matter. However, as already mentioned to you on telephone by JS(IS-I), the issue whether Netaji's name was in the list of war criminals or not was actually sorted out by us in consultation with MEA and it was MEA which had given us comprehensive feed back on the subject based on which we had furnished our reply. Hence, part (a) and (b) of the question remain clearly with MEA and MHA has no separate input for the same. Moreover, we do not have any input yet in respect of part (c) of the question. Documents connected with Netaji are not with MHA. The current move of MHA to go in for a fresh inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji is currently at the stage of making a concrete proposal for Government's decision.

3. In view of the above stated position, there is no scope for MHA to take over the said Provisionally Starred Question Dy.No.008171 and you may, therefore, handle this question at MEA's level only.

4. This issues with the approval of JS(IS-I).

With regard

Yours sincerely,

A.K. Paitandy
15.4.99
(A.K. PAITANDY)

Shri B.S. Bishnoi,
Director (EW),
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.

144

NOTICE OFFICE
D. No. 008172
Date 29/4/99

RAJYA SABHA / राज्य सभा
QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER
मौखिक उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न

QUESTION BRANCH
S. Q. Dy. No. 008171
Date 29/4/99

FROM / प्रेषक

KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE

To / सेवा में,

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL / महासचिव,

RAJYA SABHA, NEW DELHI / राज्य सभा, नई दिल्ली।

SIR / MADAM, महोदय/महोदया,

Under Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I give notice of the following Questions प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन संबंधी नियमों के नियम, 39 के अंतर्गत, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रश्न को सूचना देता हूँ। जिसका मौखिक for oral answer on/ उत्तर 29/4/99 को दिया जाये।

Yours Faithfully / प्रवर्दाय,

Member / सदस्य

Division No./विभाजन सं. 277

Order of preference / प्राथमिकता क्रम

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Will the Minister of be pleased to state:

*क्या मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(a)(क)

whether it is a fact that the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose still figures in the list of War Criminals maintained by the British Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to approach the British Government for removal of the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from that list; and

(c) whether Government propose to acquire and make public all the documents relating to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the details thereof?

Imp

Pl put up earlier pps. We will ask for transfer/disallowance
RJB
7/4/99

US(EW-1)

P.T.O. / (कृपया)

pus pps submitted below
May like to see part 'c' of the above P. & Q.

Dir (EW)

14/4/99

145

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1999)

DECLARATION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ABOUT NETAJI

237. PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV:
SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS § गृह मंत्री §
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the British Government has declared Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as a war offender;
- (b) if so, whether Government are taking any action to get this declaration abolished; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

.....

गृह मंत्री § श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी §

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI)

(a): As per information furnished by the Government of United Kingdom, the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was not included in any list of war criminals drawn up by them.

(b) & (c): Do not arise.

...

105/13/98
The Hindustan Times
28-6-98

146

Probe panel on Netaji disappearance okayed

HT 29/4
HT Correspondent
New Delhi, April 28

THE VAJPAYEE Government is to take appropriate steps to meet its national and international obligations though conscious of limitations imposed by its caretaker status.

Briefing mediapersons after a Cabinet meeting here this afternoon, Information and Broadcasting Minister Pramod Mahajan denied reports that the Government was contemplating approaching the President for decisions fulfilling commitments to international bodies such as World Trade Organisation (WTO).

However, Mr Mahajan hastened to clarify that since the Constitution did not provide for a caretaker Government, "we are expected to take all decisions to protect our national interests."

Asked whether the Government could sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) ahead of its coming into force in September this year, the Information Minister said this could be better answered by the External Affairs Minister.

Mr Mahajan also denied reports regarding the Government's pro-

posed move to seek added powers in case elections were deferred till September.

The Information Minister revealed that the Union Cabinet that met earlier in the day had approved the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to probe the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The commission will inquire into all aspects of his disappearance.

Mr Mahajan informed mediapersons that the Cabinet had also approved the extension of the term of Development Boards of Marthwada, Vidharbha and rest of Maharashtra by five years. The extension will be operative from May 1, this year (the date when the existing terms of the Boards expires) till 2004.

The Union Cabinet is reported to have informally discussed the response of the EC to the Government's suggestion for an early LS poll.

Home Secy B P Singh is understood to have informed the Cabinet about his discussions with the EC this morning.

Reliable sources indicated that he had reiterated the stand of the Government for an early poll.

Netaji file

Mrs. C

■ NEW DELHI

India govt unsatisfactory, PM shines: poll

Respondents unhappy with govt's handling of economy

FORTY-EIGHT per cent of Indians are dissatisfied with the work of the Hindu nationalist-led coalition but a majority are happy with Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's individual performance, an opinion poll said yesterday.

"The dissatisfaction is mainly with the govern-

ment's handling of the economy... and its weakness in handling the threats and demands of its allies and supporting parties," commented *The Times of India* on the poll outcome.

Thirteen per cent of the respondents were undecided about the government's performance while 38 per cent said they were satisfied with the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) work.

The poll, conducted by Development and Research Services for *The Times of India*

newspaper, covered 2,050 respondents in eight cities.

Forty-six per cent of those polled said the government's performance on the economy was unsatisfactory, while 37 per cent said they were satisfied.

Mr Vajpayee's personal rating was high with 51 per cent being satisfied with the prime minister's work. Thirty-four per cent said they were dissatisfied and 15 per cent could not make up their minds.

The minority BJP-led co-

alition, which survived with a wafer-thin confidence vote after last year's general elections, has struggled to keep its rag-tag alliance of aggressive regionalists, firebrand socialists and independents together by accommodating their demands, sometimes by rolling back decisions.

As many as 53 per cent of the respondents felt Mr Vajpayee should not succumb to the "unreasonable demands" of the party's allies "even at the cost of risking his government". — Reuters

1957/JS(EA)/99
3/5

107

From: Pavan Kapoor First Secretary (Pol.)		Tel. No.: (00-44-171) 836 8484 Extn. 164 Fax No.: (00-44-171) 836 6695
To: Ms Vani S. Rao		Fax No.: 00 91 11 3010700, 3010680 & 3013547
Mission/Company: Under Secretary (EW), Europe West Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Room 270-B, South Block,		Department: New Delhi - 110011.
Copy to:		Fax No.:
File No.: FS (Pol.)/'98	Date: 25.11.1998	No. of pages (including this): 1

In case of difficulty with this transmission, please ring (0171) 836 8484 Extn. 164.

Message

Reference your Fax of 23rd November 1998 regarding the parliament question about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's name being on the list of war criminals drawn up by the U.K. after World War II.

2. The information that I have received from the Imperial War Museum, which has been substantiated by the Historical Branch of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is that no list of Indian war criminals was drawn up by the U.K. Such a list was drawn up only for Japanese and German nationals. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's name did not feature on any such list. The Senior Historian of the Imperial War Museum went further to say that even if Netaji's name had been on any such list, his name would have been removed, following his death soon after World War II. I have also contacted the Army Historical Branch of the Ministry of Defence for them to re-confirm this with their records, but thought I would send you this information for the moment.

Regards,

May please see for : function.

San
3/5

P Kapoor
(Pavan Kapoor)

JS (EA) *W. H. H. H.*
FF. *9/1*



05 JAN 1998

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION NT AT.

Received 05/01/98

05/01/98

Fax No. of Operator

From: Pavan Kapoor First Secretary (Pol.)		Tel. No.: (00-44-171) 836 8484 Extn. 164 Fax No.: (00-44-171) 836 6695
To: Ms Vani S. Rao		Fax No.: 00 91 11 3010700, 3010680 & 3013547
Mission/Company: Under Secretary (EW-I), Europe West Division, Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi.		Department:
Copy to:		Fax No.:
File No.: Lon./Pol./103/45/98	Date: 4.1.1998	No. of pages (including this): 2

In case of difficulty with this transmission, please ring (0171) 836 8484 Extn. 164.

Message

Ref your Telex of date regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

2. The only additional information to my Fax of 25.11.1998 (copy enclosed for ease of reference) is that the Army Historical Branch of the Ministry of Defence also confirmed with their records that Netaji's name was not included in any 'List of War Criminals' drawn-out by the UK Government after the Second World War.

Regards,

P. Kapoor
(Pavan Kapoor)

Dr. Lakshmi Sahgal

M. B. B. S., D. G. O.

Clinic : 8/193, ARYA NAGAR
KANPUR - 208 002
Tel. : 292607

Residence :
15 / 241, CIVIL LINES
KANPUR - 208 001
Tel. : 311393

REGISTERED A.D.

149

15.3.99

17/9/1999
19/3
Smt. Sangita Gairola
Joint Secretary (IS-I)
Govt. of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
New Delhi

Dear Smt. Gairola,

Received your letter of 12.3.99 today. Thanks for the same. Shri Raj Chopra also rang me up regarding the meeting of 24th of March in the ministry of Home Affairs. I regret I shall not be able to attend the meeting as I feel that the matter has been discussed on so many occasions without reaching any meaningful conclusion. My views regarding the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the authenticity of his ashes lying in Rankoji Temple in Tokyo are well known. In these days ~~all~~ the scientific advancement and in view of the fact that Netaji's daughter and several of his blood relations being alive, A D N A Test of the ashes should be carried out to put an end to the controversy. I am enclosing a report regarding the last days of Netaji including the accident and the deposit of the ashes in Rankoji Temple. This article has been written by Smt. Bharti Chaudhary, daughter of the late Shri Anand Mohan Sahai who was Cabinet Secretary of the provisional Government of Azad Hind and closed associate of Netaji. I feel the relevant parts of this report should be copied out and circulated among the Judges of Calcutta High Court and also the petitioner Shri Rudra Jyoti Bhattacha-rjee,

Contd:2

19.3.99
Dir(15-1)

Dr. Lakshmi Sahgal

M. B. B. S., D. G. O.

Clinic : 8/193, ARYA NAGAR
KANPUR - 208 002
Tel. : 292607

Residence :
15 / 241, CIVIL LINES
KANPUR - 208 001
Tel. : 311393

150

- 2 -

Regarding the charges that Netaji had been declared a War criminal by the British Government, the charge was withdrawn after independence so the matter does not arise now. As these are my personal views they may be circulated among the committee members. Once more (regret my inability to attend the meeting.

JAI HIND

Yours sincerely,

L. S. Sahgal

Dr. (Mrs.) LAKSHMI SAHGAL

Encl: As above:

THE LAST PLAN OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

BHARATI CHOUDHRY
(Ex. Lt. Bharati Sahay)

The prologue and last pages of the history of Indian Independence Movement in Japan and South East Asia has been remained blank as, we did not pay attention to study the background of this important factor.

The Secretary General of Azad Hind Government, Late Shri Anand Mohan Sahay, who was Minister for Manpower of the Interim Government, had been the key man and pioneer to start this movement with full swing. A.M.S., in 1921, came to Japan and awakened all the Indians and Japanese Youth to walk the path towards the Liberty of India and whole of Asia. Late Shri Rash Bihari Bose, Toyama Mitsuru, Okawa Shomei, and many other co-fighters joined hands with each other and co-operated A.M.S. in this achievement. A.M.S. had constant touch with Netaji, since 1919. They discussed and consulted on the then political situation, whenever they meet. A.M.S. was the private Secretary to Dr. Rajendra Prasad from 1918 to 1921 and Netaji was political disciple of Deshbandhu Chittranjan Das, so they had abundant opportunities to spend time together. Netaji used to get all informations from Sahay about the activities started in Japan and other places in Asia. A.M.S. used to send his confidential men, including his wife Smt. Sati Sahay, Shri Atul Sen, Dr. Gupta, and Khalasis of ships to India, to inform about the Indian Independence League, about the Japanese Coraborations, about

(52)

-:2:-

Japanese war policy, about Japanese alliance with the British Govt. and about the diminishing friendship between the two, which was a boon to our Struggle. Shri R.B. Bose also was an ardent Patriot and assisted Sahay in all matters. In 1938, Smt. Sati Sahay was sent to Calcutta to meet Netaji secretly and communicated the message of Sahay, that it is very urgent that Netaji should get out of India and come to Japan to lead the Movement. Mrs. Sahay successfully completed the mission though she had to face lots of harrassments by the British C.I.D.S. She went back to Japan and joined Sahay in the movement. Sahay set up I.I.L. Branch in many important towns and cities in China and South East Asia. At Bangkok conference. It was decided that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose be brought to Asia by any means to lead the movement. Though Japanese Govt. was very cooperative with the Indians, but they did not like the idea of bringing Netaji to Japan because they were skeptic about Subhas Babu. They preferred Shri R.B. Bose as later was of Japanese nationality and would not go against Japanese Policy. The Indians wanted A.M. Sahay to be the President of All Asia Indian Independence League. A.M.S. humbly declined to accept this offer, saying that R.B. Bose was the Senior most patriot among us and he is just like the elder brother to all of them. R.B. Bose was chosen as the President of I.I.L. of South East Asia. The first I.N.A. which was organized by Gen. Mohan Singh, also came under the Jurisdiction of R.B. Bose. The fact that R.B. Bose was underground revolutionary of First World War period and that he is not capable of handling the

mass movement, nor could he feel the pulse of the mass, was very well known both to Bose himself and to Sahay. So, both of them eagerly awaited the arrival of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, from Germany.

The Second World War broke out on December Eighth. The Japanese Army overrun large part of South East Asia, which had been under the colonial domination of European power. The Japanese sincerely wished to oust the non-Asians from the Asia with the slogan of "ASIA FOR ASIANS", the household word for all the Asia-loving people, in those days. With this unflinching and selfless spirit, Japan organized the "The greater Asiatic Co-prosperity sphere". They released the great impetus of Nationalism for each and every Asian. Three millions of Indians in South East Asia led other Asian youth in awakening the people of Asia. Singapore fell on 15th August 1942. The large British Indian Army surrendered. The Japanese Agency of Indian connections- "Hikari Kikan" suggested if the Indian prisoners of war would like to join the Indian Freedom Movement and set up an Indian National Army, or if they would like to remain as the prisoners under the Japanese. The Army led by Gen. Mohan Singh joined hands with the Japanese and Indian Independence League members. The first Indian National Army was thus set up. A.M.S. and Capt. Fujiwara was a very good friends. Both of them solved many sided problems of the I.I.L. and I.N.A. and helped them endeavour for the better effect, side by side, while waiting for Netaji's arrival.

After long and perilous voyage by submarines, Netaji and his Private Secretary, Major Hassan arrived at Tokyo, then to Singapore, where A.M.Sahay, Rash Bihari Bose and all the Indians including I.N.A. personnels welcomed them warmly. Rash Bihari Bose entrusted the task of leading the movement to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 4th July. Netaji assumed the Supreme Command of the I.N.A. on 5th July. The slogan 'Chalo Delhi, Delhi Chalo' was first uttered by Netaji while addressing the rally of I.N.A. on 21st October 1943. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind was formed. There was great enthusiasm among all men, women and in children who were eager to be in some use for the struggle for Independence. Netaji and his retinue toured all over South East Asia. A.M.Sahay was sent to several places of importance, such as Indo China, Shanghai, Tokyo, Taihoku and Dairen for negotiations and recruiting manpower and collecting funds. The Japanese Army overran Burma. All the Indian territories taken by the Japanese Army were entrusted to Netaji for administration. Netaji need not depend on Japan for the maintainance of the huge army in the battle fields, due to the unlimited contributions he got from Indians. Netaji left an incredible impression on all who came in contact with him. Gen. Hideki Tojo, Emperor Hirohito and high ranking personnels extended the hands of co-operation. The unfathomable love and affection shown to Netaji by the war time Prime Minister and his people was something unique. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini nor any other Asian leader could have same kind of adoration which Netaji received "Chandora San" was the name Netaji was being called affectionately by Japanese. All the

credits goes to A.M.Sahay who made it a point to explain to Netaji about the sentiments of Japanese people in every way.

In the short period between the years 1943 to 1945, Indian Independence Movement in Asia went to its apex, Indo-Japanese Army crossed the Burmese border and entered into the Indian Territory. The torrential rains made the army retreat, but Azad Hind Fauz would not failed to stop fighting and marching forward. In lack of communication due to the spate in the rivers forced them to perish in the dense jungle. The British forces advanced from the south west direction (by sea) of Burma. Americans were active in Pacific Ocean. The chances of Japanese victory seemed more and more remote. Some of Japanese battalions retreated, but Azad Hind regiments preferred to die on roads linked to Delhi rather than to go back. It was only Indian war against British rule from the onset. Netaji decided to continue the war till India was liberated whatever could be the consequence. Netaji, the supreme Commander-in-Chief of I.N.A. declared "In light, in darkness, in joy and in sorrow, in adversity or in victory, I would always be with my soldiers, with my commorades, with my people". Netaji was reluctant to go back from Rangoon to Bangkok. His heart and his mind always remained with soldiers. In the Front, but he had to retreat with the "Jhansi Ki Rani" regiments to make plan for advance step. He foresaw the future of Japan. A.M.Sahay was Netaji's best friend since 1918, and very confidential consultant (being expert in Japanese affairs). A.M.Sahay knew the mental tendency and set up of Japanese people since 1922. When Netaji asked him to contact Japanese Government to establish contact with Russian Embassy, Sahay knew that this will not materialise. But as it was Netaji's

order, he proceeded to Japan from Shanghai, where he was organizing the Sikh Regiment for Azad Hind Fauz. It was Sahay who told Netaji that Alliance between Russians and Anglo-Americans will be short lived because it is an friendship of convenience at a war time. When Sahay requested the Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and Home Minister Uzawa, to have negotiation with the Russian Ambassador Jacob Malik, they cordially explained to Sahay how it is useless to have such contact. The quest, however, was not given up. The need of 'second front' was urgently felt by the end of the April 1945. Official reference also was made by Netaji to the Japanese Government to contact the Russians on his behalf. Debnath Das, A.M.Sahay's fast friend and desciple was asked to take the message to Tokyo. Unfortunately, the Japanese Government's reply was in negative. The letter said, "Nippon Government deemed it almost without success, to get direct touch with the Soviet Government on behalf of your Excellency, and we are in no position to do so."

Several other plans were considered by Netaji, his men, and Hikari Kikan members and Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Southern Command. First plan was to enter into India and set up an armed revolution inside the country against the British. Second plan was to go to Yenan (Communist China), and third plan was to try again to negotiate with Japanese for Russian connection. The last and ultimate plan was to go underground. A.M.Sahay knew Manchuria politically and geographically. He told them, that Japan's denial is quite understandable, considering the staggering condition of the country. 'Instead', Sahay said, "It is easier to go to Manchuria

and have direct contact with the Russian Army who was approaching into Manchuria'. Netaji asked Sahay to go to Hanoi via Saigon, then plan for the future according to later's own decretion.

A.M.Sahay went to Saigon they managed to enter Hanoi which was under the Chinese Communist Army. Sahay accompanied by other Azad Hind personnels straightly approached Gen. Ho Han, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese. Sahay told Gen. Ho Han, we have co to be arrested'. The General thought for a while, then said, 'who is your enemy ? Chinese ? Japanese ?, or The Anglo-Americans ?' Sahay said, our only enemy is British and his enemy is our friend'. The Gen. said, "so, the Chinese are not your enemy ? 'No'. Gen. Ho Han smiled and said 'Then, why should I arrest you ? You are freemen here in Hanoi". So, Sahay and companions stayed in Hanoi and waited for Netaji and his retinue to come across from Saigon, as pre-planned. If things went well, Netaji and retinue would soon be in Hanoi and all would had gone to Manchuria, to seek the cooperation of Soviet Government alas, all calculations failed. Things happened otherwise.

The barbarious deeds of dropping of Atom Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki has eternally injured the world itself. Emperor Hirohito's heart was broken with the torture unbearable, at the sight of his people's unexplicable agony. The Emperor saidly, but gravely and firmly announced his wish to surrender, "Before the map of Japan is finally erased from the world map". Lakhs of Japanese committed Harakiri in front of the Royal Palace. Japan finally

surrendered on 15th of August 1945. They committed suicide because the Japanese to die than to live in a defeated Japan. We still do not know any other example of such an agonishing defeat in a world history.

On hearing the tragic news of Japan's surrender, Netaji calmly said, 'So that is that. It was inevitable. But Nippon's surrender is not India's defeat. Our struggle continues'. He preferred to stay in Singapore to be arrested by the Occupation Army together with his soldiers, as their Supreme Commander. But General Bhonsle and C.O.C. of Japanese Southern Command requested repeatedly to go to Saigon, to proceed to Hanoi. The message from Gen. Isoda and Mr. Hachiya (Minister for Indian affairs) were Handed over to Netaji by Sri A.N. Sarkar (A member of Azad Hind Cabinet). Mr. Sarkar told Netaji how they were keen to help Netaji and his people to get away from Malaya and Thailand to evade the arrest by the coming Occupation Army. Out of Malaya certainly, to some territory of Russia or to Russia itself....." Three days passed in discussing the future plan. The pressing question was that whether I.N.A. should be arrested jointly with the Japanese soldiers, or they should surrender independently. Netaji and his men strongly pressed, "No it has to be an independent surrender, by the Azad Hind Fauz". The concellor of Japanese Embassy. in Rangoon, Mr.N. Kitagawa communicated to all the heads of states in Asia that they are informed by the Japanese Govt. to take shelter in Japan. The offer was accepted by Dr.Ba Maw, of Burma, President Laurell of Phillipines, Mr. Chenkun Pan of Nanking Government and Netaji too.

But Netaji's was just an formal courtsey. He sent a formal message saying, "I and my people are very thankful and very much obliged for Japan's sincere and true cooperation, in our struggle. Our love and respect for Japan is a most truthful and sincere one, too. Our friendship is an eternal one. But, our motto being 'The Independence of India', and this being our primary importance, I decline to hide myself in your country at present. I shall always be with my people whatever may happen."

On the 16th of August 1945, the fiery leader of the struggle for the liberation of Mother India from British hands, went to Bangkok, where Mr. Hachiya received him and delivered a message to him. It said, 'The Govt. and people of Japan are obliged and thankful to your excellency and to the provisional Government of Azad Hind for the cooperation extended for the prosecution of the Second World War'. The message continued, "The Japanese Government has decided to surrender. However, the people and Govt. of Japan is too glad to be of any assistance to you, Your Excellency and to your people. The local Authorities in Bangkok can arrange for your flight to Saigon". Field Marshall Tarauchi, Col. Yano and Gen. Isoda knew about the plan of Netaji. as they were fast friends and co-fighters for Asian Co-prosperity and struggle against British Army in Imphal. They were the best well-wishers of Netaji and would do the best for their Indian friends, even if the Japanese Government would not or could not corroborate with Indian movement due to their own misfortune. I.N.A. men were somewhat agitated. Netaji and his men tried their best to convince them. Netaji told

2)

them, "This is not the end of everything. We have plans for future. You have to eliminate the enemy of our country. I told you at the very behest, when you come towards me with full enthusiasm, that you first decide. If you are ready to die you join, but if you have even a bit of hesitation or a hitch, you can go back to your home, but I told you, I do not want you to show your back to the enemy. Did not I [✓]~~told~~ this to you? I told you that I cannot promise anything, I cannot give you anything except sufferings. Even now I do not promise anything, but I want you to sacrifice. So, be arrested by the Britishers, and in this way, we can restart our struggle. Netaji visited our Rani Jhansi Camp. He asked all the girls from Thailand to go home till he calls us again. The girls from Malaya, Singapore, Burma, or any other place were asked to go and live in the hostel of Sacred Heart Convent under the protection of the Nuns. Netaji asked me to live with the family of Pt. Raghunath Sharma, the then President of I.I.L. of Thailand. I was keen to live with my friends in the Convent, but Netaji's order was the order. After a few days, I shifted to Punditji's house and lived with them till March 1946.

After much persuasion by Gen. Terauchi, Gen. Bhonsle, and by Gen. Isoda, Netaji reluctantly agreed to go to Saigon leaving his soldiers behind. As a result of Gen. Terauchi's decision to fulfil Netaji's wish to go to Manchuria, a plane was reserved for flight to Dairen via Taihoku. Alas, this was the fateful plane which crashed at the Taihoku Airport. The departure from Saigon was fixed on 17th August, early morning. Netaji flew from Bangkok to Saigon, accompanied by Gen. Isoda, Mr. Hachiya, Mr. S.A.

Ayer, Mr. Megishi, Mr. Debnath Das, and Col. Habib-Ur-Rahman. At Saigon they found that there was just two seats. The member of Hikari Kikan were adamant that Netaji must not go anywhere all alone. But the situation was such that it could not be allowed even one person more. Netaji also did not like the idea of flying all alone, leaving his colleagues behind. At last Col. Habib-Ur-Rahman was chosen to accompany him. Netaji asked Gen. Isoda to send all his men the following day to Tokyo, which later promised. The flight had to be delayed for an hour because an Indian informed them to wait, as he has to give a box to Netaji. Netaji and others rushed to the airport as it was getting late. Sending off at the airport was a pathetic scene. Southern Command Personnels and Personnels of Hikari Kikan including Gen. Isoda were somewhat tearful. Nothing in those days was certain. There was suspense in the air. Netaji bid good bye to all and saluted Jai Hind to all his colleagues of Azad Hind Govt.

He entered the plane. Gen. Shidei, who was expert on Russian affairs, and was considered as the key man to negotiate with the Russian Government, was waiting in the plane for Netaji. Gen. Shidei offered his own seat to Netaji but the later refused saying its too small for him. The plane took off smoothly from Saigon, in the afternoon of 17th August. The Pilot decided to halt at Touraine, as it was getting too late to reach Taihoku.

At Touraine, plane was checked thoroughly. They stayed the night at Touraine. Next morning, they resumed the flight. After bringing down some of the ammunitions etc. and Netaji's

personal belongings. The Air route in those days was Saigon-Touraine-Heito-Taihoku-Dairen-Tokyo. On landing smoothly at Taihoku everyone got down and walked towards a tent nearby. They had a light lunch of sandwiches and bananas. After a short siesta, they went to the plane. Col. Rahman told Netaji to wear a pullover, but Netaji said he was not feeling cold. Col. Rahman changed into a serge uniform and long boot. The plane was refuelled and Engine was tested by Major Kono and other ground engineers. Capt. Nakamura alias Yamamoto was watching the plane airborne. As soon as the plane made a 'steep ascent', there was a big bang and the plane tilted to the left. In Capt. Nakamura's words, 'I saw something fell from the plane, which I later on found was a propellar. Major Sakai said, he found a part of an engine, buried in the ground.' Plane's nose was thrust into the ground. Immediately the plane caught fire. The plane was broken into two.

Col. Habib-ur-Rahman's words.....as soon as the plane crushed on the ground, Netaji turned towards me. I told him, "Age se nikiliye, piche rasta band hai". We had to go out through the fire. Netaji jumped down and when I reached him, he was standing like a statue on fire. His face towards the west (India), I laid him down and I too ^{lay} ~~lied~~ beside him. As for myself, my both hands were badly burned and my face too. My knee and forearm was bleeding profusedly. Netaji's head had a cut at the backside, and it was bleeding. I somehow bound the cut with my hand-kerchief. But in spite of my

(Col. Rahman has narrated this to Mrs. Sati Sahany and Mr. Ramamurti. I heard all from my mother (Sati))

endeavour, I could not remove his burning uniform. He asked me 'Aap ko zyada to nahin lagi ? I told him, "I feel that will be alright". Netaji said, "I feel that I shall not survive". Then he mumbled these words....."Habib, Jab Aap apne mulk wapas jayenge, to mulk ke Bhaiyon se batana ki Subhas akhir tak bahaduri ke sath, apne mulk ke azadi ke liye jarte rahe, aur bahaduri ke sath mare. Weh Junge Azadi Ko Jari Rakk. Hindustan Zaroor Azad Hoga. Unko Koi Gulam nahin rakh sakta."

Within short time they, alongwith other injured were taken to Nanmon Military Hospital. Gen. Shidei, the mastermind of Russian affairs, died on the spot. The Pilots also died on the spot. Dr. Yoshimi received the patients. He said that Netaji's conditions was most precarious. Dr. Yoshimi found that Netaji was burnt all over the body and the colour of the body was greyish. He could see but he could not open his eyes. It was 3rd degree burn. Netaji asked for water several times in his broken Japanese, 'Mizu....Mizu'. Netaji was conscious in the beginning and occasionally spoke and asked for Major Hasan. Then he said that his men were following. Third time he said 'The blood is rushing to my head.....'

Slowly his life ebbed away. Netaji expired on the night of 18th August 1945. The time of his death varies according to the persons present there.

The great secrecy was maintained by the Japanese. They referred to him as 'Mr. T' as code name.

The poignant scene of the ward where Netaji lay in his eternal sleep had been described by Dr. Yoshimi, who himself broken down while describing. The nurses wept. Col. Habib prayed for long time, tears rolling down his cheeks. Flowers and candles were placed by Netaji's body. A coffin was made of canphor wood. Col. Rahman wanted the body to be flown to Singapore or to Tokyo. But finally, it was decided for the cremation at TAIHOKU. The body was put in the coffin and was laden on the truck. Major Nagamoto and Col. Rahman had seen the face of Netaji in the coffin. It was taken to FORMOSAN GOVT. crematorium and was slid into the furnace by the soldiers. The furnace gate was locked and the key was given to Col. Rahman and Major Nagamoto. Next day, that was 21st August, Major Nagamoto and Col. Rahman went to the crematorium at noon and opened the furnace door. They brought out the plate on which the coffin had been put. Major Nagamoto said, "We picked up the bones from all part of the body with a long chop-stick according to Japanese way. We found that skeleton had still retained the shape. The bones and ashes were put into a wooden box which the Major brought. The box was nailed and wrapped with a white cotton cloth. Netaji's name was written in English and Japanese. Col. Rahman carried the urn and both of them went to Nishi Honganji. A special ceremony was performed. Col. Rahman told, "Even after death Netaji maintained his dignity and his magnanimity did not diminish". The urn together with that of Gen. Shidei was handed over to the high priest to keep it with utmost care till it

is taken to the right and last resting place. On 5th September, a red-cross plane was flying to Tokyo. Lt.Col.Shibuya, the staff officer of Formosan Army decided to send the urn with another box to Tokyo with Col.Rahman. Lt.Col.T. Sakai and Sub.Lt. T. Hayashida. The red-cross plane took flight from Minami aerodrome (the plane crash of 18th was taken place at Matsuyama Aerodrome). The plane flew to Gan-no-su airfield near Fukuoka. Immediately Col.Rahman and Major Nakamiya flew to Tokyo. Others went to Tokyo by a train. All four went to the H.Q. and reported to the duty officer. The urn was kept on a wooden pedestal. All the members of the H.Q. paid respects to the Great Indian departed Soul, by offering incense and flowers. After the ritualistic ceremony, Mr. Ramamurty, the President of I.I.L., Tokyo, was informed. He came in half an hour's time, accompanied by Mr.Ayer, who was visibly moved by the overwhelming emotion. The urn was handed over to Mr. Ayer with befitting ceremonial customs. All of them, first went to Mr. Ramamurty's house, then proceeded to Mrs. Sati Sahay's house in Suginami Ku (my mother and wife of Sri Anand Mohan Sahay).

Mrs. Sati Sahay welcomed them with a most pathetic smile and said, "Netaji, as well as his people are always welcome to Sahay's house. The door of Sahay's house will remain always open for them". She, her son and daughters got busy caring for the heroic sons of Netaji. Tokyo's boys who were present on the occasions helped Mrs. Sahay in every way. Netaji's holy urn was

(These facts are in Mrs. Sahay's notes also.)

reverently put on the show case in the drawing room of our Ogikubo house. Incence, Naved and flowers were offered to him everyday. Col. Habib and Mr. Ayer were put up in the room of first floor. Mrs. Sati Sahay called a Japanese doctor secretly for the dressing of Col. Habib's burns.

Mrs. Sati Sahay, one of the herois Indian woman, went to Renko ji temple nearby, accompanied by Mr. Ramamurty, and requested Rev. Mochizuki the high priest to arrange for the Shradh ceremony for Netaji's departed soul. The ceremony was performed on 14th September 1945. All the Tokyo boys, Mrs. Sahay and her children, Mr. Ayer, Japanese Military Officers and Friends, joined the procession. Sumona, my sister wrote down all the names of the Tokyo cadets in small pieces of papers and put them in a hat of my father's, and mixed them. She was told to pick one piece of paper from them for a lot, as who is going to have this honour to carry Netaji's urn to the temple. In my sister Sumona's words....."Problem arised when the question of who shall carry the urn of our Netaji. One of the Tokyo boys wrote the names in the pieces of paper and they were put into a hat of Papa (A.M.Sahay). As I was the youngest of all therein, I was asked to pick one of the pieces of paper from the hat. The name of Mayyappan Dada came in the lot." Problem was solved and the Holy urn was carried to the temple in a silent procession.

-:17:-

Rev. Mochizuki's words....."There were about hundred persons who attended the ceremony. I called 6 monks who joined with me in performing the rites I stood in front of the urn and it took one hour in completing the rites. After the ceremony was over, Mr. Ramamurty gave 30 Yen to me which was distributed among the six monks. Silently and sadly all went away. Mrs. Sahay and Mr. Murty were the last persons to leave the temple.

Mrs. Sahay earnestly requested me to take best care of the great Indian Patriot, till someone from India comes and take him to his motherland. I sat the whole night in vigilance. I was really moved by Mrs. Sahay's earnest and tearful request. I could not even move from beside the urn of Chandora Bosu San'.

The urn is still protected by the son of Rev. Mochizuki The Junior Mochizuki is doing his duty towards his Indian leader in most befitting manner. But he laments, "I shall do my duty till the last, but I do not know if my children will follow or not, because they hardly realise how important it is to honour the great soul of the Indian Patriot..... I wish He (Netaji) get eternal peace in his own country, for whom he fought and died".

168

-:16:-

'Man proposes, God Disposes'. How I wish that Netaji could go to Hanoi somehow, and join A.M. Sahay and others so that he could go to Manchuria with his men. I can imagine how restless A.M. Sahay and his friends were, to go to Saigon to join Netaji. How I wished that I could accompany Netaji as his soldier. May be I could bring luck, may be I could give all my remaining years to add to his life. Well, this is just a wistful thinking. Or, he could have gone to Tokyo straight. My mother would surely hide him and his men till the British take hands off Netaji or till India achieve Independence.

Nehruji has saved all the Azad Hind brothers and sisters. So would he do if Netaji survived.

Jai Hind.

(Bharati Choudhry)
Ex. Lt. Bharati Sahay of
Rani Jhansi Regiment
and
Daughter of Late Sri Anand Mohan Sahay.

my sister's phone.
0612 262287.
address Mrs. Sumona Varma.
232, P.P. Colony
Portuc - 1
Bihar

Mrs. Bharati Choudhry 'Asha'
Jahware Sadan
Purani Sarai
P.O. - Nath Nagar
Bhagalpur - 6.
Phone . 0641 420410 .
0641 or 482789.

A meeting is going to be held at 12 noon on 25.3.99 under the Chairmanship of Home Minister to discuss the issues relating to establishment of an administrative committee/ inquiry commission to solve the controversial issue pertaining to disappearance of Netaji Subhas. Chandra Bose.

The following persons have been invited to attend the meeting:

1. ✓ Col. G.S. Dhillon
- x(2) Col. Laxmi Sehgal
3. ✓ Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose
- x(4) Prof. Samar Guha
- x(5) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
6. ✓ Justice(Retd) R.S. Narula
- x(7) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
8. ✓ Shri D.B. Kalmankar
9. ✓ Shri Brajesh Mishra, Prl.Secy.to PM
10. ✓ Shri Soli Sorabji, Attorney General of India
11. ✓ Shri R.L. Meena, Law Secretary- Shri B.A. Aggarwal Joint Secretary, Legal Adviser is attending the meeting
12. ✓ Shri B.P. Singh. Home Secretary
13. ✓ Shri P.R. Dasgupta, Education Secy.
14. ✓ Shri K.Raghunath, Foreign Secretary
15. ✓ Shri T.R. Prasad, Defence Secretary

Persons who are not attending the meeting:

1. Col. Laxmi Sehgal
2. Prof. Samar Guha
3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
4. Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Directions of the Calcutta High Court

Respondents (Union of India) shall launch a vigorous enquiry in accordance with law by appointing, if necessary, a Commission of Enquiry as a special case for the purpose of giving an end to the controversy;

- a) whether Netaji Subhas. Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- b) if he is dead whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- c) whether the ashes in the Japanese Temple are ashes of Netaji;
- d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how;

e)if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

2) The respondents shall follow for the said purpose the directions of this Court given in W.P.No. 1805 of 1997 namely, to take the people of India in confidence.

3) Respondents shall at appropriate level examine/ scrutinise all publications pertaining to the matter as above and prescribe, if necessary, all such publications which appear to touch the question of death or otherwise of Netaji if the same has the effect of disturbing the public order and causing incitement of violence.

4) Respondents, if so advised, shall inform all Publication Houses to take its prior permission before any publication or the subject above is made and before granting such permission scrutinise in the manner as indicated above.

Proposals initiated

A proposal in consultation with Ministry of Law has been initiated for setting up of administrative committee which is still under consideration of the Government of India.

1415/JS(EA)/99
24/3

No. L-551/21/99
Ministry of External Affairs
(Legal and Treaties Division)

Secret
S-196/EA2/99

7/5/99

170

Reference JS(EA)'s note D.No. 1234/JS(EA)/99 dated 15th March, 1999 regarding the Calcutta High Court judgement on Writ Petition No. 281 of 1998.

We have examined the judgement. The Hon'ble Calcutta High Court has, at p.13, given the following directions:

- (1) Respondents shall launch a vigorous enquiry in accordance with law by appointing, if necessary, a commission of enquiry as a special case for the purpose of giving an end to the controversy
 - (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
 - (b) if he is dead whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
 - (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji;
 - (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how;
 - (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.
- (2) The respondents shall follow for the said purpose the directions of this court given in W.P. No. 1805 of 1997 namely, to take the people of India in confidence;
- (3) Respondents shall at appropriate level examine/scrutinise all publications pertaining to the matter as above and prescribe, if necessary, all such publications which appear to touch the question of death or otherwise of Netaji if the same has the effect of disturbing the public order and causing incitement of violence;
- (4) Respondents, if so advised, shall inform all publication Houses to take its prior permission before any publication on the subject above is made and before granting such permission scrutinise in the manner as indicated above.

The prime objective of these directions is to set at rest the controversy revolving around the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the statements issued by the Government of India from time to

On file

JS(EA)

time. While the implementation of the directions at (1) and (2) above are concerned with the Ministry of Home Affairs, directions (3) and (4) are perhaps concerned with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD). These Ministries, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, will have to take necessary steps for the implementation of the directions.

None of the directions of the High Court appears to be concerned with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Submitted, please.

Pradip Kumar Choudhary

(Pradip Kumar Choudhary)
Legal Officer (Gr. I)
23.3.99

JS(L&T)

✓ JS(EA)

P. Sreenivas
22/3

122

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Reference letter No. VI/11034/18/98-D.III dated March 12, 1999
(placed below).

2. HM is convening a meeting on 24 March at 1200 hrs. to discuss the Calcutta High Court judgement dated 30 April, 1998 on Writ Petition No. 281 of 1998 regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

3. I had sought L&T Division's assessment of the judgement. This may be seen at FR. In brief, L&T Division has advised that none of these directions pertain to MEA; the germane directions pertain either to MHA or to MHRD who may take necessary action in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

4. In regard to the ashes in the Renkoji temple near Tokyo, the direction of the court will become relevant only after a determination is made with reference to the issues listed at 1(a) & (b) of L&T Division's note i.e. whether Netaji is dead and whether he died in that plane crash, as alleged. In this context, it may be relevant to recall that Ashish Ray, grand nephew of Netaji had suggested a DNA test. We have no records to indicate that this has been carried out. It has not even been established that this is a feasible proposition.

FS may kindly see.

T.C.A. Rangachari
(T.C.A. Rangachari)
Joint Secretary (EA)
24 March, 1999

~~FS~~

*I attended the meeting.
Decision will be conveyed
in the minutes.
Then the matter
be kept confidential*

*for 6/22
L&T*

M retain carefully in view of...

7/2/99

7/5

*7/5/99
Am C.*

So (7/5)

*5240/FS/99
5/5*

234/JS(EA)/99

1234/JS(EA)/99
15/2

OUT TODAY

Through special message



SANGITA GAIROLA
JOINT SECRETARY (IS-I)
Tel: 301 5736

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
गृह मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

3223/FS/99
12/3 (123)

संयुक्त सचिव
JOINT SECRETARY

D.O. No. VI/11034/18/98-D.III

March 12, 1999

Dear Sir,

As you may be aware, the Calcutta High Court in its judgement dated 30th April, 1998 on a Writ Petition No.281 of 1998 filed by one Shri Rudra Jyoti Bhattacharjee and Another Vs. Union of India & Others in the form of a public interest litigation has directed that the Central Government shall launch a vigorous enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. A copy of the judgement is enclosed.

The Government proposes to examine all aspects relating to the nature and mechanism of the new enquiry. Towards this end the Union Home Minister has convened a meeting on 24th of March, 1999 at 12.00 P.M. in his Chamber in North Block, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, to elicit the considered views of eminent opinion makers like you.

I shall, therefore, be grateful, if you kindly make it convenient to attend the meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sangita Gairola
(Sangita Gairola)

P. I. desu

Shri K. Raghunath,
Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

13/3
go D.A.

173

(125)

2.

Alleged mysterious disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, according to the petitioner requires direction inter alia, to the respondents herein (1) to classify and disclose all documents relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose including the Indian National Army; (2) to make a categorical statement whether name of Netaji was and still is in the list of war criminals drawn up after the Second World War and issue a press communique to the said effect; (3) not to allow any agency or publisher or any person to publish the story of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the alleged plane crash on 18.8.1945; (4) to disclose the stand of the Government of India regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose if he is found on Indian soil - "whether Government of India will welcome him or hand over him to the allied forces for trial as war criminal and make a press communique to that effect" and (5) to produce and or transmit all the records, files and documents as mentioned in Annexure 'F' to the petition about disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose since August 18, 1945 and subsequent thereto.

petitioner has stated and in doing so he has only echoed and joined a multitude of Indians that for his gallant deeds for independence of India, Netaji is recognised as one of the greatest national leaders of international importance that his mysterious disappearance on and from August 1945 is still wreaking and agitating the minds of the citizens of India and that the story which once floated that he died in the alleged plane crash on 18th August, 1945 at Tai Hoku in Japan is not accepted by the Indians.

...13

One British Intelligence Officer allegedly informed one Amrik Singh Gill, who was awaiting execution of death sentence, on 19th August, 1945 that Netaji died in an aircrash on 18th August, 1945. Gill published the said information in a magazine of Netaji Centre publication at Kuala Lumpur. The same was re-printed in Jayshree, a Bengali Magazine, in its Azad Hind Golden Jubilee number in October, 1993. Delhi Radio, on 21st August, 1945 made the announcement that Netaji died in an aircrash on 18th August, 1945 (Ref., "A Springing Tiger" by Hue Toy, a Military Intelligence Officer of British Army). Quite a few publications and information to the above effect followed and when the controversy thickened and mystery deepened, the Government of India constituted Netaji Enquiry Committee in the year 1956 with Sri Shahnwaz Khan as the president and Sri Suresh Chandra Bose and Sri S.N. Moitra as Members. This was followed by appointment of a Commission of Enquiry in the year 1970. Netaji Enquiry Committee as well as the Commission of Enquiry submitted their reports. On 28th August, 1978, however, the then prime Minister of India made a statement at the floor of the Lok Sabha that, "Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission hold the report of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death following a plane crash as true. Since then reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness of the two reports and various important contradictions in the testimony of the witnesses have been noticed. Some further contemporary official records have also become available. In the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive." According to the petitioner, the above statement of the then prime Minister of India was a virtual and simultaneous burial of the Netaji Enquiry Committee and Enquiry Commission reports. However, on 11th

(177)

April, 1979 the then Minister of State for Home Affairs made a statement on the Lok Sabha in reply to a question that was raised on the request by General Fujiwara of Japan for bringing the alleged ashes of Netaji from Renkoji Temple to India, "In the light of reasonable doubts cast on the correctness of the conclusions reached in two enquiry reports on the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Government finds it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive. It will, therefore, not be possible to take any action at the present on the suggestion of Gen. Fujiwara to bring the ashes." According to the petitioner waxing and waning attitude and behaviour of the Government of India and other responsible persons have almost betrayed the design of precipitating and perpetuating the myth of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the alleged plane crash as reality without there being any serious effort to establish by hard and genuine evidence.

The petition with the facts as above, however, is littered with the statement that the then Government of India (British) after the second world war declared Netaji a war criminal and following the independence and almost simultaneously to India's taking a seat/place in the United Nations organisation ratified and agreed that war criminals of friendly countries would be delivered by the country holding them; thus agreeing that India would deliver all war criminals of the second world war to the Government of Great Britain, and since Subhas Chandra Bose was declared a war criminal by the Great Britain and India ratified and agreed to do so, it still holds Subhas Chandra Bose as War Criminal. The petitioner, in short, in this behalf has been agitating and asking - Does Government of India still hold Subhas Chandra Bose as a war criminal and thus does it behove the Government to treat Subhas shabbily as above, who while alive as well as in death is the embodiment of the ideals and images of a true Indian for all fellow Indians.

(178)

5.

We have summarised above the material facts upon which the petitioner has sought for the reliefs as indicated above and omitted to mention particulars of information in any detail with respect to either statements or works about the death of Netaji as alleged and the mysterious disappearance, or on the Government of India even unwittingly as alleged, still holding that Netaji is a war criminal. Narration of the facts, however, shall remain inconclusive if we do not refer to a recent case (W.P.NO.1805 of 1997) which has been disposed of by a Bench of this Court on 7th April, 1998. The said petition was filed as vox populi when newspapers like the Bartaman in its publication of 23rd August, 1997 and the Anandabazar in its publication of 27th August, 1997 published/reported that the then Defence Minister had stated that he would bring the ashes of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose from Kenkoji Temple of Japan, After referring to the judgement of the Supreme Court in Union of India Versus Bijon Ghosh [1998 W.B.L.R.(SC) page 9] and the publications aforementioned, this Court in its judgement in the said case has stated as follows :-

"When the Government of India intended to honour him by conferring the Bharat Ratna Award and used in press communique the expression 'posthumously', a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India was moved and against an interlocutory order therein a Special Leave petition was preferred before the Supreme Court

***** We have no manner of doubt that a responsible Government of the people of India will do nothing which would undermine the stature and image of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Except in such proceedings in which any legal presumption is available, for purposes as the acceptance of ashes as that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose,



6.

it is not possible to accept that he died on 18.8.1945 or at any time thereafter unless there is conclusive evidence. Any ashes of a dead person in the absence of such evidence cannot be accepted as that of Netaji by the people of India. It would be difficult to accept that the Defence Minister of the country has made a statement of such consequences without verification of the facts, yet responsible newspapers like Bartaman, Ananda Bazar have so reported and the petitioner has moved this court as he is, as stated, alarmed that the Government of India has intended to accept the factum of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose in the shape of ashes which are allegedly stacked and kept at Renkoji Temple, Japan. Before closing the proceedings, however, in view of the assurances that nothing of the sort is likely to be done by the Government of India, we are inclined to order that before accepting the ashes which are allegedly kept at the Renkoji Temple, Japan as that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Government of India shall obtain full particulars and evidence and satisfy itself about the genuineness of the claim that the ashes kept at the Renkoji Temple of Japan are that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and take the people of India in confidence."

Thus, on the questions of death of Netaji, that he died in the plane crash, that his ashes are kept at Renkoji Temple of Japan, that Government of India is almost accepting that Netaji has died and that his ashes are being brought to India, in our view, are fully answered by the judgement in W.P.No.1805 of 1997 dated 7th April, 1998. What needs, however, to be clarified for all concerned (to bear in mind that Government of India did realise that full facts and evidence were required

to be gathered from every person and place and it appointed first the Enquiry Committee and next Enquiry Commission. After the reports of the Committee and the Commission were submitted, the then prime Minister made categorical statement in the Lok Sabha that since the reports, reasonable doubts have been cast on their correctness, various important contradictions are noticed in the testimony of the witnesses and further contemporary official documentary reports have become available, "in the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive.")

(Official stand of the Government as expressed in the Lok Sabha on 28-8-1978 is reiterated on 11-4-1979 by the then Minister for State of Home Affairs. Two deviations/aberrations, however, occurred first when Government of India intended to honour Sri Subhas Chandra Bose by conferring 'Bharat Ratna' Award and used in the press communique the expression posthumously and secondly recount by Defence Minister of the country made a statement that Government of India intended to accept the factum of death of Subhas Chandra Bose and bring the ashes which are stacked and kept at Renkoji Temple in Japan.)

British quit India and the country got its independent but with Dominion status in the British Empire on 15th of August, 1947. The people of India, however, resolved to constitute it into a Republic and their Constituent Assembly on 26th day of November 1949 adopted, enacted and gave to the people the Constitution of India, to be effective on and from 26th of January 1950. On 15th of August 1947, India, indeed, achieved Independence and inherited the British sovereignty as well as British legacy. When the people, however, adopted the Constitution and established the Republic, India unsaddled itself from the yoke of

past to start afresh with the goal of justice, Social, Economic and political, Liberty of thought, expression belief, faith and worship, Equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation and guaranteed Equality of law and equality before law to all persons and freedoms of speech and expression, assembly peaceably and without arms, of association or Union and of movement freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle at any part of the territory of India. Article 13 of the Constitution declared laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights in part-III of the Constitution void and inhibited the State from making any law which took away or abridged the rights conferred by part III.

The status Netaji Subhas enjoys in the Indian Republic is that of a person who is a Bharat Ratna. He enjoys a greater status in the hearts and minds of the people of India than a mere title which the Government bound by the rules of procedure intended to confer upon him. The expression 'posthumously' in the Communique of the Government of India when Bharat Ratna was to be conferred indeed was a sad and irresponsible act at some executive level of the Government which caused wide-spread resentment and as noticed by the Supreme Court in Union of India v. Bijon Ghosh (supra), "in deference to the feelings so eloquently expressed in this proceedings and which have no doubt conveyed to the Union of India, the award was in fact not conferred and the proposal was dropped." Another aberrative act caused the filing of W.P.No.1805 of 1997 and this Court has ordered, "before closing the proceedings, however, in view of the assurance that nothing of the sort is likely to be done by the Government of India we are inclined to order that before

accepting the ashes which are allegedly kept at the Renkoji Temple at Japan as that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Government of India shall obtain full particulars and evidence and satisfy itself about the genuineness of the claim that the ashes kept at Renkoji temple of Japan are that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and take the people of India in confidence."

The two aberrations are outside the Lok Sabha. True, one which carried the express 'posthumously' was a communique of the Government of India which is deference to the popular feeling was withdrawn but the other, that is to say, the statement of the Defence Minister in respect of the ashes of Netaji was neither a statement in any of the Houses of parliament nor in any communique of the Government of India. That was out and out a statement most unwittingly made by the Defence Minister of the country. The official stand of the Government of India, thus, is that notwithstanding the reports of the Enquiry Committee and the Commission of Enquiry aforementioned, there are doubts as to the death of Netaji in the manner as reports indicated and that there was/is a need to have further probe and enquiry to conclusively establish that Netaji has died, that he died in the plane crash, as alleged, and that his ashes are lying in some temple in Japan. With such specific stand when the Government has informed the parliament more than once as above and no further enquiry or probe has yet been held, it is beyond imagination that Government of India without further or fresh enquiry and/or probe would accept the factum of death of Netaji Subhas and/or of the alleged air-crash death and/or the ashes being kept at a temple in Japan.

Learned counsel for the respondents has categorically assured the court that the Government of India has been maintained and is maintaining even now that a further/fresh enquiry/probe is required and the information that Netaji died in the



plane crash on August 18, 1945 is full of loopholes, contradictions and therefore inconclusive.

It is difficult to perceive why the petitioner has been harping on Netaji being a war criminal for the Indian Republic and its people as declared by the British Government in year 1945 or in year 1946. True people of India fought along with the British against Japan, German and Italy but they continued their way of Independence against them until they quit India on 15th of August 1947. For British, one who stood against their oppressive acts was a criminal. For Indians, he was a freedom fighter. For British, who supported their was efforts friends and allies. For India all who stood against aggression and subjugation were friends.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had launched his own war for Independence of India, formed Indian National Army (I.N.A.) marched ahead to free the people of India from subjugation and reached Indian territory of the Andaman and Kohima, Manipur. His was an army of Indians, for the Indians and for the Independence of India. Such a hero however when India achieved its independence was mysteriously missing. It (India) has been waiting to welcome its Hero. He has, however, not been found yet.

people in India are not going, it is clear from the aforementioned events, to accept that their hero who led the first National Army is dead unless they are convinced after seeing conclusive evidence in this regard. who then will call Netaji a war criminal ? Any Indian public except a traitor, a person who does not have the defence and love for the country and its heroes alone can do so. We do not have any hesitation

in concluding that the statements in documents which are lying in archives which are to the effect that Netaji is a war criminal and all persons who have been saying such a thing are relics of the British Raj. The petitioner shall be well advised to dis-
§ ✓ abuse himself of even remotest/faintest idea that the people of India, and the Government of India since it is the Government of the people of India, can ever in dreams would think of Netaji as a war criminal or a traitor. As we understand same and understanding people in Great Britain too take him as one of the ablest sons of India and one of the most loved by the people of India. We see thus no reason why any Rule be issued to de-classify and disclose all documents relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose including Indian National Army untill such inquiry as is desired is held. De-classification and disclosure of the contents of sensitive documents cannot be insisted upon unless one is satisfied that such disclosure would not be against the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the Security of the states, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court or defamation or would not cause incitement to an offence (see Article 19 of the Constitution) and if made would not harm the public interest. In the instant case we have reasons to believe, any such disclosure would not held the cause of the public at all.

We see absolutely no reason for any statement from the respondents whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is still in the list of war criminals drawn after the second world war. As we have indicated above, no one much less people of India, would allow any person to treat Netaji as a war criminal. For, Indians Netaji is one of the great patriots.

It is difficult similarly to imagine how any Indian would think that Netaji would not be welcome on the Indian soil when Indians hold him amongst the best a few sons of India. The petitioner, as we have observed earlier, has been ill-advised to seek any disclosure from the Government of India or such information whether Government of India would welcome him or hand him over to the Allied Forces for trial as war criminal. Such misconceived ideas, in stead of helping the cause, as we have observed above, would cause dissensions and resentments and unnecessary bickerings. We are inclined however to take notice of one aspect of the matter ; There has been no positive attempt it seems after the statement by the prime Minister in the year 1978 and by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in 1979 that the findings in the reports of Netaji Enquiry committee and commission of Enquiry were not conclusive and decisive for any further or fresh enquiry and no serious effort in this behalf has been made. It seems lapses have occurred from time to time and public at large is dissatisfied. It is, therefore, necessary that respondents are told that their silence may not be appreciated in the matter and they for obvious reasons, as indicated above, should proceed in some effective manner to enquire into the circumstances of the death, whether Netaji has died and if he is alive where is he, with due despatch. Various publications some saying Netaji has died, some saying - No, he has not, some accepting the plane crash story, some not accepting it, some suggesting that the ashes in the temple in Japan are that of Netaji and others not accepting, some believing, and seriously, that Netaji is still alive and is available in some part of the world cause confusion and sometimes irritation and anger in public. No publication which would affect the friendly relations with foreign states, public order, the sovereignty and integrity of India, cause defamation or incitement to an offence should be

13.

permitted. We have reasons to think that such irresponsible publications do sometimes affect public order and cause incitement to violence.

Some publications in respect of which mention is made by the petitioners which are per se defamatory to the National Hero Subhas Chandra Bose. One of the most cherished rights of the Indians is the freedom of speech and expression, yet it is important that this right is not exercised to disturb public order or cause incitement to offence or defamation. We have not, however seen such publications as a whole except such excerpts which are quoted by the petitioner for forming any conclusive opinion that books already published need to be prescribed. Yet we are satisfied that there is a need to give a fresh look to such publications and prescribe such books or such portion of the books which spent one way or the other on the subject of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's pre-independent activities in respect of which the Government of India is yet to complete enquiry. All fresh or new publications, in our view, shall also need a similar scrutiny and all such scrutiny shall be made keeping in view Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India and the observations made above.

For the reasons aforementioned, we are inclined to direct as follows :-

- ✓ (1) Respondents shall launch a vigorous enquiry & in accordance with law by appointing, if necessary, a commission of enquiry as a special case for the purpose of giving an end to the controversy
- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive ;
 - (b) if he is dead whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged ;

187

14.

- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji ;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how ;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.
- (2) The respondents shall follow for the said purpose the directions of this court given in W.P.No.1805 of 1997 namely, to take the people of India in confidence ;
- (3) Respondents shall at appropriate level examine/scrutinise all publications pertaining to the matter as above and prescribe, if necessary, all such publications which appear to touch the question of death or otherwise of Netaji if the same has the effect of disturbing the public order and causing incitement of violence ;
- (4) Respondents, if so advised, shall inform all publication Houses to take its prior permission before any publication on the subject above is made and before granting such permission, scrutinise in the manner as indicated above. ✓

HRD

HRD

h ✓ This disposes of the writ application.

All parties are to act on a signed xerox copy of this judgement and order on the usual undertaking.

sd/- prabha Shanker Mishra

B.Bhattacharya, J.:

I agree.

sd/- B.Bhattacharya

Prd.

For the original to my custody
dated this 25th day of June 1998

25/6/98

Per Registrar
High Court at Calcutta

For Registrar

IN the High Court at Calcutta
Constitutional writ Jurisdiction

Original side

Rudra Jyoti Bhattacharjee & Anr.

vs.

Union of India & Ors.

(public interest litigation matter)

Date of Judgement : April 30, 1998.

Judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. prabha Shanker Mishra, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice B. Bhattacharjee

Filed this 16th day of June, 1998.

Registrar.

S. Coltrane

The Hindu

7-5-99

THE NETAJI LEGEND

THE UNION CABINET'S decision to set up a Commission of Inquiry to probe the mysterious disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Bangkok over five decades ago may seem odd in the prevailing situation, but it will surely be welcomed by millions of his admirers who believe that the Centre has not done enough to find out the truth. What is more, the Chief Justice of India will now be asked to nominate a retired judge of either the Supreme Court or a High Court to head the Commission. The panel's headquarters will be based in New Delhi as this will ensure adequate infrastructure and access to information helping it produce its report within the stipulated time of six months. That the Centre has taken nearly two years to take the decision following directions given in 1997 by the Calcutta High Court on a writ petition can only be explained by the persistent political uncertainties in New Delhi.

Interestingly, the resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly attracted attention as the birth centenary of Netaji was celebrated in the country with enormous public enthusiasm. Although the panels set up earlier by the Centre, headed by Shah Nawaz Khan and Justice G. D. Khosla, accepted the contention that Netaji had been a victim of an aircrash at Taihoku in Formosa as true, a large section of his followers held a contrary view. The Centre, which accepted the findings of the panels on Netaji's death, was highly embarrassed as the whole issue acquired a political dimension. Possibly for this reason, it did not take seriously the demand for a fresh probe for over two decades and maintained that there were too many contradictions in the testimony of the witnesses to warrant a fresh probe.

The Calcutta High Court's directive seeks to put an end to the long-standing controversy. As the Union Home Minister, Mr. L. K. Ad-

vani, presided over the meeting convened by his Ministry and was attended by a high-profile team, including Netaji's kin, Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, before the decision was taken to start a fresh probe, the Vajpayee Government has taken the initiative to settle the controversy over Netaji's death once and for all. The findings of the new panel should highlight the secular character of Netaji's political philosophy. While his collaboration with Japan during the war and association with fascism raised controversy, he advocated during the freedom movement separation of religion from politics to establish a truly free society. Netaji's faith in the diversity and unity inspired millions of people. The terms of reference of the panel should cover the whole gamut of Netaji's life and the secular character of his leadership. It should focus on controversial issues like whether he really died in a plane crash as alleged by the Japanese authorities and whether the ashes kept in a Japanese temple were really of Netaji's.

It is hoped that the panel findings will emphasise Netaji's sacrifices and sufferings in the freedom movement. Netaji symbolised the values, vision and determination of a poor nation to free itself from colonial rule. His ideals and political philosophy are as relevant today as they were five decades ago. He was against all social and economic barriers. His militant politics made him a controversial but highly respected nationalist leader. In its brief but laudable career, the Indian National Army led by him, inspired millions, particularly the youth of the country. The panel would do well to look into all aspects of Netaji's political relations with the Japanese leaders to establish the circumstances under which he disappeared from the scene in August 1945.

M n c

The Hindu
31.5.99

190

'Did Japan hand over Netaji's ashes to Nehru?

By Sarabjit Pandher

TALLEWAL (Sangrur), MAY 30. The recent decision of the Indian Government to constitute a commission to probe into the fate of the legendary freedom fighter, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, has not gone down well with some Indians settled abroad, especially in Japan and South Asian countries. They argue emphatically that the remains of the "Netaji" were handed over to the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, when he visited Japan in 1956-57.

Many of the families of Indian origin in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore recall the then newspapers reporting that the remains of "Netaji" were handed over to Nehru, by the Japanese authorities. They fear that some vested interests in India's ruling class have deliberately created confusion around the death of "Netaji" to deny him a proper place among the martyrs of the freedom struggle. They seek to know the outcome of the previous efforts to trace out "Netaji's" fate.

These settlers of Indian origin, who claim to have been in contact with those who directly interacted with "Netaji" in Singapore and the erstwhile Malaya, argue that Subhash Chandra Bose, was highly respected by the Japanese. They argue that the complete details of "Netaji's" journey from Germany till the moment when the end came was well documented with the Japanese military archives. Despite this, the accounts of "Netaji's" so called disappearance have been based on the information that trickled into India through word of mouth.

A third generation settler of Indian origin, Mr. Gursewa Singh Dhillon, narrates in details about the information he personally

gathered about "Netaji." Mr. Dhillon, whose family hails from this remote Punjab village, is now a leading businessman and leader of the Indian community in Calgary in Canada. In 1895, his grandfather, Sardar Sohan Singh and later in 1915, his father Sapooran Singh, left India and travelled eastward to reach Canada. They became the first Indian family to establish an Export and Import business house in Hong Kong in 1936 and later a shipping company in 1949.

Mr. Gursewa Singh, who was recently, narrated his family's association and his own discoveries about "Netaji," whom the Japanese referred to as "Chandra Bose." Talking to *The Hindu*, he disclosed that his father was arrested by the British and the entire property confiscated for being the then president of the Hong Kong unit of the Indian Independent League, which again was founded by "Netaji."

Mr. Dhillon, 65 now, vividly recalls that he was among the 100-odd families who met the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru and his young daughter, Ms. Indira, when they visited Osaka, Japan's industrial hub in 1956. He recalls the media then carrying major news items regarding the remains of the "Netaji" being handed over to Pt. Nehru. He is very sure of even seeing a picture in a local English newspaper there, "Mainichi," regarding Pt. Nehru receiving the urn from the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Dhillon recalls that in 1957, he met two legendary figures, Col. Jagat Singh and Major Mihori, while he was looking after the family's business in Osaka. Both had worked together in the Japanese offensive against the British colonies in Asia and in helping "Netaji" set up the "Azad Hind

Fauj" better known as the Indian National Army (INA). Jagat Singh, whose family hailed from a village near Moga in Punjab, had dealt in trade of soap in Bangkok, during the second world war. Through Gen. Yamashita, who was dreaded as the "Tiger of Malaya," Jagat Singh was among the few Indians who were inducted into the Japanese Army.

Gen. Mihori, had previously spent nine years in India and had even mastered Hindi, as part of the greater design of another Japanese intelligence expert, Gen. Fujiwara, who in turn had hogged attention after his campaigns in 1936 in Manchuria in China. Mihori who carried out espionage on Britain's interests in India under a special cell in the Japanese intelligence called the "Hikari Kikkan" which meant the "roaring torch," later became "Netaji's" main interpreter with the Japanese.

Mr. Dhillon now recalls, how "Netaji," through a plan chalked out by Gen. Fujiwara was brought to south Asia to help the Japanese in the world war. Both Mihori and Jagat Singh, indulged in propaganda to win over the Indian and Sikh soldiers respectively and recorded major successes. He says that both Jagat Singh and Mihori, accepted before him, that the INA which was formed from deserters or prisoners of the war, under the command of Gen. Mohan Singh, never fought any war with the British. The Japanese commander, Gen. Yamashita only used them to convey provisions to the soldiers on the front.

Mr. Dhillon recalls that Col. Jagat Singh, who had become an addict after the war, was brought back from Bangkok in a state of penury. One day at a bar in Osaka, they met another former Japanese Army Captain, who claimed

to have last seen "Netaji" board a plane from Hanoi. The captain narrated that Netaji was angry with Gen. Yamashita and said "I have been used and betrayed." The Captain told Mr. Dhillon that he received the radio message regarding the crash of the plane over Formosa.

While Japan began to suffer losses in south Asia, its army began withdrawing "Netaji" sought arms for the INA to take on the British.

For finalising this, he was "allowed" to travel to Japan and hold discussions with the Japanese Commander, Gen. Tojo. Along with 11 Japanese Army Generals, "Netaji" was scheduled to reach Japan. Mr. Dhillon later discovered that while the remains of the Japanese army officers were handed over to their relatives, those of "Netaji," who was cremated, were preserved "for an opportune time."

Mr. Dhillon said that in 1971, he visited Bangkok as part of an Industrialists' delegation to Thailand. He again traced out Col. Jagat Singh, who had settled down with a native Thai woman. Col. Jagat Singh also gave a similar account of "Netaji's" death in the plane crash.

Netaji file

Mr C.



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

191

No.C/ 415 { 3 } 96 - JP

August 24, 1999.

Shri Muchkund Dubey,
President,
Council for Social Development,
53, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi 110 003.

Dear Sir,

Attached is a translation of an article on Netaji that appeared in the Asahi Shimbun of May 23, 1999.

2. The translated article has been sent by our Embassy in Tokyo with a request that it should be passed on to you.

With Regards

Yours faithfully,

Neeta Bhushan
(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary (JK)
Tel: 301 2847

Encl: as above.

जारी किया
ISSUED

Jul
24/8

CHANDRA BOSE

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT-"The 100 leaders in the 21st century"

In the morning on 28 of April, 1942, an U Boat of the German Navy appeared in the Indian Ocean in the offshore of the Madagascar Islands. The Japanese submarine, "Iyo" had also surfaced near the U Boat. A rubber boat was lowered from the boat on the water. A sailor kept shooting at sharks coming cross the boat, while Chandra Bose, the leader of India's freedom movement, was aboard the boat from the U boat to the Japanese submarine for voyage to Singapore.

In the meeting with the leaders of the Axis Powers including Mussolini, Hitler and Tojo, Bose asked for their assistance for India's struggle against the UK. "I do not hesitate to work with even an evil for the purpose of gaining independence of India," Bose declared.

Bose decided to risk his life to reach Japan. On arriving Tokyo, he wasted no time to enter into negotiations with the Japanese leaders. But, Bose had to wait one and half month until a meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister was realized. In the meeting with PM Hideki Tojo in June, 1943, Bose asked for Japan's support to his plan to set up the provisional Government, urging the Japanese army to launch joint military operations with the Indian National Army to cross Burmese border to fight the British on Indian soil.

Bose explained the details of his plan to PM Tojo saying, "I hope Japan will extend full support to the India's independence movement without attaching any condition. I also hope that the Japanese army will accelerate its march toward India as quickly as possible," In reply to a question about his impression of PM Tojo, Bose said, "Such a simple and straightforward man like PM Tojyo is not suited for the position as politician in the international political arena,"

Two days after the meeting with PM Tojo, Bose was present at deliberations in the Chamber of the Imperial Parliament in order to listen to the speech of PM Tojo. "Japan will extend every assistance to India's struggle for independence, taking all necessary measures to expel the American and British force from India," PM Tojo *declared.*

"Now, I am in Tokyo. The Japanese Government has declared that it would extend full support to the independence movement of India," Bose said in his speech broadcast by NHK from Tokyo on June 21, 1943. The UK was astonished to hear it. His message was hailed with great joy *among* the Indians.

In October, 1943 in Singapore, Chandra Bose declared establishment of the provisional Government of Free India. He assumed the posts as Head of the government and Supreme Commander of the India's National Army. As soon as Bose declared war on the US and UK, the Japanese army launched the military operation, marching toward Imphal.

"He looked so happy when he received letters. I still remember it clearly," Mr Kazunori Kunizuka, 82, said. He worked as an interpreter to Bose. It was found out later that those letters were from Emily, a lady he got married while he was in Austria.

On August 15, the war in Asia ended with Japan's surrender to the allied force. However, Bose had not given up his plan to *launch* the last fight for independence of India. On August 18, he was aboard on a bomber of the Japanese army. The bomber crashed, shortly after taking off the airport in Taipei. Bose was admitted to the hospital for treatment but died in the evening of the same day. His ashes are kept at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Indian Government has not taken the ashes because many people in India believed that Bose was still alive.

(Takeuchi May 24)



S. Jaishankar
Deputy Chief of Mission



2016/EA2/99

27/8

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India,

2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome,

Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102

Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J

Phone : 0 3 (3 2 6 2) 2 3 9 1

Fax : 0 3 (3 2 3 4) 4 8 6 6

E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

194

Tok/122/1/98

August 4, 1999

Dear Neeta,

Shri Muchkund Dubey had left behind with Minister(Consular) an article in Asahi Shimbun on Netaji with the request that this be translated and sent to him. Our Embassy translator had already done a summary translation of this story, which is enclosed herewith. This should meet Shri Dubey's requirement. Kindly pass it on to him.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Jaishankar)

Smt. Neeta Bhushan,
Under Secretary(JK)
East Asia Division,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.

Encl:a.a.

Action taken
N. B. Dubey
24/8/99

Section

ms. C
26/8

5866/JS(EA)/99
3/12

2902/EA2/99
7/12

195

NO. I/13013/95/99-IS(D.III)
GOVT. OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, Dated: 3.12.99

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Rajya Sabha Starred Question Dy, No. 3099 by Shri P. Prabhakar Reddy, M.P. for reply on 15.12.99 regarding visit of Minister of External Affairs to Renkoji temple in Tokyo.

The undersigned is directed to enclose a copy of Starred Question Dy. No. 3099 as detailed in the subject matter under reference and to say that since the subject matter of the Question pertains to Ministry of External Affairs, its transfer may kindly be accepted and the same may be communicated to the Question Branch of the Rajya Sabha Sectt. under intimation to this Ministry. Alternatively the factual information with regard to the Question may be provided to this Ministry to enable us to frame a draft reply to the Question.

2. A reply in the matter may kindly be sent to this Ministry expeditiously and latest by forenoon of 6th December, 1999.

V.P. Bhatia
(V.P. BHATIA)

UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA
Tele NO: 3015700

To

Ministry of External Affairs
(Shri T.C.A. Rangachari, JS(EA))
South Block, New Delhi

Reply

*16. put together facts.
May returned visit
in the LS(?) both with
saying his visit and not
prejudice and asking
an enquiry -
US (A) 30/12/99 7/12*

NOTICE OFFICE

Dy. No.

Date

003068

RAJYA SABHA / राज्य सभा
QUESTION FOR ORAL ANSWER

मौखिक उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न

QUESTION BRANCH

S. Q. Dy. No.

Date

003099

Place / स्थान New Delhi

Date / दिनांक 24/11/99

FROM / प्रेषक

P. PRABHAKAR REDDY

M.P./संसद सदस्य

To / सेवा में,

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL / महासचिव,

RAJYA SABHA, NEW DELHI / राज्य सभा, नई दिल्ली।

SIR / MADAM, महोदय/महोदया,

Under Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I give notice of the following Questions
प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन संबंधी नियमों के नियम, 39 के अंतर्गत, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रश्न की सूचना देता हूँ जिसका मौखिक
for oral answer on / उत्तर.....को दिया जाये।

Yours Faithfully / भवदीय,

Member / सदस्य

Division No. / विभाजन सं.

121

Order of preference / प्राथमिकता क्रम

First Preference

*Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

*क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(a) Whether it is a fact that during his recent tour to Japan, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Jaswant Singh, visited Renkoji temple in Tokyo to pay homage to the Netaji Subhas Bose whose "ashes" are kept there;

(b) whether the Govt. officially accepts ^{that} the "ashes" really belong to Netaji and if so, whether the Govt. have possession of the same and bring it to the country with full honours;

(c) if answer to (b) is in the negative, the reasons for the Minister's visit to the temple to pay the homage?

OS(IST)
AR(IST)

insistent. Will be seen transfer of this question to the relevant department.

24/11/99

(P.T.O./क०पू०)

197
MOST IMMEDIATE

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

Parliament House Annex,
New Delhi-110001.

No. Rs./SQD/UQD

488/3099/Q

Dated the... 3/12/99 ... 1999

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:—Advance copies of the notices of Starred/Unstarred Questions.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith an advance copy each of the following notices of questions as given by Members of Rajya Sabha, under rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha:

Starred/Unstarred Questions Dy. Nos. 3099

for answer on

23/12/99

The Ministry/Department may furnish the FACTUAL INFORMATION, if any, in respect of the above notices of questions to this Secretariat immediately, with particular reference to the following points:—

- (i) whether the information asked for is contained in any easily accessible published document; if so, the particulars thereof;
- (ii) whether the question relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India; if so, the details thereof;
- (iii) whether it asks for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and
- (iv) whether it seeks information about matter which are in their nature secret.

In case the subject matter of any of the above mentioned question(s) DOES NOT PERTAIN to the Ministry/Department of External Affairs they may urgently take up the matter with the concerned Ministry/Department for TRANSFER THEREOF AND ITS ACCEPTANCE by that Ministry/Department under intimation to this Secretariat. The acceptance must reach this Secretariat ten days before the date of answer. The Ministry/Department may kindly NOTE that unless the transfer is accepted by the Ministry/Department to which it is proposed to be transferred, the question will remain in the name of the Ministry/Department to which it is originally addressed by the Members and no transfer will be effected after a question is admitted and printed.

UNDER SECRETARY

To

The Ministry/Department of
(Parliament Section),
New Delhi.

External Affairs

JS(EA)
JS(JK)
YS

336
6/12

NOTICE OFFICE
 Dy. No. 003068
 Date

RAJYA SABHA / राज्य सभा
 QUESTION FOR ORAL ANSWER
 मौखिक उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न

QUESTION BRANCH
 S. Q. Dy. No. 003099
 Date

12 9 NOV 1993

FROM / प्रेषक

P. PRABHAKAR REDDY

Place / स्थान New Delhi
 Date / दिनांक 09/11/93

M.P./संसद सदस्य

To / सेवा में,

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL / महासचिव,

RAJYA SABHA, NEW DELHI / राज्य सभा, नई दिल्ली।

SIR / MADAM, महोदय/महोदया,

BALLOT PRIORITY 23
 DATE OF ANSWER

Under Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I give notice of the following Questions प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन संबंधी नियमों के नियम, 39 के अंतर्गत, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों की सूचना देता हूँ जिसका मौखिक for oral answer on / उत्तर 15/12/93 को दिया जाये।

Ministers visit to Kenkoji Temple, Tokyo

Yours Faithfully / भवदीय,

Member / सदस्य

Division No. / विभाजन सं. 121

Order of preference / प्राथमिकता क्रम First Preference

*Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

*क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(a) (क) Whether it is a fact that during his recent tour to Japan, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Jaswant Singh, visited Kenkoji temple in Tokyo to pay homage to the Netaji Subhas Bose whose "ashes" are kept there;

(b) whether [the] Govt. officially accepts that the "ashes" really belong to Netaji and if so, whether [the] Govt. have possession of the same and bring it to the country with full honours;

(c) if answer to (b) is in the negative, the reasons for the Minister's visit to the temple, to pay the homage?

(P.T.O./कृपया)

~~Most Immediate~~
Parliament Question

No.C/415/3/96-JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

199

New Delhi, 6 December 1999.

Office Memorandum

Reference Ministry of Home Affairs' OM No.I/13013/95/99-IS(D.III) dated 3 December 1999 regarding Rajya Sabha Starred Question Diary No.3099 to be tabled by Shri P. Prabhakar on 15.12.99 regarding the visit of Minister of External Affairs to Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

The facts are as follows:

During his recent tour to Japan, the External Affairs Minister Shri Jaswant Singh, visited Renkoji Temple on November 25, 1999 as part of the programme. During his visit to Japan in 1995, the then External Affairs Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee, had also paid a visit to the Renkoji Temple. Government have announced that there would be a commission of enquiry. The External Affairs Minister has said in Rajya Sabha that his visit to the temple does not in any way pre-judge the outcome of the commission of enquiry.

MHA may use the above information in an appropriate manner to answer this question.

(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary (JK)
Tel: 301 2847

Shri V.P. Bhatia,
Under Secretary (ISD.IV),
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Room No.123, North Block,
New Delhi

o/c

6142/JS(EA)/99

NST ack

7803

5232/JS(EA)

Pradip Bose

24/12

VSP (m)

35(EA)

Karey 12

O.V.

19, Nizamuddin East

24/12

New Delhi-110013

Phone : 4615265

Fax : 4633623

14-12-99

(200)

Dear Mr. Singh,

Re: Subhas Chandra Bose's "ashes"

It is not surprising that your visit to the Renkoji temple in Tokyo has caused a lot of "controversy" in India. However, I can well understand the delicate situation that you were in, as I know that the Japanese government, privately, have been exerting powerful pressures for a long time on different Indian governments to bring back the "ashes" of Netaji to India. They have their own compulsions in the matter, which I have dealt with in my book, "Subhas Bose and India Today : A New Tryst with Destiny?" in a chapter entitled, "Mystery of Bose's 'Life and Death'". I am enclosing a photocopy of this chapter for you and the Officers in the Japanese Department of your Ministry to study.

Although I am a nephew of Netaji, I must assure you that I have always investigated the "Netaji Mystery" without any emotion or sentiment. I have visited Tokyo twice, apart from being in Taipei, Singapore and Rangoon. My two visits to Moscow proved to be fruitless as the Soviet Union was then a "closed society". I had the extraordinary opportunity of looking at some of the files, which were closed then, of the British government on Netaji in London.

The above mentioned chapter in my book is, therefore, a result of a long and dispassionate investigation. In it I have not dealt with the story of the aircrash in August, 1945, but I enumerated "events" relating to Netaji after the aircrash, resulting from my own investigation and from other reliable sources.

I shall give here only one important point, which I found in the British government's files and which I have related in the above mentioned chapter. There I read that the British Director of the Intelligence Bureau in New Delhi reported to the India Office in London in May, 1946, nearly nine months after the alleged aircrash, that he was getting reports that Bose was in Russia. He significantly added that he was receiving "circumstantial details" about it. When I asked the officer, who was showing me the files, whether I could see what those details were, he said that he has not received any files containing those details.

201

In summer this year when I was in London, I requested the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair to declassify all documents relating to Netaji, which are at the disposal of his government. I have been informed by the Head of the History and Library Section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) that all papers connected with Netaji have been released except some belonging to the Intelligence and Security Services. These, she added, will not be released - nearly 55 years after the event, though normally the so-called 'top secret' documents are released by the British government after 30 years.

Therefore, the situation is not that simple as the Japanese government would like us to believe. I hope that my chapter will at least confuse, if not convince, you about the necessity for a second look at the whole issue. I am glad that your government has formed an Enquiry Commission to do exactly that.

I hope you will agree that Netaji richly deserves this attention from his countrymen, however regretfully belated it might be, to discover as to what actually happened to him.

Most of the "events" mentioned by me direct our attention towards the erstwhile Soviet Union. After the fall of communism in the Soviet Union, Russia is now much more of an open society than before. The Indian government should persuade, or even pressurise, the Russian government to open up all their files on Netaji, as should the British and other governments.

The important point is that even if one of the "events" is proved to be correct then, it would nullify the "fact" of Netaji's death in the air crash at Taipei. However, the Indian government would have to make extraordinary efforts to persuade the foreign government^s, including that of Vietnam, to come clean on this issue. The previous Congress governments had deliberately ignored our entreaties to do so because they feared, rightly or wrongly, that some skeletons might come out of the cupboard, compromising some of their distinguished leaders. I do hope that your government would not feel this kind of constraint and do earnestly what is necessary. In this context, I would like to have a brief meeting with you and a more detailed discussion with officers dealing with Japanese affairs. I shall look forward to your reply. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Jaswant Singh
Minister of External Affairs
New Delhi

Indrajit Bose
Encl: 1/(enc)

Chapter

19

Mysteries of Bose's "Life and Death"

It is now a little over 53 years since Bose's death was announced from Tokyo radio on 24 August, 1945. It was mentioned that he died in an air crash at Taipei, which is now the capital of Taiwan, on 18 August 1945.

Why should the Japanese tell lies about his death? This is the main argument. On 18 August, 1945, the Japanese were still in command, even though Japan had formally surrendered on 15 August. Nobody can deny the fact that at that point of time Bose could not have moved anywhere without the active assistance of the Japanese armed forces. Many Japanese have vouched for the fact of his death, after the air crash, having witnessed the event. The most important among them is the doctor who treated him but failed to save his life.

Moreover, one of the most trusted colleagues of Bose in the INA, Col. Habib-ur-Rahaman has said that he was a witness to the air crash as he was himself in the plane and saw Bose dying. **7** If he had to tell a lie during the extraordinary situation of the Japanese surrender in 1945, why did he continue to say the same thing for 10 or 15 or 20 years after the event?

Nobody has so far provided any unassailable evidence that he was alive after the announced air crash, or is still alive today. Without any other valid information, why should not one accept the Japanese announcement of his death?

It is further argued that it is indeed a matter of national shame that for the last 53 years all kinds of controversies and bickering have been going on about the so-called mystery of Bose's death and in the process the universal national honour, which he richly deserves, has not been formally given to him by bringing back his ashes from Tokyo.

Moreover, the generation of Japanese who have been keeping the ashes at the Renkoji temple in Tokyo, with great respect and devotion, is fast dying out and the younger Japanese generation have neither the requisite interest nor any detailed knowledge of Bose and, therefore, may not continue to give the same honour to his "ashes" and this is a matter of great concern and sorrow for the older generation of Japanese, who venerate him.

Therefore, there are no longer, any valid reasons for not bringing back the "ashes." Those who are opposing such a move must have some undesirable, ulterior motives in keeping alive the "mystery" of Bose's death, which is, after all, not a mystery but a fact. Therefore, his "ashes" must be brought back to India as soon as possible.

My own attitude towards this sensitive issue is, and has always been, that the whole subject should be approached as far as humanly possible without emotion and sentiment. The issue of death caused by an air crash is a fact, or a non-fact, which has to be substantiated by unimpeachable evidence.

My own objection to bringing back the "ashes" at this stage is based on the following facts, arguments and assumptions:

- 1.(a) Nobody can raise any objection to the fact, which can be substantiated with evidence, that Bose wanted to go to the Soviet Union, after the end of the Japanese war, to continue his struggle for India's freedom.
- (b) When the news of his death in the air crash was reported to the then Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, who was basically a military man of long experience, noted in his diary that he very much suspected the news, because if Bose intended to go underground such a false story would be given out. Apart from that, from a common sense viewpoint, such a "news" was necessary both for Bose and also for the Japanese government for different reasons. Hopefully, it would have given Bose some breathing space to escape from

the net of Anglo-American forces, which were about to occupy all the lands which were formerly under the control of the Japanese, including the mainland of Japan. The Japanese government, which had already surrendered, did not in the event of Bose's "death" have to give an explanation to the victorious Anglo-American forces for assisting a formidable enemy of the British Empire. I am not suggesting that all this was actually done, but what I am saying is that it would have been an almost "normal" thing to do, as Wavell had suggested, if there was such an escape plan. Later it was discovered that, in fact, there was an escape plan.

- (c) We know from the past activities of Bose that he used to plan in minutest details well ahead of time, as his successful escape from India has clearly revealed. In August, 1945, he could not have planned and escaped to the Soviet Union without the active assistance of the Japanese armed forces. We know that the Japanese government did not like the idea of Bose's wish to establish contact with Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, during his visit to Japan in November, 1944. We also know that till the last moment the Imperial Government in Tokyo was reluctant to approve the request of Field Marshal Terauchi, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South East Asia, to assist Bose to reach Manchuria so that he could establish contact with the Soviet authorities. It has been suggested that at that time and before, the Japanese government was negotiating with Moscow for a separate arrangement or agreement and did not want Bose's intentions to disturb the delicate negotiations. The Japanese government's approval came at the last moment and this plan was put into operation.
- (d) Without going into the details about the story of the air crash and the death, let me mention another point. I see a strange similarity in the pattern of the story of his escape from India in 1941 and his "planned escape" to the Soviet Union in 1945. At least seven members of the Bose family knew about some aspects of his escape from India. But Bose came to the conclusion, as has been mentioned earlier, that if all of them pretended they did not know anything about

his escape then at least some of them would be arrested, interrogated and even tortured to get at the truth. To avoid such a possibility only one person, Aurobindo told the police that he had seen Bose on the 25th January, 1941 as Bose had asked him to do. Aurobindo became a "viable witness" swearing that he saw Bose on the 25th night, while actually he had already crossed the Indo-Afghan border.

- (e) Aurobindo never wrote about this in spite of repeated requests from friends and relatives till he died in 1988, i.e. 47 years after the event, because he said that he was bound by an oath of secrecy to Bose. This seemed a little odd because some governments release their top secret documents after 30 or 40 years but he was not convinced by that argument.

- (f) At least 5 or 6 persons in the Provisional Government of Azad Hind knew that Bose was planning to escape to the Soviet Union after the end of the War but only one person Habib-ur-Rahaman was chosen to fly with him and he was the sole Indian witness to the event of his death. Or, was it yet another non-event, as vouched for by Aurobindo on an earlier occasion? I am not saying that it was, but this possibility cannot be entirely ruled out as one can see a strange similarity in the pattern of the two escape stories.

- 2.(a) The biggest concern for the Japanese Government in the post-surrender situation was to be "correct" in their behaviour in the eyes of the victorious allied forces. The Japanese must have known that if it was revealed that they had actively assisted Bose to go to Manchuria after their formal surrender on 15th August, then they would have been accused of "wrong-doing." Therefore, under those circumstances to give a story of his death would have been the safest way out of an embarrassing situation, into which they had been pushed by Bose and Terauchi.

- (b) In 1962 when I met in Rangoon Dr. Ba Maw, who was president of Burma during the war years, he told me that the Japanese had announced his "death" in an air crash, while he was actually hiding in Japan. While I was in Tokyo in 1994 I asked Mr. Hayashi, who is in charge of the Renkoji temple, whether he could remember about the announcement of Ba Maw's "death" in 1945. His immediate

- answer was that it was a fact. If the Japanese could announce Ba Maw's "death," while he was alive, they would not have hesitated to do the same if they felt that necessity in Bose's case as well. Again, I am not saying that they actually did it. I am only suggesting that it was possible.
3. There are innumerable gaps in the story of the air crash and death which have been documented in great detail. All these make it almost impossible to provide a clinching proof of these events. Should we totally overlook these gaps and come to the conclusion that he died because of other reasons? In a letter written to my father the late Suresh Chandra Bose, Pandit Nehru wrote on May 13, 1962: "You ask me to send you proof of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof." He added that all circumstantial evidence had convinced him and others of the fact that Bose died.
 4. For the last 53 years there has not been any earnest, systematic and impartial enquiry made into the story of the air crash and death. This could not be conducted by any non-governmental organisations and individuals. This could be done only by the Government of India, which had shown no interest in the matter for ten years after the event. When it was pushed to take some action in 1956, it set about it in a questionable manner. Enquiries made under the leadership of Shah Nawaz Khan and Justice G.D. Khosla were not open-minded and impartial. There were clear indications that these enquiries were made to come to a definite conclusion which the Indian government wanted: that Bose died in the air crash. There were no expressions of any possible doubt about the event. It should be recalled that my father, the late Suresh Chandra Bose was a member of the Shah Nawaz Committee and he did not agree with the conclusion of the other two members. He submitted his dissentiment report in detail as to why he had his doubts about the death.

If the Shah Nawaz Committee had any pretensions to correctness, Justice Khosla himself did not even feel the necessity of wearing a mask. He not only gave a "judicial" verdict on Bose's death, but also gave his political verdict on Bose as a Japanese puppet. Does not Bose deserve an open-minded, thorough and impartial enquiry regarding his ultimate fate?

5. Scholars of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, who were conducting research on Indo-Soviet relations from 1917 to 1947, have come across certain materials in Russian Journals and Archives which show a real possibility of Bose's presence in the Soviet Union after the supposed air crash on 18 August, 1945. They also have no definite proof for their findings as they have been unable to have access to certain archival material in different departments of the former Soviet government which are still closed from public scrutiny. The Russian government officials have told the scholars that unless the Indian Government makes a formal and written request to them, they would not be in a position to open up the files for them. There have been requests from the Asiatic Society as well as from the majority of the members of the Bose family in 1996 to the then Indian government, led by Narasimha Rao, to make such a formal request but it refused to do anything about it. This attitude was indeed intriguing. While the Rao government was convinced that Bose had died in the air crash in August 1945, and was making determined efforts to bring back his "ashes" from Tokyo, the Asiatic Society scholars were mentioning events after the air crash. It was an opportunity for the Indian government to expose these scholars for their "false claims," but they did not do it. Why? Was it because something might be revealed which might embarrass some important person(s)? That is the question which is uppermost in my mind when I think about the Indian government's persistent refusal even to send a reply to our letter. The Indian government should publicly explain why it is reluctant to request the Russian government to open up the files on Bose.

In the summer of 1996 I had the opportunity of looking at some of the "closed" files on Bose, which were being kept by the British government in London. I saw in one of its files that the Director of the Intelligence Bureau in New Delhi reported to the British government in London in May, 1946, that he had received several reports from different parts of India about Bose's presence in the Soviet Union. He added that he had also received "circumstantial details" about his presence in Russia. The "Indian

Political Intelligence," which reported this information to the India Office in London, wondered why the Russians were circulating this story, which they had already done in Persia. Was it information or mis-information? Till then the British Intelligence was quite convinced that Bose died in the air crash in August, 1945. But after receiving this report they became quite confused. They were, as they put it "not more than 90% sure that Bose was dead." Should not the British Government open up their closed files on Bose especially regarding the air crash and his death? The Indian Government must urge the British government to do that.

All these facts, arguments and assumptions have convinced me that a final, thorough and impartial investigation is necessary to find out the mystery of Bose's death.

All the files that are now lying with the Indian government regarding Bose must be opened up. Moreover, the Indian government must strongly urge the governments of the United Kingdom, Russia, Japan and the USA to open up their files on Bose so that the real truth about him—just before and after the air crash could be revealed for the public to judge for themselves whether he actually died in the air crash or not. If he was alive after the supposed air crash, what happened to him? I strongly feel, and this feeling is shared by the majority of the members of the Bose family as well as of the public, that one of the most important tasks should be to conduct this enquiry in different parts of the world. For this the Indian government should take serious steps and the intriguing question regarding the "ashes" should be decided once and for all. If it is proved that Bose died in the air crash and his ashes were kept in Tokyo, then they must be brought back to India with the great national honour that he fully deserves.

However a whole series of "events" have taken place after the aircrash which I have collected from different sources and need special attention now.

1. I found in the "closed" files of the British government in London the following news:

Reuter (Chinsura, West Bengal) 20 December, 1945.

"S.C. Bose is still alive, said H.V. Kamath¹...he was able to make his assertion on the basis of certain information made

available to him." This was a newspaper report on which the following note was made:

"Thanks. I am asking DIB (Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi) whether it is possible that this is true.

Note B IPI 31/12

("IPI" is "Indian Political Intelligence")

2. Shyam Lal Jain of Meerut, while he deposed before Khosla Commission said: "I solemnly affirm and state on oath that one evening (the date may be 26 or 27 Dec. 1945) I was told by Jawaharlal Nehru on the telephone to come to the residence of Asaf Ali² with a typewriter as he had a lot of work to be typed by me, with which I complied. After getting some papers typed by me, Jawaharlal Nehru drew out a paper from the pocket of his Achkan and asked me to make four copies of it for him. The said paper was a hand written matter and somewhat difficult to read. Now what was written in that paper, I am trying to reproduce from memory:

"Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proceeding by aeroplane from Saigon, arrived today August 23, 1945, at Dairen (Manchuria) at 1.30 afternoon. The said plane was a Japanese bomber plane. It was full of gold in the shape of bars, ornaments and jewellery. Netaji carried two attache cases, one in each hand. On alighting from the plane Netaji took tea with bananas.

"When Netaji finished tea, he alongwith four others, of whom one was Japanese, named Gen. Shedei, (and others have lapsed from memory) took their seats in a jeep standing nearby. The said jeep proceeded towards Russian territory. After three hours the said jeep returned and informed the pilot of the plane who flew back to Tokyo."

"After handing over the said paper to me for typing, Jawaharlal Nehru went to Asaf Ali and remained busy in conversation with him for 10-15 minutes.—I could not complete the work, because the name of the writer on that letter was not readable, and I kept waiting for Jawaharlal Nehru to come and tell the name. In the meantime I went through the letter several times and this is all that I could remember to the present day. Jawaharlal Nehru could not discern the name of the writer and asked me to pull out the papers and hand them over to him as they were.

"I solemnly affirm and state on oath that thereafter Jawaharlal Nehru gave me four papers from his writing pad to make on the

typewriter four copies of a letter, which he would dictate to me on typewriter with which I also complied. The contents of the letter as far as I could remember were as follows:

"To Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Britain
10 Downing Street, London.

Dear Mr. Attlee,

I understand from a reliable source that Subhas Chandra Bose, your war criminal, has been allowed to enter Russian territory by Stalin. This is clear treachery and a betrayal of faith by the Russians. As Russia has been an ally of the British-Americans, it should not have been done. Please take note of it and do what you consider proper and fit.

Yours sincerely,
Jawaharlal Nehru

3. On January 6, 1945, Mahatma Gandhi in a workers' meeting at Contai in West Bengal said, "I believe Subhas Bose is still alive and is hiding somewhere."

4. The late Amrit Lal Seth, former editor of the Gujarati daily "Janambhoomi" who accompanied Nehru during his visit to Singapore in March, 1946, told the late Sarat Chandra Bose, immediately after his return from Singapore, that Panditji was warned by Lord Louis Mountbatten that according to his report, Bose did not die in the alleged air crash and if Nehru played up too high the legends of Bose and demands for the re-absorption of INA into the India army, he would be taking the risk of presenting India on a platter when Bose reappeared. (Many years later Mountbatten had publicly stated how he was able to persuade Nehru not to place a wreath at the INA Memorial in Singapore. He also said why the INA was a "dangerous" force and should not be absorbed in the Indian Army of free India. On 1.3.1946, a few days before Nehru's arrival in Singapore, Major C. Young, head of Intelligence in Mountbatten's staff, informed the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, about "discrepancies" in Netaji's "death" story).

5. British Intelligence submitted a secret report to Wavell's Government on April 8, 1946, which noted that probably Bose reached Russian territory and that Gandhiji and Nehru also received some secret communications from him. This report was

found in the documents submitted before the Shah Nawaz Committee (No. 10/Misc/INA, pages 38-39) which noted:

"Gandhiji stated publicly at the beginning of January (1946) that he believed that Bose was alive and was hiding, ascribing this to his inner voice. The Congressmen believe that Gandhiji's inner voice is really secret information which he received. There is, however, secret information which says that Nehru received a letter from Bose saying that he was in Russia and that he wanted to escape to India. The information alleges that Gandhiji and Sarat Bose are those who were aware of this. It is probably that the letter arrived about the time Gandhiji made his public statement. In January Sarat Bose is also reported to have said that he was convinced that his brother was alive..."

"... On 7 January, 1946 the Russian paper *Pravda* denied in strong terms that Bose was in Russia. Before this, however, Ghilazi Malang had been coupling with a live Bose in Russia and in December (1945) a report said that the Governor of Afghan province, Khost, has been informed by the Russian Ambassador in Kabul that there are many Congress refugees in Moscow and Bose was included in their number. There is little reason for such persons to bring Bose into fabricated stories. At the same time, the view that the Russian Officers are disclosing or alleging that Bose is in Moscow is supplied in a report received from Tehran. This stated that Maradoff, the Russian Vice-Consul General, disclosed in March (1946) that Bose was in Russia..."

6. On May 2, 1946 the Indian Political Intelligence (IPI) submitted the following note to the Indian Office.

Secret.	With	
	Vol. (8) 115/24	2227
	2nd May 1946	Pol(S)
		587
		1946

India Office: Miss Hanchet

I write in continuation of my Minute No. 1145 (Letter from D.I.B. returned to I.P.I. on 2.3.46) dated 27.2.46 regarding the probable death of Subhas Bose.

The D.I.B. during his recent visit to London mentioned the receipt from various places in India of information to the effect that Subhas Bose was alive in Russia. In some cases circumstantial details have been added. Consequently, it is not more than 90%

sure that Subhas is dead. He recognises, of course, the possibility that the Russians are circulating the story for reasons of their own, for we know that they did this in at least one instance in Persia.

I.P.I/EBP

I.P.I

7. In July 1946 Khurshedben Naoroji, a Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, wrote to Louis Fischer, American author-journalist, that if Subhas Bose came back with the support of the Soviet Union then neither Gandhi nor Congress would be able to do anything about it.

8. In late August 1946 G. Saiyad Yants, a Soviet secret agent operating in Bombay carried a very important and secret letter from Nehru to Stalin. Nehru instructed him that it would not be given to anybody else and should reach Stalin personally. There is a reference in the Soviet Foreign Office file regarding this letter, but contents have not been revealed.

9. In September, 1946, Krishna Menon, who had no official position at that time except as a personal envoy of Nehru, met the then Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov in Paris for two hours where the peace conference was being held at that time. The British Intelligence was intrigued as to why Molotov gave so much time to a private Indian citizen.

10. On 3rd October, 1946 in the Council of States debates Ahmed H. Jaffer asked the Home Member, Sardar Patel, whether the government had any evidence that Subhas Chandra Bose was alive or not. Patel's answer was "no."

Sardar Mangal Singh asked whether the Interim government had made any enquiry if S.C.B. was dead or alive. Patel's answer was 'no'. Patel said that "Government are not in a position to make any authoritative statement on the subject." Mangal Singh said: "A few days ago the Hon'ble Leader of the House (Nehru) made a statement that N.S.C.B. is dead. Is that the view of the government of India or his personal view."

Sardar Patel: "The Government of India have no view, either way."

11. On 7th November, 1946, Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh mentioned that Sheelbhadra Yajee (Vice-President of All India Forward Bloc) said that Netaji is alive ("Pioneer," 14-10-1946).

A.E. Porter "...the Government do not propose to make any enquiries in the matter."

Singh: "Are Government in possession of reliable information relating to the whereabouts of Shri S.C. Bose about whom conflicting reports are current."

A.E. Porter: "Government are not in a position to make an authoritative statement on the question."

12. Nehru always felt extremely concerned if any report or even rumour was found anywhere about the probability of Bose being alive. Facts about such anxiety came up before the Khosla Commission, when a number of former Chiefs of the Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India like, B.N. Mullick and S.R. Mirchandani appeared before the Commission. These witnesses informed the Commission that whenever there was any report about Bose being seen or heard anywhere in India, Nehru never ignored such reports. Top men of the Intelligence department were asked to enquire into such reports.

13. A leading Congressman of West Bengal and ex-Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, the late Surendra Mohan Ghosh was specially chosen by Nehru in 1960s to find out whether the Sadhu of Shaulmari Ashram in West Bengal was Bose or not. Ghosh had long talks with the Sadhu and on his return to Delhi informed Nehru that he was not Bose.

Are these "events," especially those which took place after the alleged aircrash in August, 1945, from December 1945 to November 1946, facts or calculated misinformation or outright falsehoods meant to mislead people? All of these "events" indicate that Bose was alive after the supposed aircrash on 18 August 1945. Is it not vitally necessary to probe whether there is any substance in any of these alleged events? Any open-minded person would say 'yes.'

There are, however, powerful forces both in India and abroad who would not like any such investigation to be undertaken because that may shake the foundations of their firmly held convictions and public declarations. Therefore, they would firmly oppose any such move, either individually or collectively. This is, in fact, quite understandable.

However, the overwhelming majority of the Indian people wanted to know the truth about Bose in his centenary year and 53 years after the aircrash. This can be done only if the Indian government is first persuaded to undertake this task. There are innumerable documents relating to Bose which are at the disposal

of the Indian government, which must be released for public scrutiny. At the same time, the Indian government should make earnest, written requests to the governments of Japan, Britain, Russia and the USA to open up their closed files on Bose as more than half a century has already passed since the aircrash.

One supreme effort must be made by all concerned to unravel the mystery of Bose's "life and death." This may or may not yield the desired result, but one would have at least the satisfaction of having made a serious effort.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. An important leader of Bose's party "Forward Bloc," who had resigned from the Indian Civil Service.
2. A leading Congressman of Delhi.

200

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Col. Yamazawa, Defence Attache in the Japanese Embassy has informed that a group of 35 member of the Japan War Veteran Association' is visiting India from February 17-23, 2000. They have requested for permission to enter the Central Hall of Parliament to pay homage to the picture of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. We may have no objection to Col. Yamazawa and the members of the Japan War Veteran Association entering the Central Hall of Parliament to pay homage to Netaji. We may forward their request to the Lok Sabha Sectt.

1226/JS(EA) 12000
21/2

N Bhushan
(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary(JK)
18 February, 2000

JS(EA)

Is this correct?

JS (6/ord)

A spoke

18/2
US(P)

18/2

A I spoke to Shri U.S. Saxena, DS in L.S. Sectt. He told me that as the Parliament Session would commence on the 23rd, no visitors would be allowed to the Central Hall 24 hours prior to that day. In view of this, he said the visit of the Jap. delegation would not be possible.

B' To my query, Shri Saxena also mentioned that there was no precedent in the past of paying homage to the picture of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the Central Hall by any foreign visitor(s).

May kindly see 'A & B'

JS (Coord)

18/2

22.2.2000

US (Parl)

Section 18/2
JS (EA)

6105/JS(EA)/99
22/12

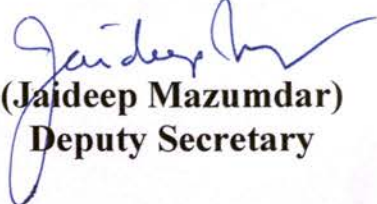
89/EA2/2000
6/1

5197/D20/99
23/12

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

(210)

Enclosed is copy of a letter dated 14th December, 1999, addressed to Prime Minister from Shri A.K. Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, INA Association, West Bengal, for kind information.


(Jaideep Mazumdar)
Deputy Secretary

Shri T.C.A. Rangachari, Jt. Secretary(EA), MEA. New Delhi.

PMO UO No. 915/111C/9/99 Pol. dated 20th December, 1999

22/12
JS(JK) NBhushan
JS(EA) o.r.

6/1
JS(JK)

So(pw)
mm.c
6/1/2000

UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE

I. N. A. ASSOCIATION

West Bengal

(Regd. No. S/5217 of 1962-63)

49/10, BALLYGUNGE PLACE

CALCUTTA-700 019



Ref. No. INA/VC/99/138.

Date..14..12.....199 9.

To
Hon. Sri Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi- 110 001.

Dear Sir,

It was shocking to find your External Affairs Minister Hon. Jaswant Singh, who paid respect to the so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept at Renkoji Temple at Tokyo. We do not understand how your External Affairs Minister could go to Renkoji Temple, when you have appointed a one man commission to unveil the mystery of Netaji's disappearance in August 1945.

We do not know whether he went there on your advice or not.

You remember that the Chief Justice of India gave his verdict on the petition of an advocate Mr. Bijon Ghosh to withdraw the word " Posthumous along with Bharat Ratna on Netaji". The Indian Government could not produce any convincing documents on the death of Netaji. He may still be alive". After this we cannot expect our Prime Minister asking homage to Netaji by the External Affairs Minister.

We appeal to your goodself to redress this and make a public statement to allay any misgivings of the people.

With kind regards,

J A I H I N D

Yours in National Service.

A. K. Banerjee
(A.K. Banerjee)
Vice-Chairman,
I.N.A. Association, West Bengal.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Europe West Division)

212

Prof. Anita Pfaff, daughter of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, who is resident in Germany is visiting New Delhi from 23 February for around a week. She has requested for calls on Rashtrapatiji, Prime Minister and EAM during her stay in New Delhi.

2. Our Ambassador in Berlin has conveyed that Prof. Pfaff would discuss the early return of the Netaji's ashes to India during her calls in New Delhi. Prof. Pfaff says that her family remains divided on this issue, with Dr. Sisir Bose, the eldest surviving male member of the Bose clan, supporting the return. Pointing out that it is highly unlikely that he is still alive. Prof. Pfaff has asked that the reported ashes of Netaji, which are being maintained in Tokyo, be moved to India and a memorial be erected in his honour.

3. It is requested that a background and talking points on the above subject may kindly be sent to this Division by 23 February 2000.

R.S. Bishnoi

(B.S. Bishnoi)
Director (EW)
22.2.2000

Joint Secretary (EW)

Joint Secretary (EA)

If, do not needful by 23/2

USM
Sent
Sali

Wdward
Jiy

1554/33(EW)/00
22/2

632/EA2/2000
6/3/2000

8635 / A / Low
29/6
1855 / EA2 / 00
4/7 (213)



प्रधान मंत्री
PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi
June 22, 2000

Dear Dr. Sengupta.

I have received your letter of June 15, 2000 regarding memorials at all the places in South East Asia associated with the Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

CPBairharyee

(A. B. Vajpayee)

Dr. Nitish Sengupta, MP
40/135, Chittaranjan Park
New Delhi - 110 019

No.915/11/C/2/2000-Pol

dated June 28, 2000

Copy with a copy of the letter under reply forwarded for action as appropriate to :

1. Foreign Secretary
2. Defence Secretary

[Sunil Jain]
Director

sep. copies.
Js (Eⁿ) / 2
 (south)

US/TK
Nkhil
3/7
Sept
Lg
2/7
C

214

Dr. Nitish Sengupta, I.A.S (Retd.)

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)



40 / 135
Chittaranjan Park
New Delhi 110019
Tel: 646-9353

June 15, 2000

Respected Prime Minister,

The contribution made by the Azad Hind Fauj under the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is too well known to bear repetition. After an interval of nearly 60 years we can easily say, with the advantage of hind sight, that this played no less a role than that of the Quit India Movement of Gandhiji in hastening British withdrawal from India. The INA was set up in Singapore at a historic rally at Esplanade of Singapore on 1st October, 1943, and it was here that Netaji gave his historic call 'Delhi Chalo' and made an emotional appeal to the people of India to rise up against the oppressive colonial rule and achieve independence so that the tri-colour flag could be hoisted at the Red Fort of Delhi. The INA was a rare example of inter communal organisation where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and members of nearly every community in India joined together under Netaji's leadership to achieve the cause of our country's independence. Unfortunately, there is no monument in Singapore Esplanade to commemorate this great event and to remind posterity of the great role played by the INA and Netaji. It is understood that a memorial was built shortly after this remarkable mass gathering but it was demolished under the orders of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, after Singapore's liberation in 1945. If it is true then this wrong needs to be undone by requesting the friendly government of Singapore to allow Indian authorities to erect an appropriate monument to commemorate this great event. Similarly, there is a strong case for erecting memorials at all other places in South East Asia associated with the Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji like Rangoon (now Yonagon), Saigon (now Ho-Chi Minh City), Tokyo and Taipeh in Taiwan where Netaji was last seen. I shall be grateful if you will kindly give your personal attention to this very important issue and let me know your decision at your earliest convenience.

I am sending a copy of this letter to our distinguished Foreign Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh, requesting him to discuss this matter with you.

With personal regards.

Yours sincerely

Nitish Sengupta
(Nitish Sengupta)

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
Prime Minister
Government of India
South Block, Central Secretariat
New Delhi 110001

ब.व.
हाथ
दिना

125/AS(UN & EA)/2000/24/7

25

QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA

ADMITTED

PROVISIONAL STARRED

D.No. 5226

Ministry to which the
day has been allotted : EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The question will be put down for the
sitting on the :-

02-08-2000

BRINGING ASHES OF NETAJI

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

the details of the efforts made so far in bringing Netaji's
ashes from Japan?

Handwritten signatures and initials: "Mun", "JSM", and "Munjal 24/7".

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

for inquiry into the alleged disappearance of

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

'B' Block (3rd floor)

11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta-700 087

Phone :
033-216-2765/68
033-216-2835.

Fax :
033-216-2765

216

R-1636
20/6

No. JMCI/Meeting-Proceedings(Follow up)/48/128(6) Calcutta, dated, the ...12...06...2000

From: Shri P.K. Sengupta, WBHJA(Retd.),
Secretary

- To : (1) The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India
(2) The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India
(3) The Secretary, Ministry of Defence,
Government of India
(4) The Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource
Development, Government of India
(5) The Secretary, Prime Minister's Secretariat,
Government of India
(6) The Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat,
Government of India

FS
2449/PL/CR/2000
28/6

Sub: Strict compliance of the orders/
directions contained in the
proceedings dated 13.06.2000 read
with proceedings 23.03.2000 of
Justice Mukherjee Commission of
Inquiry.

S i r,

I am sending herewith a copy of the proceedings
dated 13.06.2000 for your perusal and compliance thereof
as directed by the Commission.

A copy of the proceedings dated 23.03.2000 of the
Commission which was sent to your office earlier is again
sent herewith for your ready reference.

Enclo: As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

(P. K. Sengupta)
Secretary

May kindly see for
further action pl.

26/6

Is [E.A.]
NSUB

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

No. Date

Proceedings dated 13.06.2000 (Second)

Held at the Seminar Hall Annexe Building, Mahajati Sadan,
166 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 700 007

June 13, 2000

The parties and/or their authorised representatives present today, were heard on the following matters in terms of the Notice dated May 19, 2000.

- a) Steps taken by different authorities to comply with the orders/directives passed by the Commission in its proceedings dated 23.03.2000 (vide copy of the proceedings enclosed) and further steps to be taken in this regard;
- b) Examination of the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose by a D.N.A. Expert in the context of the news item published in The Times of India (Calcutta) on 14.04.2000 based on the report of Dr. V.K. Kashyap, Deputy Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta; and
- c) Recording of evidence including oral evidence.

Pursuant thereto, the following orders/observations are hereby made :

Re: (a) Since neither the Government of India nor the Government of West Bengal has properly complied with the various directions contained in the order dated March 23, 2000, both the Governments are given another opportunity to comply with the same by July 31, 2000. It is made abundantly clear that in case of failure to comply with the same by the aforesaid date, the Commission may be reluctantly compelled to invoke the provisions of Section 5(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 against the recalcitrant officers of the Government, both Central and State. It is also made clear that since the orders/directions passed in the proceedings by the Commission are in exercise of statutory - and not administrative - powers, no correspondence will henceforth be entertained relating to the compliance thereof. However, in respect of any matter relating to the compliance with the directions/orders of the Commission, the concerned Government may approach the Commission by making formal applications supported by affidavits before the Commission through competent officers, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Re: (b) Besides the parties and/or their representatives, Dr. Kashyap, Deputy Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta was heard. The matter will be further discussed at the appropriate stage.

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

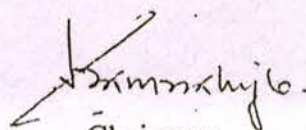
No. Date

: 2 :

Re: (c) The parties are directed to file a list of witnesses with their full particulars and addresses whom they would like to examine in support of their respective statements, and also indicate briefly the fact or facts which the witnesses are expected to prove in his/her examination and why instead of oral examination, his/her examination on affidavit will not suffice. The list should be filed within one month from the date of communication of this order.

Let this order be also communicated to the following Departments/Branches of the Government for strict compliance :

- 1) Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India;
- 2) Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India;
- 3) Ministry of Defence, Government of India;
- 4) Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India;
- 5) Prime Minister's Office, Government of India;
- 6) Ministry of Human Resource & Development, Government of India; and
- 7) Home Department, Govt. of West Bengal, Writers' Bldgs., Calcutta.


Chairman.

219

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Proceedings dated 23rd March, 2000.

Present - Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee,
Chairman.

After examining the statements filed by the parties and after hearing them and/or their representatives regarding the modalities of the proceedings, the Commission makes the following Orders/Directions :-

(a) The Government of India shall produce before the Commission, within six weeks from the date of communication of these Orders/Directions, the following :-

(i) All files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and/or I.N.A. in the Prime Minister's Secretariat including the following Secret files :-

1A, 2-A, 3-A, 6-A, 8-A, 12-A, 16-A (U.O. Note No. D/S-86 6, dated August 24, 1953, from P.M.'s Secretariat to Mohd. Yunus, MEA (SEA, BR), 17-A (U.O. Note No. D.3788-8EA/53, dated August 27, 1953, from Mohd. Yunus US, MEA (SEA) to P.M.'s Secretariat, 27-A, (Memo No. 2/53/1971/3/601 151) dated October 13, 1953, from Mohd. Yunus US, MEA (SEA) to P.M.'s Secretariat, 33-B (Letter No.20/62 (Accts.) dated April 82 (sic), 1954, from the Joint Secretary, I.N.A. (Enquiry and Relief Committee, 82, Daryaganj, Delhi to the President, 34 A (Rajya Sabha's Starred question No. 60 dated Sept. 28, 1954), 35-B (Note for Supplementaries) 37-A (Lok Sabha Starred Question No.334 dated August 2, 1955) 37-BCD (enclosures to S. No. 37-A) and Notes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 File No. 23 (156)/ 51-P.M. (Indian National Army) (INA) in the Far East), 23 (11)-56-57 PM (INA Treasure), 12(226)/56 PM (Investigation into the circumstances leading to the death of Subhas Chandra Bose); 249 INA-GHQ Case Bose and Russia, 249-INA- II(H) GHQ Case on Subhas Chandra Bose, Headquarters main file 279/1 INA 10 Misc., Headquarters main file 273 INA (Misc. INA), Headquarters main file 273/INA, Headquarters Main file 273-INA, 138-INA and 265 INA; 10 Misc., INA;

Date

220

- : 2 : -

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

(ii) File No.16/3/45-Poll. (i) containing Secret Report dated 19.09.45 by R. Tottenham, Secretary prepared for Home Department; file No.75/INA containing intelligence report prepared by Major Toye, Comd. S. Section CSDIC(i) dated 20.10.45; F. No. 8/18/46-Poll. (i) containing question No. 28 of Hon'ble Yuvaraj Dutta Singh in the Council of State and the answer given; file No.8/15/46-Poll. (i) relating to question No.14 dated 6.11.46 of Yuvaraj Dutta Singh; File No.8/2/47 - Poll. (i) relating to Yuvaraj Dutta Singh's questions placed in the list of business for the Council of State on 17.2.47;

(iii) Report bearing Secret No.1400/23/SE. CSDIC. Red Fort, Delhi dated 25th March, 1946; Netaji's letter to Jacob Malik, Soviet Ambassador, Tokyo dated 20.11.1944; Netaji's broadcast at 21.15 hrs. to 21.25 hrs., Special Message on 18.8.45; Confidential letter dated 23.5.46 from American Consulate Guard, Bombay dated 23.5.46 to the Secretary of State, Washington D.C., A-175(a de-classified C.I.A. document (original stated to be in the Archives of Princeton University); a de-classified C.I.A. document dated 27.2.64 relating to a story concerning the possible return of one Subhas (Subas) Chandra Bose; API news agency's report attached to intelligence report for the Home Department dated 21.12.45; Secret No. 11/INC/45 dated 16.1.46 from the Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police, CIS, Bombay Province, Sivajinagar, Pune-5; Lt. Col. Anderson's confidential letter No.MS/5/5, CSDIC Red Fort Delhi dated 21.1.46 referring to a portion of Major Toye's report dt. 15.1.46; Daily INA Report No.56 dated 5.2.46 prepared by W.N.P. Jenkins, Dy. Director (C) of Intelligence Bureau (Home Dept.); W. Mckwright's letter No. C-5 dated 19.2.46 to Intelligence Bureau, H.D., New Delhi-3; Major Yong's Top Secret letter No.SL/9/CS/1 dated 1.8.46 to W.C.K. Wright; Pt. Nehru's letter to Mr. Atlee, the then Prime Minister of U.K. during 45 to 47 relating to Subhas Chandra Bose; Khurshed Naoroji's letter dt. 27.7.46 to Louis Fischer, secret correspondence between

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

221

Mckwright and Major Young dt. April 8, 1946 relating to receipt of a letter by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Subhas Ch. Bose regarding his stay in Russia; and correspondences between Louis Fischer and Gandhiji, Louis Fischer and Khurshed Naoroji, Louis Fischer and the President of USA, Louis Fischer and the Prime Minister of UK and other political leaders of U.K. in relation to Netaji and India's independence, Louis Fischer to Stalin;

(iv) The entire proceedings (including the evidence recorded) of Shaw Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission ^{held} which had/earlier enquiries into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(v) The full texts of the Transfer of Power, Volumes VI & VII;

(b) Besides filing the above files/records/documents, the Government of India shall file Affidavits of competent persons of the related Ministries giving lists of all other files/records/documents, irrespective of whether they are Top Secret, Classified or De-classified, (except the 995 files transferred by the History Divn., Ministry of Defence to the National Archives, Delhi, a list of which has already been furnished to the Commission) lying in their respective custody or control relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and/or Indian National Army;

(c) The Government of West Bengal shall produce all the files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose now lying in the custody of the Special Branch, including file No. 269/45 "Prisoner/Release-Revised Policy of Govt., for the release of security prisoners" containing Memo No. SS 129/SB dated 31st August, 1945 from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta to H.S.E. Stevens, the then Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, express letter No. 1234 dated 25.8.45 of Bengal Govt. and Confidential Note dated 3.9.45 of D.R. Hardwick, D.I.G. I.B.;

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Date

- (d) Since, from the statement filed on behalf of All India Forward Bloc it appears that Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy of Asiatic Society has done along with some others an extensive research work in Russia including on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and has submitted their report to the Society, The Commission would like to have an affidavit filed by Mrs. Purabi Roy indicating the particulars of the documents which might have come to her notice in course of her research and considered by her to be relevant for the purpose of the enquiry by this Commission as early as possible preferably within six weeks from the communication of these Orders/Directions.

The General Secretary of the said Society is also requested to forward to the Commission the aforesaid report along with its enclosures within the period prescribed as above.

- (e) After the files are produced and/or particulars furnished by the Central Government in terms of the above orders/directions, a research team will be constituted to peruse those files and submit its report about the relevant contents thereof. The parties may suggest names of competent persons, preferably stationed in Delhi, who may be included in the team to be so constituted; and

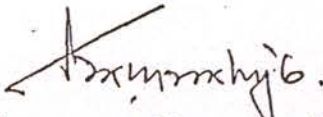
- (f) Having regard to the facts that the evidence of Major G. Baskaran, who in his statement has claimed that he worked as Confidential Secretary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at the material time, will be relevant for the enquiry and that he is aged 82 years, has lost his vision and is seriously ailing, immediate steps be taken to record his statement at his residence at No. 9, Royal Enclave, Basant Avenue, Chennai notwithstanding the fact that the evidence, if any, to be

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
To inquire into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

No. Date

produced by the Central Government is
yet to be recorded.

The Secretary of the Commission is directed
to take immediate steps for compliance with the
above Order/Directions.


(M.K. Mukherjee)
Chairman

Dr. Manik Kher
B-7 (East)
Vrindavan Society
Range Hills Road
PUNE 411 020.

July 24, 2000.

Mr. Jaswant Singh
Hon. Minister for External Affairs
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

End of May this year, I had been to Tokyo to participate in an international conference. Having heard about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's memorial in Tokyo, I contacted our embassy there and obtained the address and visited the Rankoji Temple. The priest's grand father was closely associated with Netajee. However, she did not know much about them. I could only see the statue of Netajee and photographs of Pandit Nehru and Indira Gandhi at the Temple.

On my return to the hotel, I once again spoke to the embassy official and requested him to let me know about the memorial. I also requested him to keep some brochures on Netajee at the temple. However, I received the usual bureaucratic response that I should write to the embassy and find out. Since I was to proceed to the U.S.A. the next day for a two month visit, I requested him to entertain my telephonic request. However, he stood by his bureaucratic response and I have still not heard from our embassy.

I therefore request you to arrange to send me the information about Netajee's memorial at the Rankoji temple in Tokyo.

I believe that eventhough the said memorial has no 'official connection' (so said the embassy official) the Government of India could arrange to keep some brochures on Netajee at the temple only to enlighten the visitors .

Yours sincerely,

Manik Kher

Manik Kher

EM has seen.

May we have a draft reply please.

AS (UN & EA) T N Lanan
1/8

USCJ12

2888/EA2/00
6/K

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

8215/N60/00 (224)
26/9

नई दिल्ली-110 011
New Delhi-110 011

Reference is invited to this office u.o. note of even number dated 24th July, 2000 regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Comments in the matter may kindly be sent to this office urgently.

[Raj Pratap Singh]
Director

1. Foreign Secretary

2. Finance Secretary

3. Defence Secretary

4. Secretary, M/o Tourism & Culture

PMO U.O. No. 915/11/C/2/2000-Pol dated August 31, 2000

(225) 14/4
14/4

गोपनीय

बी.आर.टम्टा आई.ए.एस.(अ.प्र.)

द्वारा सतीश टम्टा एडवोकेट

416 लायर्स चैम्बर पटियाला हाउस

नई दिल्ली दू.भा. 3389126

जून 6, 2000

परम श्रद्धेय वाजपेयी जी,

आशा है लन्दन से भेजा श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी की मृत्यु सम्बन्धी मेरा पत्र आपको मिल गया होगा। जैसा कि उन जॉच दस्तावेजों में लिखा है कि सुभाष जी के समान में दो वक्सों में सोना था। वहां पर अन्य कागजों में यह भी लिखा था कि विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने पर घटनास्थल से उन वक्शों में भरा सोना व हीरा जवाहरात भी मिले जो वहां पर बैंक में रख दिया था। चूंकि यह सब धन दक्षिण पूर्व में गठित आजाद हिन्द सरकार का था। अतः सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार इस धन पर अपना अधिकार जताते हुए, इसकी वापसी की मांग करे।

मेरा तो यह भी सुझाव है कि एक ट्रस्ट नेता जी के नाम पर बनाया जाय जिसमें यह धन भी रखा जाय, और देशवासियों के नाम पर एक अपील जारी की जाय कि इस महान देश भक्त की स्मृति में वे इस ट्रस्ट में मुक्त हस्त से दान दें, कि लालकिला व इण्डिया गेट पर नेता जी की विशाल मूर्तियां स्थापित की जाय। एक कमीशन बने जो विस्तार पूर्वक दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में उनकी भूमिका-

वहाँ स्थित भारतीय व अन्य स्थायी जनता के योगदान की विस्तृत वर्णन प्राप्त करे। सुभाष^{दातृ} (नेताजी) के जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक की घटनाओं पर एक ग्रन्थ लिखा जाय तथा उसी प्रकार उनके पत्र, भाषण, लेख की पुस्तकें लिखी जाय तथा सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में इन सब का अनुवाद हो/ आजाद हिन्द फौज के जवानों तथा उनके आश्रितों के देखभाल के लिए एक विभाग बनाया जाय।

मेरा तो निश्चित मत है कि भारत की आजादी के नेता जी ही एक मात्र महानायक थे। सन 42 में गाँधी जी द्वारा काँग्रेस का.का.के विरोध भी "अंग्रेजो भारत छोड़ो" का नारा नेता जी के आग्रह पर दिया। मेरी नेता जी के प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा है। डा. धर्मवीर भारती जी के आग्रह पर मैंने एक लेख नेताजी पर लिखा था जो 16-22 फरवरी 1946 के धर्मयुग में प्रकाशित हुआ था उसकी प्रति आपके अवलोकनार्थ संलग्न है। यदि इस कार्य में मेरे सहयोग की आवश्यकता हो तो ऊपर लिखे पते पर आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

भवदीय
बी.आर.टण्डा
(बी.आर.टण्डा)

सेवा में
श्रीमान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी जी
प्रधानमंत्री
7 रेस कोर्स रोड
नई दिल्ली



सुभाष

जो टूट गया पर झुका नहीं वे थे सुभाष. गांधी जी तक ने उनके जीवन कालमें उन्हें गलत समझा, सुभाष के कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष बनने पर अनेक नेताओं ने उनके सहयोग नहीं दिया, वे अकेले पड़ गये पर न वे अपने मन में कोई कटुता लाये, न निराशा. जिस वीरता से उन्होंने अकेले दम पर विश्वव्यापी ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही से टक्कर ली, जिस तरह निर्वासन में उन्होंने दीवाने देशभक्तों का विराट जुझारू संगठन खड़ा कर दिया, उसकी गाथा युग-युगों तक भारतीय युवा हृदयों को रोमांचित करती रहेगी.

इतिहास गवाह है कि ब्रिटिश हुकूमतों का होसला आजाद हिंद पस्त कर दिया था, तभी वे आजादी देने को तैयार हुए (भी विभाजन कुटिल साजिश के साथ), लेकिन दुखद सत्य है कि आजादी के बाद सुभाष को जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला. इस कांग्रेस शताब्दी अवसर पर भी उनकी याद केवल रस्मी तौर पर की गयी. इसीलिए इस वसंत के अवसर पर हम सबसे पहले याद कर रहे हैं सुभाष की जो उदा मानवीय कर्तुणा से ओतप्रोत अदम्य साहस और वीरता की प्रतिमूर्ति थे-

अंप्रेजों ने इस बात को कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उन्होंने भारत पर आधिपत्य जमाया है. वे सदैव विदेशों में तथा अंग्रेज जनता से यही कहते रहे कि उन्होंने भारत को गरीब, असभ्य व शोषित जनता को सभ्य इन्सान बनाने का उत्तरदायित्व ओढ़ कर अंग्रेजी न्याय व कानून की व्यवस्था लागू की है जिसका सर्वत्र जयजयकार किया जाता है. जिस दिन भारतीय स्वयं सत्ता संचालने योग्य हो जायेंगे, उन्हें सत्ता सौंप दी जायेगी. इसलिए वे वहां राज नहीं कर रहे, वरन मजबूरी में एक जिम्मेवारी निभा रहे हैं. उन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्र करने की बात कभी नहीं कही. क्योंकि जब आधिपत्य ही नहीं किया, तो आजादी का प्रश्न ही कहां? इसीलिए १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को वे 'सत्ता का हस्तांतरण' दिवस ही कहते हैं. उनके अनुसार उन्होंने स्वेच्छ से यह महान दया का दान दिया.

लेकिन उसका एक वास्तविक पक्ष भी है कि अंग्रेजों ने किस प्रकार कूटनीति, सैनिक शक्ति, झूठ, फरेब व षड्यंत्र से भारत पर आधिपत्य जमाया. सत्ता हथियाने पर उन्होंने पूर्ण सैनिक शक्ति से शासन किया. जिसे हम 'मिलिटरी डिक्टेटोरशिप' कहें तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी.

तीन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कांग्रेस की प्रधान भूमिका रही. गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में यह आंदोलन गांव-गांव, घर-घर फैला और सभी पुरुष-स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों ने इसे जनआंदोलन का रूप दिया. किंतु केवल अहिंसा के बल पर हमें आजादी मिली यह कहना उचित नहीं है. यह सही है कि सत्य, अहिंसा पर आधारित असहयोग आंदोलन ने महान जनजागृति की, स्वतंत्रता के लिए जनमानस में एक अकुलाहट पैदा की तथा एक ऐसे अनुकूल वातावरण की संरचना की, जिसमें क्रान्तिकारी जल में मछली की तरह स्वच्छंद विचार सके. स्वतंत्रता तो हमें सशस्त्र क्रान्ति द्वारा ही मिली. अब जो तथ्य मिले हैं उस आधार पर हम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को तीन भागों में विभाजित कर सकते हैं. १८५७ की क्रान्ति को सभी मानते हैं कि वह प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम था. दूसरा संग्राम १९४२ का था. जिसका मुख्य श्रेय गांधीजी को जाता है. तीसरा व अंतिम संग्राम आजाद हिंद फौज का था, जो १९४३ से १९४५ तक नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस के नेतृत्व में बर्मा में लड़ा गया.

कांग्रेस सत्य व अहिंसा का मार्ग अपनाते हुए

एक शांत नदी की तरह अविरल बहती रही. किंतु यदाकदा जब आक्रोश की प्रलयकारी बाढ़ आ जाती तो यह शांत जलधारा उग्र रूप धारण कर सीमा-बंधन तोड़ कर अलग धारा के रूप में बहने लगती. इस प्रकार स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के अथाह सागर में शांत व ऊष्ण दोनों धाराएं निरंतर बहती रहीं, कभी साथ-साथ तो कभी अलग-अलग. कांग्रेस में ये धाराएं गरम दल और नरम दल के नाम से जानी जाती थीं.

गरम दल का कहना था कि भारतीयों की दयनीय स्थिति के लिए अंग्रेज जिम्मेवार हैं, जो सैनिक बल पर शासन करते हैं तथा वे कभी भी स्वेच्छ से अपने अधिकार नहीं छोड़ेंगे. अतः अनुनय-विनय से कुछ नहीं होगा. उन्हें हिंसा का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा. अधिकार मांगने से नहीं, वरन छीनने से मिलते हैं. उन्होंने सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का नारा दिया. वास्तव में कांग्रेस साधारण राजनीतिक पार्टी से भिन्न थी. स्वाधीनता में विश्वास करनेवाले विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग मिलते व बिड़ड़ते रहे. यह क्रम बरबर चलता रहा. २३ सितंबर १९४५ को लॉर्ड बवेले ने अपने सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट को लिखे पत्र में कांग्रेस की इस सर्वप्राप्तता पर लिखा—“कांग्रेस ने सदैव ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सम्मिलित किया जो अंग्रेजों के साथ सुधार के स्थान पर क्रान्ति, सविनय अवज्ञा की अपेक्षा हिंसा तथा सहयोग की जगह असहयोग करना कहीं अधिक अच्छा समझते थे” (ट्रांसफर ऑफ पॉवर-६-२३.९.१९४५)

गांधी जी भी दहल गये

गांधीजी प्रारंभ में हृदय परिवर्तन द्वारा अंग्रेजों से मानवीय अधिकार प्राप्त करने की अपेक्षा करते थे तथा उनके प्रति प्रेम, सद्भाव व मित्रता का नाता जोड़े हुए थे. किंतु अमृतसर के जलियांवाला बाग के नरसंहार से अंग्रेजों के प्रति उनकी राय बदल गयी. अब वे अंग्रेजों के कट्टर विरोधी बन गये. जलियांवाला बाग से संबंधित अधिकारियों को जब दोषमुक्त कर दिया गया तो उन्होंने वाइसरॉय को १ अगस्त १९२० को लिखा—“यदि यूरोप में...पंजाब जैसे कंठ को क्षमा किया जाता तो वहां की जनता खुनी क्रान्ति कर उठती... किंतु क्या किया जाये, आधा भारत सशस्त्र मुठभेड़ के लिए बहुत कमजोर है और शेष आधा ऐसा करने को तत्पर नहीं है.” उन्होंने *यंग इंडिया* में लिखा—“मैं इस बात में पूर्ण विश्वास करता हूँ

कि जहां पर हिंसा या कायरता में से एक को लोग भी थे.

चुनने की बात हो, मैं हिंसा की सलाह दूंगा.” अगस्त १९४२ में गांधीजी तथा १९२० के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की पृष्ठभूमि यही थी, किंतु चौरौचौर की हिंसक घटना के तिसरे देश में हिंसा भड़क उठी. जब गांधीजी कारण आंदोलन वापस ले लिया गया. जिससे गिरफ्तार किया गया तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप मोतीलाल नेहरू, जिन्ना, लाला लाजपत राय, तथा जवाहरलाल नेहरू उनसे नाराज हो गये.

क्रान्तिकारी घटनाएं

बंगाल शुरू से ही सशस्त्र क्रान्ति के पथ पर अग्रणी रहा है. वहां जुगुप्सु अखबार निरंतर जनजागरण करता रहा. अनेक हिंसक घटनाएं हुईं, शर्चोदर सान्याल व बंकिमचंद्र मित्रा को बनारस षड्यंत्र कंड में कालेपानी की सजा दी गयी. पंजाब में भी क्रान्ति की ज्वाला धधक रही थी. फिरोजपुर, अमृतसर, रावलपिंडी, स्यालकोट, लाहौर सभी स्थानों पर उपद्रव हुए तथा अंग्रेजों को अपमानित किया गया. स्थिति पर कानू पाने के लिए लाला लाजपत राय व अजीत सिंह को देश-निकाले की सजा दी गयी. पर स्थिति बिगड़ती ही गयी. बाद में साइमन कमीशन के विरोध के दौरान शेर पंजाब लाला लाजपत राय को आयो गंधीर चोटें उनकी मृत्यु का कारण बन गयीं. कक्करी के पास रेल लूटने में शर्चोदर सान्याल को दोबारा कालापानी भेजा गया.

देश में क्रान्ति की अनेक हिंसक घटनाएं हुईं. इनमें से भगतसिंह का केंद्रीय एसंबली में बम फेंकना, एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी. सारे देश ने इस महान देशभक्त की वीरता का सम्मान किया और देश को जगाने के अपने प्रयास में वे पूर्णतया सफल रहे. चंद्रशेखर आजाद ने जिस वीरता से अंग्रेजों का मुकाबला किया, वह इतिहास की अद्वितीय घटना है. आंध्रप्रदेश में लालूरी सीताराम गुजु के नेतृत्व में सशस्त्र संघर्ष हुए उसे गोली से उड़ा दिया गया. इस तरह की कितनी ही क्रान्तिकारी घटनाओं, बम विस्फोट, डाकैजनी और सशस्त्र मुठभेड़ों में अनेक

साहसिक युद्धों ने अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा कर आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी. कई फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये. शेष लंबी सजा भुगतने के लिए कलकत्ता की सेल्यूलर जेल में बंद कर दिये गये, जहां उन्हें घोर यातनाएं दी गयीं. १९३८ के तख्ते पर सशस्त्र क्रान्ति के द्वारा ही संभव था. तक लगभग ३०० से अधिक क्रान्तिकारी ने शुरु से ही सैनिक प्रशिक्षण के पक्ष में थे. अंडमन की सेल्यूलर जेल में बंद किये गये, जिन्हें चटगांव शस्त्रागार तथा द्वितीय लाहौर के

समझ कर जो उचित समझे, करें.” जयप्रकाश नारायण ने भूमिगत हो कर विद्रोह में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी. सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार केवल उत्तरप्रदेश में १०४ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमला किया गया, ४२५ घटनाएं टेलिफोन टेलिग्राफ की लाइन तोड़ने की हुईं. मद्रास, बंगाल, बिहार, सी. पी. (मध्यप्रदेश) तथा यू. पी. में क्रान्ति की भीषण ज्वाला भस्मक उठी. सरकारी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया—“बलिया एक तहसील में भीड़ का नेतृत्व एक कांग्रेस नेता ने किया. और खुद को 'स्वराज तहसील' घोषित कर दिया. तहसील की चहमरीयों को सारे कागजात नष्ट कर दिये और सस्ते खजाने से पंद्रह हजार रुपये लूट लिया.” रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया कि “बलिया में क्रान्तिकारियों ने सारी व्यवस्था तहस-तहस कर दी. खूब तथा शस्त्रागार पर कब्जा कर लिया. क्रान्तिकारी नेता प्रशासक बन गया, एक अधिकारी बन गया तथा वे प्रशासन को मनोवृत्ति से चलाते लगे. जेल में गिरफ्तार नेताओं को मुक्त कर दिया गया और चित्तू पांडे के नेतृत्व में एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार बना दी.”

१९४२ में तत्कालीन शासकों ने स्वप्न में कल्पना नहीं की कि बिना नेतृत्व के इतनी भयंकर क्रान्ति हो सकती है. एकएक १८५७ की क्रान्ति हो उठी और पक्ष-प्रदर्शन के लिए १८५७ की क्रान्ति की किताबों के पन्ने उलट लगे. वे पागलपन, क्रूरता और बर्बरता पर लगे. निर्दोष लोगों को उलटा पेड़ों पर लटक कर मारा गया. कई स्थानों पर औरतों और बच्चों की जलती आग में फेंक दिया गया.

सभी प्रभावित हुए, गरम दल जो कांग्रेस का अंग रहे—१९१७ की रूसी क्रांति से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ, जो अब वामपक्ष के नाम से जाना जाता था। इसमें जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सुभाषचंद्र बोस आदि थे। किंतु नेहरूजी गांधीजी पर अटूट विश्वास और असौम्य निष्ठा के कारण उनका साथ नहीं छोड़ सकते थे।

नेताजी का ओजस्वी संदेश

द्वितीय महायुद्ध छिड़ने पर सुभाषचंद्र बोस में एक नयी स्फूर्ति आ गयी। उन्हें इसमें भारत को पराधीनता से मुक्त करने की एक नवीन प्रकाश किरण दृष्टिगोचर हुई। दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में आजाद हिंद फौज ने जो क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाये उससे अंग्रेजों को बड़ा धक्का लगा। भारत की स्वतंत्रता में आजाद हिंद फौज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही। नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस ने अपनी ओजस्वी वाणी से आजाद हिंद फौज के जवानों में एक नवजीवन की स्फूर्ति भर दी थी। ५ जुलाई १९४३ में आजाद हिंद फौज के जवानों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा, "...यह आपका सौभाग्य है कि इस पुनीत अवसर पर प्रथम बार आप भारत की मुक्तिवाहिनी का संगठन कर रहे हैं... हर्ष तथा गर्व से मस्तक ऊंचा कीजिए कि आप इस महान उद्देश्य के पथ को बनानेवाले तथा प्रमुख सेनापति हो... मैंने कहा है, आज का दिन मेरे जीवन का सर्वाधिक गौरवपूर्ण दिन है। गुलाम लोगों के लिए भारत की मुक्तिवाहिनी का प्रथम सिपाही बनने से बड़ा कोई गौरव और सम्मान नहीं है। परंतु इस सम्मान के साथ उतना ही बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व भी है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं अंधकार व प्रकाश, दुख व सुख तथा हार व जीत में निरंतर आपके साथ रहूँगा। वर्तमान में मैं आपको कुछ नहीं दे सकता सिवाय भूख, प्यास अकेलापन, जबरदस्ती का पैदल चलना तथा मौत के। लेकिन यदि आप जीवन व मृत्यु में मेरे पीछे चलेंगे, जैसा कि मेरा विश्वास है आप चलेंगे तो मैं आपको विजय तथा स्वतंत्रता की ओर ले जाऊँगा। इस बात की हमें कोई चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए कि हममें से भारत को स्वतंत्र देखने के लिए कौन जीवित रहेगा। यही एक बड़ी बात होगी कि भारत स्वतंत्र होगा और हम अपना सर्वस्व उसे स्वतंत्र करने के लिए अर्पण कर देंगे। धनवान हमारी सेना को आशीर्वाद दें। आनेवाली लड़ाई में हमें विजय दें।" (सिलेक्टड स्पीचेज ऑफ सुभाषचंद्र बोस)।

सुभाषचंद्र बोस ने अपने अदम्य उत्साह, महान देशप्रेम, त्याग व कर्तव्यपरायणता से बर्मा में आजाद हिंद फौज को इतना कुशल नेतृत्व प्रदान किया कि उनके सामने अनुभवही जापानी सेनानायक भी फीके पड़ जाते थे, किंतु नियति ने साथ नहीं दिया। मृत्यु के दो दिन पूर्व, पूर्व एशिया में रहनेवाले प्रवासी भारतीयों को एक संदेश में उन्होंने कहा, "भाइयो और बहनो, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के एक गौरवपूर्ण परिच्छेद में पूर्व एशिया में स्थित भारतीय पुत्रों व कन्याओं का स्थान

अमर रहेगा। आपने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के संघर्ष में जन, धन व युद्ध सामग्री झोंक कर अपनी देशभक्ति व त्याग का जाज्वल्यमान उदाहरण दिया है। मैं कभी नहीं भूलूँगा, जिस तत्परता तथा उत्साह के साथ मेरी 'सब चल पड़े' की पुकार को आप लोगों ने अंगीकार किया। आपने अपने पुत्र-पुत्रियों की एक अनंतधारा आजाद हिंद फौज तथा एनी झांसी की रेजिमेंट के सैनिक शिविरों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रवाहित की। धन तथा अन्य सामग्री आजाद हिंद की अस्थायी सरकार के खजाने में मुक्त हस्त से बिखेर दी। संक्षेप में



आजाद हिंद फौज की यूरोपीय शाखा की स्थापना पर आयोजित चाय-पार्टी में नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस

आपने भारत के सच्चे पुत्र-पुत्रियों का कर्तव्य निभाया। आपसे अधिक मुझे क्षोभ है कि आपके कष्ट व त्याग, बलिदान ने तुरंत अपना फल नहीं दिया। परंतु वे बेकार नहीं गये हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने हमारी मातृभूमि की मुक्ति की बात पक्की कर दी है और संसार में सभी भारतीयों के लिए यह चिरंतन प्रेरणा का स्रोत रहेगा। आनेवाली पीढ़ियाँ आपके नाम की दुहाई देंगी और वे, भारत के मंदिर में आपने जो बलिदान दिया तथा जो ठोस उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त कीं, उनकी गर्वपूर्वक चर्चा करेंगी।

"अपने इतिहास के इस अप्रासंगिक घटनाचक्र के साथ मैं केवल एक शब्द कहने की आशा करता हूँ, हमारी इस क्षणिक असफलता से आप हताश न हों। खुश रहें और अपना मनोबल ऊंचा रखें। एक क्षण के लिए भी भारत के उज्ज्वल भविष्य में अपने अडिग विश्वास को हिलाने न दें। पृथ्वी पर कोई ऐसी शक्ति नहीं है जो भारत को गुलाम रख सके। भारत स्वतंत्र होगा और शीघ्र ही।" (सिलेक्टड स्पीचेज... पृ. २६८)।

अंग्रेज भयभीत

आजाद हिंद फौज के सिपाही जब कैदी के रूप में भारत आये तो वे अपने साथ एक तूफान लाये, जिसने भारत की सोयी जनता को झकझोर दिया। एकएक आजाद हिंद फौज के गीतों व जयहिंद के नारों से भारत गूँज उठा। अंग्रेज पकड़ाने लगे कि उन्हें रंगून में ही गोली से क्यों न उड़ा दिया। इस बात से अंग्रेज सैनिक कमांडर हतप्रभ थे कि सुभाषचंद्र बोस के अंदर वह कौन-सा चुंबकीय आकर्षण था कि इतने

वफादार सैनिक एकएक उधर चल पड़े। कमांडर इन चीफ ऑफिनलेक लिखता है— "वे लोग जिन्होंने मेरी तरह एक लंबा समय भारतीय सैनिकों के बीच व्यतीत किया, सदैव इस बात को मान कर चले कि हमारे जवानों की वफादारी वास्तविक रूप से रेजिमेंट के अफसरों या रेजिमेंट के प्रति है और देशभक्ति सरकार तथा बादशाह के प्रति है। हांगकांग की हार के बाद सिंगापुर की भीषण दुखांत घटना से अधिकांश वी. सी. ओ. तथा सेना की अन्य निचली श्रेणियों, को लगा होगा कि सारी चीजों का अंत हो गया

ऊंचा किया है... जब उनसे पूछा गया, वह सांप्रदायिक भावनाओं को पूर्ण रूप से मिटाने में समर्थ नहीं हुआ तो उनका उत्तर था—अंग्रेज तो और भी ज्यादा विफल रहे, उनके पास एक लंबी अवधि थी, किस प्रकार बोस उनके दिल व दिमाग पर छाया हुआ है, उसका आभास एक सैनिक कैदी के व्यवहार में मिलता है, जिससे फूटताछ की गयी थी। प्रशस्कर्ता ने जानबूझ कर बोस की हंसी उड़ानी चाही तथा भारत के अन्य नेताओं की अपेक्षा उसकी भर्त्सना का प्रयास किया तो उस आदमी ने तर्क करने का प्रयास तक नहीं किया, वह चुप हो गया। उसके व्यवहार से लगा जैसे कि वह कह रहा हो— तुम्हें कुछ नहीं मालूम।" (द. प्रॉ. ५-५-१९८४)

व्यापक जन समर्थन

जब लालकिले में आजाद हिंद फौज के कैदियों की सुनवाई हुई तो अपार जनसमूह उमड़ पड़ा तथा इस मुकदमे की सुनवाई का विरोध करने लगा। भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने के लिए हिंसा का सहारा लिया गया, जिसमें १०० से अधिक लोग मारे गये या घायल हो गये। देश के नामी वकील उनके बचाव के लिए खड़े हो गये। पच्चीस वर्ष बाद काला गाउन पहन कर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी बचाव के लिए खड़े थे। सारे देश की नजर अब इन मुकदमों पर थी। जनभावना का इतना प्रबल प्रदर्शन देख कर अंग्रेज सरकार घबरा उठी। प्रदेशों की प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए वाइसरॉय वावेल ने वहाँ के गवर्नरों को राय मांगी।

यू. पी. के गवर्नर हैलेट ने अपने पत्र में लिखा— "मैंने आपसे लखनऊ में आजाद हिंद फौज के कैदियों से संबंधित गड़बड़ के बारे में कहा था। रिपोर्टों से मालूम पड़ता है क्रांतिकारी संस्थाएं पुनः संगठित होना शुरू हो गयी हैं, जो हाल में जेल से छेड़ने के बाद अप्रत्याशित नहीं है। ऐसे संकेत मिल रहे हैं, संभवतः व्यक्तिगत सेनाएं संगठित हों। ऐसी सूचनाएं मिली हैं कि बनारस व इलाहाबाद में ब्रिगेड शुरू की जायेगी मुझे खेद है कि हमें १९४२ की बगावत में स आइ. डी. ने धोखे में रखा। मैंने लिनालिंगो से कहा था कि मैंने तथा मेरे अधिकारियों इतने बड़े कंड की कल्पना तक नहीं की थी।

"दूसरी आवश्यक बात आजाद हिंद फौज के है... कांग्रेस द्वारा इन्हें पूर्ण सहायता दिये जाने के समाचार के प्रचार का परिणाम यह हुआ कि मु बनारस से सूचना मिली है कि किर आंदोलनकारी ने धमकी दी है, व आजाद हिंद फौज के लोगों को मुक्त नहीं किया जायेगा। कहा जाता है कि आगरा के कि होटल से हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में लिखे कुछ प मिले, जिनमें कहा गया है कि यदि आजाद फौज के एक भी सिपाही को मारा गया अंग्रेजों की हत्या की जायेगी। ये संभवतः बातें हैं, पर इस बात का संकेत देती हैं कि

है— और निश्चय ही ब्रिटिश राज का। उस राज का, जिसके युद्ध एवं शांति में लंबे अरसे तक रेजिमेंटल अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यरत सेना एक जगत स्रष्टा व रक्षक के रूप में मानती थी।

"...अपनी आंखें इस तथ्य को देखने से मूंदने में कोई लाभ नहीं कि कोई भी भारतीय अधिकारी जिसमें थोड़ी भी समझ है, वह राष्ट्रवादी है... ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके प्रति अत्यधिक भेदभाव, बदतमीजी व अपमान का क्या परिणाम होगा, उन्हें यह अच्छी तरह समझ लेना था।" (कमांडर इन चीफ का पत्र— दि वार आफ दि स्ट्रिंगिंग टाइम्स— जीराड एच. कौर)

आजाद हिंद फौज के बंदी सैनिकों के संबंध में क्या नीति अपनायी जाये, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न था। जीराड कौर के अनुसार शुद्ध कानून की दृष्टि से राजद्रोह के दोषी होने के कारण वे सभी फांसी के पात्र थे। किंतु यह बात विवादास्पद है। उन्हें क्या सजा दी जाये, इस संबंध में अंग्रेज जनरलों में गहरा मतभेद था।

किस ओर बह रही है। जबलपुर जेल से छोड़े गये कुछ आजाद हिंद फौज के जवानों का इलाका के कांग्रेस मुख्यालय में स्वागत किया गया, जो एक प्रकार से नेहरू का घर है। ऐसी भी रिपोर्ट है कि इलाहाबाद, बमरौली और कानपुर के वायु सैनिकों ने आजाद हिंद फौज के जवानों के मुकदमों लड़ने के लिए चंदा दिया है।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-पृष्ठ-५०६)।

इसी प्रकार सी. पी. के गवर्नर ने वावेल को लिखा, "जबलपुर में एक वक्ता ने कहा कि आजाद हिंद फौज कांग्रेस की सेना है। जब उसने पूछा कि इसमें शामिल कौन होगा तो उपस्थित भोड़ में सभी ने अपने हाथ उठा दिये।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-पृष्ठ-५०६)।

मद्रास का गवर्नर आजाद हिंद फौज के संबंध में लिखता है— "मद्रास में भोड़ हिंसा पर उतर आयी तथा गोली चलानी पड़ी।" आजाद हिंद फौज के मुकदमों के संबंध में वह लिखता है— "लोगों की आम राय है कि हमने पार्टियों को चुनाव के लिए बहुत बढ़िया मसला दे दिया है और कांग्रेस उसका लाभ उठा रही है। दूसरा, यह समझा जा रहा है कि हमने अपने को एक भयानक स्थिति में डाल दिया है। नेहरू तथा उनकी मंडली की कृपा से, जिसका कि यहां अनुसरण किया जा रहा है, आजाद हिंद फौज वालों को एक महान 'हीरो' बनाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। ये प्रयास यहां को भावुक व अनजान जनता में सफल भी हो रहे हैं। यदि अपराधियों को फांसी या लंबी सजाएं दी गयीं तो यहां बगावत होने का खतरा है। दूसरी ओर यदि उन्हें छोड़ा गया तो इसके माने हैं, हम अपने वफादारों को नीचा दिखा रहे हैं और लोग अनुभव करेंगे कि वफादारी किसी काम की नहीं है।" (ट्र. पॉ. पृ. ६३१)

प्रेमियर के गवर्नर ने वावेल को लिखा— "कमांडर इन चीफ को इस बात की घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए कि भारतीय जनमत इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमों चलाये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है। इसलिए वह इन्हें समाप्त कर किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कदम नहीं उठाता। जैसे-जैसे दिन व्यतीत हो रहे हैं, यह मामला भारतीयों के बीच अंग्रेजों का बनता जा रहा है। मैं इन जोरदार शब्दों में इस बात को कहना पसंद नहीं करता क्योंकि इसके अंतर्गत हैं, हमने धमकी के आगे घुटने टेक दिये और कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति एक क्षण के लिए भी इस बात में शक नहीं करता कि अच्छा होता यदि आजाद हिंद फौज के उत्पाती नेताओं को वहीं गोली से उड़ा दिया गया होता... किंतु वह भावना अब चली गयी है जिसे वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता।

"मुझे आपके तथा कड. ए. (कमांडर इन चीफ) के लिए इस मामले में दया आ रही है। मेरी जानकारी में भारत में समाधान की इतनी विकट समस्या इससे पहले कभी पैदा नहीं हुई। जो कुछ मैंने यहां विभिन्न भारतीयों तथा अंग्रेजों से सुना है उससे मुझे विश्वास है, ऐसी स्थिति में

हमें जितना हो सके अपना कम-से-कम नुकसान हो। ऐसा करना चाहिए।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-२७-११-१९४५)।

सैनिक विद्रोह की आशंका

इसी प्रकार भारत सरकार के गुप्तचर विभाग की रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया, "आजाद हिंद फौज ने गंधीर व खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। चारों ओर उनके प्रति संवेदना व सहानुभूति है..... राष्ट्रवादियों का कहना है कि आजाद हिंद फौज के लोग देशभक्ति की भावना से ओत-प्रोत थे और मांग की गयी है कि किसी को भी सजा न दी जाये।

"सेंट्रल प्रोविंस में अक्तूबर के प्रथम पक्ष में कम-से-कम १६० राजनीतिक सभाओं में आजाद हिंद फौज के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई बंद करने की मांग की गयी। ऐसी ही मांगें अन्य प्रदेशों की आम सभाओं में की गयी हैं और देश के अंदर इस प्रकार की सभाओं की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है... इस समय नेहरू भी सार्वजनिक रूप से आजाद हिंद फौज के जवानों को आजादी के सिपाही के रूप में संबोधित कर रहा है। और स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं में उनका प्रयोग करने का श्रेय नेहरू को दिया जा रहा है... इस आंदोलन के खतरनाक दिशा में मोड़ लेने की संभावनाओं के रहते आवश्यक है कि स्थिति पर लगातार नजर रखी जाये... भारतीय सेना में फूट पड़ने की संभावना की बात टालना मूर्खता होगी।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-आइ.बी.)।

आजाद हिंद फौज के मुकदमों के विषय में वावेल-सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट को लिखता है, "...आजाद हिंद फौज के मुकदमों चालू हैं। जिस प्रकार विपरीत प्रचार होने लगा है उससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार का भारी नुकसान होने लगा है। जिससे भारतीय सेना के मनोबल को भी खतरा पैदा हो गया।" सारी स्थिति का विवेचन करते हुए ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट के विचारार्थ रिपोर्ट में कहा गया "...अब तो भारत में बिना लाइसेंस के बंदूकें काफ़ी हैं और अब उनके प्रयोग के लिए बहुत से आजाद हिंद फौज के जवान भी उपलब्ध हैं। सेना से विस्थापित बहुत से सिपाही भी कस्बों व गांवों में होंगे, जिन्हें सहयोग के लिए कांग्रेस अपने पक्ष में कर सकती है। ये सब लोग हथियारों के प्रयोग में पूर्ण प्रशिक्षित हैं तथा आजाद हिंद फौज को अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सफलता से कैसे लड़ाया जा सकता है, उसका भी उन्हें बहुत कुछ ज्ञान है। इस बात का अंदाज लगाना कठिन है कि सेना की स्थिति कैसी होगी। निस्संदेह कांग्रेस व आजाद हिंद फौज के आंदोलन ने लगभग सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांध दिया है, जिससे स्वाभाविक रूप में सेना भी विचलित हो गयी होगी और वे (सिपाही) कांग्रेस के सिद्धांतों के प्रति सजग होने लगे होंगे।

"अतः भारत की स्थिति अत्यंत नाजुक है। यदि सरकार के खिलाफ देशव्यापी बगावत हुई

तो वह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि भारतीय सेना पर कितना विश्वास किया जा सकता है। यदि सरकार ने उन पर जरा भी अविश्वास प्रकट किया तो उनकी रही-सही वफादारी भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-कैबिनेट (२५६) १-१२-१९४५)।

वाइसरॉय वावेल ने सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट को लिखा- "बंबई के हाल के भाषण में पटेल ने कहा कि चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस चुपचाप बैठनेवाली नहीं है। वह अंग्रेजी सरकार की सुख-सुविधा की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करेगी। जिस प्रकार रात के बाद दिन होता है, उसी प्रकार दूसरा संघर्ष प्रारंभ होगा। उसके एक दिन पूर्व नेहरू ने कहा- अब क्रांति अवश्यभावी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि कांग्रेस इस लड़ाई की अगुवाई के लिए आजाद हिंद फौज पर आंख लगाये है। और यदि संभव हुआ तो वे सेना में बगावत फैलायेंगे। वे आशा करते हैं कि उनकी धमकी से पुलिस की वफादारी व कार्यकुशलता कम हो जायेगी। अंग्रेज आइ.सी.एस. और आइ.पी. के अधिकारी हतोत्साहित व असंतुष्ट हैं और इन सेवाओं के भारतीय अधिकारी अपने भविष्य के लिए चिंतित हैं। उनके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक दबाव है। जबकि अन्य अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी, जिनके ऊपर प्रशासन का सारा भार रहता है, स्वाभाविक रूप से अपने भावी कर्णधारों की दुश्मनी लेने को तत्पर नहीं हैं।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६-वावेल-वैधिक लौरंस को ६-११-४५)।

ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट घबरा उठी, उसने कमांडर इन चीफ से पूछा, "...आप भारतीय सैनिकों पर कितना विश्वास कर सकते हैं?" उसका उत्तर यही था कि भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता। ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट ने पूछा कि क्या गोरी पलटन पर्याप्त संख्या में भारत भेजी जा सकती है? द्वितीय महायुद्ध से थकी ब्रिटिश फौज अब नये इंग्लैंड में फंसी नहीं चाहती थी तथा विदेश में अनेक संवेदनशील स्थानों से उसे हटाना भी संभव नहीं था। भारत छोड़ने के अलावा अब कोई रास्ता नहीं रहा।

अब प्रश्न था, जाने से पहले किसी भी तरह भारत से संबंध सुधारे जायें ताकि व्यापार बना रहे। अंग्रेज शासक अपने व्यापारी रूप में आ गये। इसके लिए अंग्रेजी न्याय व कानून की बलि देना आवश्यक था। शायद, १८५७ के बाद पहली बार सैनिक अदालतों ने राजनीतिक दृष्टि से निर्णय लिये। जनभावना, आक्रोश व क्रांति के डर से तथा भविष्य के लिए संबंध सुधारने की दृष्टि से कमांडर इन चीफ ने वाइसरॉय व अन्य कमांडरों से राय-मशविरा ले कर आजाद हिंद फौज के सैनिकों को क्षमादान किया। जो एक प्रकार से अमर सेनानी नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस को ब्रह्मजालि थी। अपना निर्णय देने के पूर्व कमांडर इन चीफ ऑर्चिनलेक ने वावेल को लिखा- "मुझे जनरल ओकोनर और स्कूनस की टिप्पणी मिली है। जिनमें उन्होंने गत सप्ताह

दिल्ली में अपने विचारों को पुरः लिखा है कि भारतीय सेना के विश्वासपात्र बन रहने के लिए किसी प्रकार का 'नौर कूट' देना सरासर अनुचित तथा खतरनाक होगा। भारतीय सैनिक टुकड़ियों के बीच अपने अनुभव से मैं भलीभांति जानता हूँ कि एक अंग्रेज अफसर के लिए, चाहे वह कितना ही योग्य व सहानुभूति क्यों न रखता हो, भारतीय सैनिक की आंतरिक भावना को समझना कितना कठिन है। और मेरे इस विचार का इतिहास साक्षी है। मैं नहीं समझता आज कोई वरिष्ठ अंग्रेज अफसर भारतीय सैनिकों की आजाद हिंद फौज के प्रति वास्तविक भावना को जानता हो। मैं मुख्यतया अपनी अंतरात्मा से तथा विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना के आधार पर अनुभव करता हूँ कि आजाद हिंद फौज के प्रति नित्यप्रति बढ़ती हुई सहानुभूति है... हमारे अपने नैतिक मूल्यों का मापदंड इस समस्या पर लगाना या यदि आजाद हिंद फौज के लोग हमारी ज्ञाति के होते तो हम उनके प्रति जो नीति अपनाते-यहां वह सब असंभव है।

"...मैं अब भी आशस्त हूँ जो मार्ग मैंने आपको भेजी संस्तुति में सुझाया है, वही सबसे सुरक्षित व अच्छा है। जिसमें सभी ज्ञात व आवश्यक पक्षों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। अतः मेरे अपने सुझाव पर दी गयी आपकी स्वीकृति के अनुसार मैं अब आगे कार्रवाई करने जा रहा हूँ।" (ट्र. पॉ.-६, ऑर्चिनलेक — वावेल २६-११-४५)। और इस प्रकार आजाद हिंद फौज के झंडे में झपटता हुआ शेर का चिह्न जीवित हो उठा और वे शेर जेल के बाहर निकल आये।

माइकेल एडवर्ड लिखता है— "भारत सरकार को आशा थी कि आजाद हिंद फौज के ऊपर मुकदमा चला कर वे भारतीय सेना का मनोबल ऊंचा कर पायेंगे, पर उसका असर उलटा हुआ। भारतीय सेना के सैनिकों में स्थानि होने लगी कि हमने अंग्रेजों का साथ क्यों दिया? यदि सुभाषचंद्र व उसके सैनिक सही रास्ते पर थे, तो अब सारे भारत ने इस तथ्य की पुष्टि कर दी थी, कि तब तो भारतीय सेना के सैनिक जरूर गलती पर थे। और धीरे-धीरे भारत सरकार की समझ में आने लग गया कि उनके शासन की रीढ़ की हड्डी भारतीय सेना अब विश्वास योग्य नहीं रही। हेमलेट के पिता की तरह सुभाष बोस की 'प्रेतात्मा' लाल किले की प्राचीरों में चलने लगी और एकएक उतका विशाल स्वरूप आजादी के संबंध में हो रहे विभिन्न सम्मेलनों को डराने लगा।" (दि लास्ट इयर्स ऑफ ब्रिटिश रूल)।

जीरुड एच. कौर लिखता है— "आजाद हिंद फौज की स्वरूप प्राप्ति के लिए सैनिक कार्रवाई एक भयंकर, दुखांत घटना थी, किंतु उन्होंने निस्संदेह अपने देश को स्वतंत्रता दिलाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया। वे देशभक्त सैनिक के रूप में दिल्ली को चले थे, परंतु पहुंचे एक कैदी के केश में। यह कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना है कि एक

भारतीय जनता तथा भारत का सबसे अधिक प्रभावित किया, "श्री कभी परमेश्वरों ने इतना किया हो." (दि वार ऑफ दि स्प्रिंग टाइमर्स ५-१७६).

कलकत्ता में हिंसा

भारत की स्थिति के बारे में बादशाह जॉर्ज (षष्ठ) को लिखे पत्र में वाइसरॉय लिखता है, "...नेहरू तथा कांग्रेस के नेताओं के आजाद हिंद फौज के उद्देश्यों की प्रशंसा तथा १९४२ के शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि में दिये गये जोशिले भावणों के प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप जिस उत्पात की आशंका मैंने प्रकट की थी, वह नवंबर के अंतिम सप्ताह में कलकत्ता में हुआ. वहां भयंकर हिंसा भड़क उठी, जो कि और भी खतरनाक हो सकती थी. घटना की शुरुआत विद्यार्थियों के जुलूस से हुई जो आजाद हिंद फौज के समर्थन में निकला गया. जुलूस ने पुलिस के आदेशों की अवहेलना की. चार दिन बाद एकाएक भीड़ नियंत्रण से बाहर हो गयी. कलकत्ता का सारा-का-सारा आवागमन ठप्प पड़ गया और पुलिस के साथ सेना भी तैयार खड़ी रही. मरनेवालों की संख्या तथा अन्य नुकसान से इस बात का अंदाज लगाया जा सकता है कि स्थिति कितनी भयानक बन चुकी थी. ३३ आदमी मारे गये, २०० पुलिस, फायर ब्रिगेड व सैनिक (७० ब्रिटिश व ३७ अमरीकी) तथा २०० गैरसैनिक घायल हुए, सेना व पुलिस की १५० गाड़ियां तथा बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अन्य कारें नष्ट कर दी गयीं या उन्हें नुकसान पहुंचाया गया. कैसी (गवर्नर) ने स्थिति को बड़ी तत्परता से संभाला, किंतु पुलिस के काम में बहुत कमियां नजर आयीं.

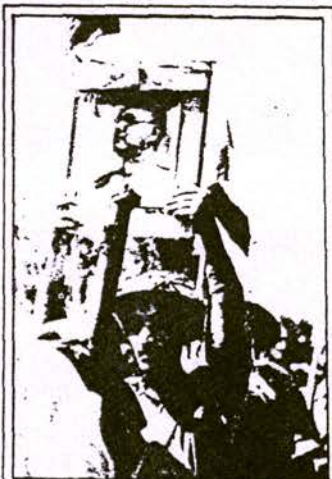
"हमें अब किसी भी कीमत पर समझौता कर लेना चाहिए और विद्रोह से बचना चाहिए. यदि विद्रोह हो गया तो वह १९४२ के विद्रोह से कहीं अधिक खतरनाक साबित होगा. किंतु मैं स्वीकार करता हूं, मुझे स्वयं यह नहीं मालूम कि यह समझौता कैसे होगा. मैं एक क्रूर पाश्चात्य जुआरी की तरह हूं जो जुआ खेलने जाते हुए एक भरो बंदूक को सावधानीपूर्वक अपने बदन के ऐसे हिस्से में छिपाये हुए है, जहां से अकस्मात आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वह इस्तेमाल कर सके साथ ही पूर्ण निष्ठा से आशा भी कर रहा है कि उसे इसका इस्तेमाल न करना पड़े." (ट्रॉ. पॉ. ६-पृ. ७१३).

नौसेना में विद्रोह

१८ फरवरी १९४६ को बंबई में रॉयल इंडियन नेवी में विद्रोह भड़क उठा. यह उत्तर था उस प्रश्न का जो ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट बार-बार पूछ रही थी कि क्या हम भारतीय सेना पर भरोसा रख सकते हैं? क्या हम १५ वर्ष और अधिक भारत में रह सकते हैं? यह भारत में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य को विध्वंस करने की अंतिम चिंगारी थी. अब तो भागना ही था, प्रश्न केवल इज्जत बचाने का था. महान देशभक्त नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस की

प्रविष्ट्यवाणी सच निकली. अब हम आजाद थे अंग्रेजों की कृपा से नहीं वरन शहीदों के बलिदान से. हमने आजादी छीन ली. अब केवल औपचारिकता मात्र रह गयी थी. १९ फरवरी को ब्रिटेन ने घोषणा कर दी कि कैबिनेट मिशन भारत जा कर हस्तांतरण की बात करेगा. अब तक ब्रिटेन से जितने भी कमीशन आये, उनमें यह पहला कमीशन था जो निष्ठापूर्वक आया था.

उपरोक्त नौसेना विद्रोह के संबंध में पं. नेहरू ने कहा- "यह हड़ताल एक बड़े राजनीतिक महत्व की है. हमारे लड़कों ने जोश में आ कर शायद बहुत कुछ ऐसा किया हो जिससे हम सहमत न हों, किंतु इससे इसका महत्व कम नहीं हो सकता. इस घटना से सारे देश में जो तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई उसको नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता. इसने दिखा दिया है कि भारतीय सेना की विचारधारा किस दिशा में काम कर रही है. इसने यह भी सिद्ध कर दिया है कि अंग्रेजों ने भारतीय जनता व सेना के बीच जो लोहे की एक दीवार खड़ी की थी वह अब ध्वस्त हो चुकी है और भारतीय सैनिक जो मुख्यतया किसान परिवार से आते हैं, वे भी अब राजनीतिक तथा



मातृभूमि को स्वतंत्र कराने का संकल्प आजाद हिंद सेना के देशभक्त जवान नेताजी के चित्र के साथ भारत की सीमा में प्रवेश करते हुए

आर्थिक शोषण के प्रति उतने ही संवेदनशील हैं जितने कि उनके अन्य भाई, जो खेत व कारखानों में काम करते हैं....

"ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से एक बात स्पष्ट हो गयी है भारत में अंग्रेजी राज एक अतीत की बात बन गयी है, अंग्रेज भी इसका अनुभव करने लगे हैं. इसलिए वे अब अपने लिए राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बात नहीं करते. वे हमसे जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या स्वतंत्र भारत में उन्हें व्यापार की सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी, तो मैं साफ तौर से कह देता हूं कि यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि आप हमारे देश को किस स्थिति में छोड़ते हैं. यदि आपने अपने पीछे कटुता की निशानी छोड़ी तो हम आपसे कोई संबंध नहीं रखेंगे." (स्टेट्समैन ४ मार्च १९४६)

अब स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही थी. अंग्रेजों में घबराहट होने लगी थी. वे परिवारों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाने लगे थे. इंग्लैंड लौटने के लिए ऐसी भगदड़ मची कि जहाजों में स्थान मिलना असंभव हो गया.

समझौते की मजबूरी

वाइसरॉय वावेल ने २२ मार्च १९४६ को बादशाह जॉर्ज (षष्ठ) को लिखा, "...पिछले तीन महीने बड़ी चिंता व निराशा के रहे हैं. प्रमुख बातें हैं, राजनीतिक भाषणों में, लगभग सभी समाचारपत्रों में, तथा विधानसभाओं में अंग्रेजी सरकार, अधिकारियों व पुलिस को निरंतर खुल कर गालियां देना, बंबई में आर.आइ.एन. में फैली बगावत के कारण हिंसा, आर.आइ.ए.एफ. में अनुशासनहीनता, भारतीय सेना में कुछ असंतोष, भारत के अनेक भागों में अभूतपूर्व सूखा तथा अकाल की स्थिति, रेलवे तथा डाक-तार विभाग में हड़ताल की धमकी तथा सर्वत्र सुरक्षा तथा कानून भंग की आम भावना.

"यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तथा मूर्खता की एक कृष्ण कहानी है. संभवतः इसको इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना अधिक अच्छा होगा कि भारत एक नयी व्यवस्था के जन्म की प्रसव पीड़ा से गुजर रहा है. वैसे भी प्रसव पीड़ा कभी सुखद नहीं होती, अक्सर खतरनाक ही होती है; और भारतीय दाइयों के क्रूर दंग काफी बदनाम भी हैं. परंतु ये सदैव प्राणघातक नहीं होते." (ट्रॉ. पॉ. ६; पृ. ५४५).

इसी समय सर एक्लो (गवर्नर-असम) ने वावेल को एक पत्र भेजा, जिसमें भारत में अंग्रेजी राज का विवेचन किया गया था. उसके दार्शनिक पक्ष के निचोड़ में उन्होंने कईसवर्थ की कविता की चार पंक्तियां उद्धृत कीं. जिनका भावार्थ था—हम शक्तिशाली थे तो हमने भारत को छीन लिया. यदि आज भारत अधिक शक्तिशाली है तो वह सत्ता हथिया ले.

(ट्रॉ. पॉ. ७ पृ. १०३)

वावेल ने २३ अक्तूबर १९४६ को सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट को लिखा - "...हिज मेजेस्टी गवर्नमेंट की भारत में शासन करने की शक्ति दिन-प्रति-दिन क्षीय होती जा रही है. अपने गवर्नरों से, जिन्हें बहुत बड़ा अनुभव है विचार-विमर्श कर, मैं आपको सलाह दे चुका हूं कि अधिक से अधिक आज से १८ माह के अंदर हममें घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण रखने की बिल्कुल शक्ति नहीं रहेगी.

"घटनास्थल पर उपस्थित एक जिम्मेवार व्यक्ति के नाते मेरा यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि मैं आपको सलाह दूं कि किस प्रकार भारत में दायित्व निभाने की दृष्टि से कैसे हम इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं.

"एक सेनानायक के रूप में मुझे इस बात का ज्ञान है कि युद्धभूमि से किस प्रकार पीछे हटा

जाता है. दुर्भाग्य से मुझे स्वयं इस प्रकार से पीछे हटने की क्रिया का संपादन करने का भी थोड़ा-बहुत अनुभव है. मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि भारत में हमारी वर्तमान स्थिति ठीक वैसी ही है जैसी कि उस सेना की, जो अपने से शक्तिशाली सेना के सामने पीछे हटने पर मजबूर हो, और जो स्वाभाविक रूप से कम-से-कम नुकसान के साथ यह काम करना चाहती है....

"मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूं कि यूरोपीय लोगों की सुरक्षा संबंधी सैनिक योजना के विषय में आप कुछ गलतफहमी में हैं. जिस योजना के संबंध में मैंने आपको लिखा, वह वही योजना है जो मेरी जानकारी में पिछले चालीस वर्षों से भारत में है. और मेरे विचार से संभवतः १८५७ की बगावत से है. इसमें आपातकाल में यूरोपियनों को एक स्थान पर एकत्रित करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि उन्हें सैनिक सुरक्षा में रखा जा सके. ... किंतु हमें सदैव आपातकालीन योजना तो तैयार रखनी ही चाहिए." (ट्रॉ. पॉ. ८ पृ. ५०१)

विभाजन की साजिश

वावेल ने किस प्रकार परिवार हटेंगे सारी योजना बना दी. अब अंग्रेज जाने की तैयारी में थे. सेना जब वापस भागती है तो वह यह देख लेती है कि दुश्मनों की बढ़ती फौज के हाथ कुछ न लगे. चर्चिल, जो अब विरोधी पक्ष का नेता था किंतु वह अब भी विशेष प्रभावशाली था. युद्ध के दिनों मिलीजुली सरकार में एटली उसका मंत्री रह चुका था. अतः विशेष रूप से विदेशी मामलों में वह चर्चिल से निरंतर सलाह-मशविरा करता था. चर्चिल गांधीजी से बहुत नाराज रहता था. वह वावेल से भी इसलिए नाराज था कि उसका रूख कांग्रेस व इसके नेताओं के प्रति सद्भावना का था. मुस्लिम लीग अंग्रेजों की छत्रछाया में फूली-फली. जिन्ना के साथ चर्चिल के मधुर संबंध थे तथा उसे उसने पाकिस्तान देने का वायदा किया था. वावेल भारत के विभाजन के लिए तैयार नहीं था. अतः वावेल को वाइसरॉय के पद से हटा दिया गया और माउंटबेटन को भेजा गया, जो चर्चिल का कृपापात्र था. जब भी जिन्ना किसी बात पर अड़ जाता तो माउंटबेटन चर्चिल से कहता उसको समझाओ. बाध्य हो कर पीछे हटनेवाली सेना की तरह अंग्रेजों ने देश का विभाजन कर दिया तथा अनेक भीषण समस्याएं छोड़ गये. यद्यपि नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यदि तुम कटुता छोड़ोगे तो हम तुमसे कोई संबंध नहीं रखेंगे, किंतु भारत की जनता अत्यंत उदार व क्षमाशील है. उसने न केवल क्षमा किया वरन स्वतंत्रता की पावन वेला में 'जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिंदाबाद' के साथ 'माउंटबेटन जिंदाबाद' के नारे भी लगा दिये और सारी कटुता नारों के साथ आसमान में विलीन हो गयी, किंतु एक नाप लगाना हम भूल गये वह है—'नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस जिंदाबाद.'

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Please refer to your U.O. Note dated August 31, 2000 regarding a letter addressed to Hon'ble PM by Shri B.R. Tamta I.A.S. (Retd) on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. A Commission of Inquiry was set up on 14 May 1999 under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) consisting of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Commission has been asked to inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945. The Commission of Inquiry has been given extension till May 2001.

3. In view of the above, any further action should be taken only after the Commission submits its report.

Neeta Bhushan
(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary (JK)
Tel: 301 2847

Shri Raj Pratap Singh,
Director,
PMO.

MEA I.D. No.C/415/3/96-Jp dated October 4, 2000.

O/c
issued
[Signature]
4/10/2000

4/10
M.C.

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

for inquiry into the alleged disappearance of

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

'B' Block (3rd floor)

11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta-700 087

Phone 1

033-216-2765/60

033-216-2835.

Fax 1

033-216-2765

233

No. JMCI/Meeting-Proceedings (Follow Up)/48-
(Vol.II)/205.

Calcutta, dated, the 18.08.2000.

REGISTERED WITH A/D.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta, WBHJS (Retd.),
Secretary

To : The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India, South Block,
New Delhi-110001.

Sub : Production of the complete original
records of the entire proceedings of
Shah Nawaz Committee of Inquiry in
compliance with the orders/directives
contained in the proceedings dated
23.03.2000 read with the proceedings
dated 13.06.2000 of Justice Mukherjee
Commission of Inquiry.

S i r,

I am directed to call upon you to produce
immediately the complete original records of the entire
proceedings of the Shah Nawaz Committee of Inquiry in
view of the gross deficiencies pointed out in our letter
No. JMCI/Meeting-Proceedings (Follow Up)/48-(Vol.II)/167
dated 19.07.2000 regarding the papers contained in
File No. C/551/5/72-JP., Pt. III-Netaji Inquiry Commission
under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khan, 1956 and in 'KW.to' File No. C/551-Pt. III-Record of
evidence tendered before Shah Nawaz Committee, 1956 which
were produced on 14.07.2000 through Shri S.N. Singh,
Section Officer of this office stationed in New Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

(P. K. Sengupta)
Secretary

- 2 -

08m/lws unit.

This ~~letter~~ is for East Asia Division (Jk).

SO (Jk) may please see for further necessary
action.

SO (Jk)

ASR.
9/9/2000

L.H.N.S

15.5.2000
J5 (EA) / JJ (C.A.)
15.5.2000

13.9

789/08m/00
8/9

2647/EA2/00
13/9

(08m)
3485/PL/00
5/9

320 ISC/BA/100
7/12

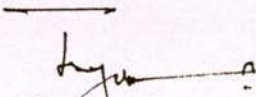
8/12

234

No: 25/4/NGO – Vol.V
Ministry of External Affairs
CNV Division

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked us to send them photocopy of all the files related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in this Ministry. In view of this EA Division is requested to send us all their files on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to enable us to take further necessary action.


This may kindly be accorded top priority.


(Jayant Prasad)
Joint Secretary(CNV & AMS)
December 6, 2000

Joint Secretary(EA)

For the PC copy action taken

21/12


vs(34)

All files related to Netaji are in the JK section are placed below. List of files is also annexed.

NBhushan (USM)
7/12/2000

JS (CNV & AMS)

Received nineteen files (19) only

LG
8/12/20

List of files regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Sl. no.	File no.	Subject
1.	Nil	1956 -- Report from the Japanese Govt. Netaji Inquiry Committee
2.	C/125/17/78-JP	Rajya Sabha Starred Qn. 460 D Answered on 21.12.78 reg. Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
3.	Nil	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Inquiry Committee - Official correspondence with Embassy of India in Japan and the Japanese Foreign Office
4.	Nil	Guard file on Netaji Subhash Bose
5.	Nil -- 1956	Report of the Shah Nawaz Committee
6.	PS/56/NEC (14)	Netaji Inquiry Committee
7.	C/551/1/66-JP	Inquiry about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
8.	14(13)FEA/56 (Amended)	Netaji Inquiry Committee Report Part B [Evidence of Witnesses] 1956
9.	C/125/4/65-JP	Lok Sabha Starred Qn. 623 for 29.3.65 Netaji being alive in Siberia
10.	C/551/4/69-JP - Nil I	Misc. references regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
11.	C/551/6/69-JP	Inquiry into the reported escape of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Singapore as appeared in "Jugantar" Calcutta on March 4, 1969

12. C/551/5/75-JP Memorial Service in the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose held on Aug. 18, 1975 - Participate by our CDA in Tokyo
13. C/551/13/81-JP (Vol. I) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Bringing of his ashes from Japan to India)
14. C/551/13/81-JP (Vol. II) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Bringing of his ashes from Japan to India)
15. C/125/1/83-JP Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. Dy. no. 1817 for 24.2.83 regarding setting up of commission with Japan to record the history of S.C. Bose and I.N.A.
16. C/103/4/83-JP Azad Hind Fauj Association - Celebration of the 87th Birthday of Netaji S.C. Bose
17. C/551/2/74-JP Matters relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission
18. C/125/7/90-JP Rajya Sabha Provision Starred Qn. Dy. no. 6339 reg. bringing the ashes of Subhash Chandra Bose from Japan for answer on 4.9.90
19. C/551/7/92-JP (Kw) Documents from the Russians on Netaji's disappearance

2280 NZO.
3015116

100921mm/w
6112

CONFIDENTIAL
MOST IMMEDIATE
COURT CASE

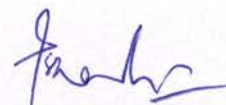
237

**Ministry of External Affairs
NGO Section**

East Asia Division please refer to their note no. C/551/14/90-JP dated 16.05.2000 regarding files pertaining to the proceedings of Shah Nawaz Committee 1956.

While vide US(JK)'s above mentioned note Pt.III of file no. C/551/5/72-JP Pt-III and file no. C/551/14/90-JP were forwarded to us, part I & II of file no. C/551/5/72-JP were not sent. Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has now desired that all parts of the file no. C/551/5/72-JP may be sent to them urgently.

In view of the above, we may request US(JK) to urgently send us all the remaining parts of File No. C/551/5/72-JP for onward transmission to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.



(D.B. Bhati)
Section Officer(NGO)
06.12.2000

This may please be expedited.

JS(AMS & CNV)
US(JK)

Jay
6 Nov/20.

25/4/NGO (EA) 100
7/12

5547/Dir(E)/10
8/12

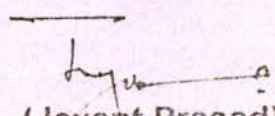
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

238

No: 25/4/NGO – Vol.V
Ministry of External Affairs
CNV Division

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked us to send them photocopy of all the files related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in this Ministry. In view of this EA Division is requested to send us all their files on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to enable us to take further necessary action.


This may kindly be accorded top priority.


(Jayant Prasad)
Joint Secretary(CNV & AMS)
December 6, 2000

Joint Secretary(EA)

For the PC program activation

11/12


US(74)

All files related to Netaji are in the JK section are placed below. List of files is also annexed.

NBhushan [US(74)]
7/12/2000

JS (CNV & AMS)

O/c
11/12/00

M.C

S-470/EA2/2000
8/12

5547/22(5)/W
8/12

CONFIDENTIAL

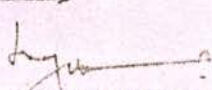
239

3004/JSC(EA)/00
7/12

No: 25/4/NGO – Vol.V
Ministry of External Affairs
CNV Division

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked us to send them photocopy of all the files related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in this Ministry. In view of this EA Division is requested to send us all their files on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to enable us to take further necessary action.

This may kindly be accorded top priority.


(Jayant Prasad)
Joint Secretary(CNV & AMS)
December 6, 2000

Joint Secretary(EA)

11/12

M. n. C.

240
Immediate

No. C/551/10/2000-JP

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Requisition for File

The following file(s) is required for some urgent references. RM
Section is requested to send this file(s) to us at the earliest.

Sl no.

File no.

Subject

- | <u>Sl no.</u> | <u>File no.</u> | <u>Subject</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | C/551/5/72-JP
(Vol. 1&2) | Matters relating to Netaji Enquiry Commission |

Vijay Gokhale
(Vijay Gokhale)
Director(EA)

8 December 2000

RM Section, MEA

Issued
11/12

3.20/11/ISC(EAD)/00
7/12

3257 US (JK) m
11/12
S-472 EA2/2000
12/12

5547/Dir(E)/10
8/12

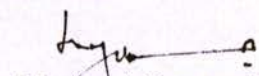
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(241)

No: 25/4/NGO – Vol.V
Ministry of External Affairs
CNV Division

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked us to send them photocopy of all the files related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in this Ministry. In view of this EA Division is requested to send us all their files on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to enable us to take further necessary action.


This may kindly be accorded top priority.


(Jayant Prasad)
Joint Secretary(CNV & AMS)
December 6, 2000

Joint Secretary(EA)

For the 11 copies mentioned above

11/12


US (JK)

All files related to Netaji are in the JK section are placed below. List of files is also annexed.

NBhushan [US (JK)]
7/12/2000

~~JS (CNV & AMS)~~

sent to JS (CNV)

O/c

50 (JK)

M. C

11/12

Immediate


212

No. C/551/10/2000-JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Requisition for File

The following file(s) is required for some urgent references. RM
Section is requested to send this file(s) to us at the earliest.

<u>Sl no.</u>	<u>File no.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	C/551/5/72-JP (Vol. 1&2)	Matters relating to Netaji Enquiry Commission


(Vijay Gokhale)
Director(EA)
8 December 2000

RM Section, MEA

copy to DS(CNU)

✓
11/12

M
14 C

East Asia Div.

4-1-2004

(213)

164 | 2000.
13 | 12 | 2000.

c | 551 | 5 | 12 - JP.
VOL I

- Shi Vijay Zarkhate

Dir (EA)

M. EA

South Block

New Delhi

(1)

~~4/1/2001~~

4.28 PM

Min. of Exd. Affair.
(East Asia Div)

244

The following File acquired
by NTO Section, regarding matters
relating to Netai Gudmay Commission
is sent herewith for necessary
action.

F. No. C/SSI/5172 - JP-VL I
(Secret).

This file has been reconditioned
from RM Section.

ABH
8/11/2001

So (JK)

So (NTO)

M. Panda
8.1.21

507/144/21
16/1

237 US(JK)/2001
16/1

(245)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~MOST IMMEDIATE~~
~~COURT CASE~~

**Ministry of External Affairs
NGO Section**

East Asia Division may please refer to our note no. 10092/NGO/2000 dated 06.12.2000 regarding submission of files/documents to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

While SO(JK) vide note dated 08.01.2001(copy enclsod) has forwarded us file no. C/551/5/72-JP Vol.I only, which was requisitioned by them from RM Section. The volume two of the above file is still awaited.

US(JK) is requested to look into the matter urgently and send us the remaining volumes of File No. C/551/5/72-JP for onward transmission to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.



(D.B.Bhati)
Section Officer(NGO)
16.01.2001

US(JK)

Urgent

Pl. sph.

NB
16/1

SO(JK)

Spoken. I have already requested RM Section to give in the past I urgently
(JK Registry)

27/1

Mr. C

210/rw/01
8/1

M. n. of Exd. Affair.
(East Asia Div)

SECRET
(246)

The following File acquired
by N G U Section, regarding matters
relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission
is sent herewith for necessary
action.

F. No. C/SS/5/72 - JP-VL I.
(Secret).

- This file has been reprimitioned
from RM Section.

ABH
8/11/2001
So (JK)

So (N 300)
m JM

Pr
1/10/01

East Asia Division

(JK Registry)

247

Placed below is file No.

C 1551/5/72-JR Post-II "Matters

Relating to Matsui Inquiry Commission" (Secret)

Which has been obtained from RM

Section on 17/1/2001. We may send

this file to N G O Section as required

by them vide their note (Dy No 507/N G O/2001)

for necessary action.

OPB
17/01/2001

US (JK)

N Bhargava
18/1/2001

SO (N G O)

one file
M/Render

18.1.2001

34/EA2/01
18/1/01

Netaji party won't believe death report

By SHAHID FARIDI

New Delhi, Jan. 29: The All India Forward Bloc, a party formed by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose after he resigned from the Congress in 1939, on Monday refused to believe the statement by the Japanese doctor who attended on Netaji that the chief of the Indian National Army died on August 18, 1945, a few hours after getting injured in a plane crash.

"Dr Yoshimi's new revelation that Netaji died in the alleged plane crash is part of a conspiracy. The Forward Bloc has the firm conviction that a deliberate conspiracy has been hatched by vested interests in India and the Anglo-American forces to scuttle the new inquiry commission's efforts to dig out the truth about the mysterious disappearance of Netaji," Mr Devarajan, national secretary of the Forward Bloc, told *The Asian Age* here.

He alleged that the recent statement of Capt. Lakshmi Saigal of the INA and Dr Yoshimi's revelation were part of the conspiracy. "People of India will not accept this concocted story. The people deserve to know what happened to Netaji, the numero uno statesman, philosopher and great patriot of contemporary history," the Forward Bloc, told *The Asian Age* here.

■ Turn to Page 2

Cheques returned Netaji death reports

■ Continued from Page 1

the Prime Minister told *The Asian Age* here on Monday.

Asked what quake victims whom he met had demanded from the government, the Prime Minister said, "They were too aggrieved to ask for anything, even help."

A grim-looking Mr Vajpayee changed his programme and travelled 55 km without a bullet-proof car in Bhuj, one of the worst affected areas, on Monday morning. "He said he does not want to just have an aerial view and a cosmetic visit to a solitary, affected place. He changed his programme, and ignoring security, interacted with the victims in Bhuj, Anjar and Ukma," Mr Narendra Modi said.

"I told the Prime Minister that I would not have lost my wife if she

would have been rescued well in time. I have been rescued but six of my family members, including my wife, parents and three kids, have perished," a quake victim told the Prime Minister in Kutch.

The Prime Minister later told reporters in Ahmedabad, "Yes, I feel there was a delay in organising help for the quake affected. We will be setting up a central disaster management centre to take care of this so that help, relief and rescue reaches in time," he said.

The Prime Minister said more national and international agencies should come forward to assist Gujarat, which has "lost everything." The Prime Minister also constituted an empowered group of ministers who he said would constantly monitor the situation.

■ Continued from Page 1

Bloc leader said. He said there was no legally-acceptable evidence of the alleged plane crash and Netaji's death. "No document has been produced either before the Shah Commission or the Khosla Commission to show that at least one plane flew in the skies of Taihoku on August 18, 1945. No documentary evidence has been produced to show that the so-called co-passengers boarded the alleged ill-fated plane," Mr Devarajan said.

The Forward Bloc secretary said Dr Yoshimi's recent statement contradicts his earlier statements "and is full of lies." He said, "About five years ago he had explained in a BBC interview, 'I was unaware about the identity of the patient. After his death only one Mr Nakamura, a male

nurse, told that the patient was Mr Bose, the chief of INA. Then I felt sorry.' The video cassette is with the Forward Bloc."

According to Dr Yoshimi, a captain in the Imperial Japanese Army: "In August, 1945, I was the senior officer at Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku, Formosa. At about 1700 hours on 18th of August, 1945, a truck driven up before the hospital contained several men who had been injured in an aeroplane crash. Two of the men were Indians, and the remainder, about five or six in number were Japanese. "One of the Japanese, a staff officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel whose name I cannot properly recall but believe was Ishii, informed me that one of the Indians, pointing him out, was Chandra Bose..."

Asian Age
24/1/2001

249

Netaji died of injuries in '45 crash, says Japan doctor

London, Jan. 28: A Japanese doctor who attended on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has certified that Bose died on August 18, 1945, a few hours after his plane crashed.

As reported in *The Asian Age* earlier, the first hand account of how Bose was brought in serious condition to a military hospital in Taihoku (Formosa, Japan), how he breathed his last and where his ashes were kept were narrated by Dr Taneyoshi Yoshimi to a British intelligence officer named Captain Turner of the War Crimes Liaison Section after the Japanese surrender.

According to the transcript of the interview, Yoshimi said, "At about 1700 hrs on 18th of August, 1945, a truck driven up before the hospital contained several men injured in an aeroplane crash. Two of the men were Indians, and the remainder, about five or six in number, were Japanese."

"One of the Japanese... informed me that one of the Indians, pointing him out, was Chandra Bose..." Yoshimi said. Yoshimi said he twice inquired whether he was in any pain but Bose gave him no reply. "After the fourth hour, he appeared to be sinking into unconsciousness. He murmured and muttered in his state of coma, but never regained consciousness. At about 2300 hrs, he died," Yoshimi said. (PTI)

29/1/2001
THE HINDU

Netaji died in 1945 aircrash: Japanese doctor

LONDON, JAN. 28. Controversy over the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has "ended" with a Japanese doctor, who attended on him, certifying that the Indian National Army (INA) chief died on August 18, 1945, a few hours after getting injured in a plane crash.

The first hand account of how Bose was brought in a serious condition to a military hospital in Taihoku, Formosa, Japan, how he breathed his last and where his ashes were kept was narrated by Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi.

Dr. Yoshimi, captain (medical) of the Imperial Japanese Army, was interviewed by British Intelligence in Hong Kong after the Japanese surrender. Narrating the event, the doctor who now resides in northern Japan, said Bose died of "extensive burns and shock."

The doctor said, "in August, 1945, I was the senior officer at Nanmon Military Hospital. At about 1700 hrs on 18th of August, a truck arrived before the hospi-

tal containing several men who had been injured in a plane-crash. Two of the men were Indians, and about five or six were Japanese. A Japanese staff officer with the rank of Lt. Colonel whose name I believe was Ishii, pointed at one of the Indians and informed me that it was Bose and that I must give him the very best of treatment."

"I personally cleaned his injuries and dressed them. He was suffering from extensive burns over the whole of his body though the most serious were those on his head, chest and thighs. There was very little left on his head in the way of hair or other identification marks. During the first four hours he was semi-conscious, and speaking quite a good deal. The first words I spoke to him were in Japanese, when he made a request for water. As Bose spoke mostly in English, a request for an interpreter was made, and one Nakamura was sent from the civil govern-

ment offices. He told me that he had very often interpreted for Bose and appeared to have no doubt that the man he was speaking with was Bose," Dr. Yoshimi said.

During the treatment, the doctor said he had inquired whether Bose was in any pain, but the latter gave no reply. "After four hours, I inquired whether there was any statement, will, or such matter he wished to make. He answered 'nothing'. After the fourth hour, he went unconscious. He murmured and muttered in a state of coma. At about 2300 hrs, he died."

The other Indian was Bose's adjutant, a Colonel of INA, who was suffering from burns to the sides of his head, arms, hands and knees. "I do not remember his name, but recall that it was a very long one. He was tall, medium built, and clean shaven," Dr. Yoshimi said. "It was the wish of this Colonel and also that of the authorities that the remains of

Bose be transported to Tokyo. I injected Formalin into the body and also had the coffin partly filled with lime. It was put in a box, and on August 20th, was taken to Taihoku airport for transportation to Japan, under the charge of Warrant Officer, Nishi. The officer later returned and informed me that the body could not be taken to Japan for unknown reasons, and was to be sent to crematorium."

"I, therefore, made out a death certificate, stating the causes of death to be extensive burns and shock," Dr. Yoshimi said, adding that the orders for the change of plans came from the adjutant's department, Taiwan Army.

"On the morning of August 19th, Colonel Miyata, staff officer of General Ando, came to the hospital to express mourning. The news of the death was kept a secret, and I and my staff were warned not to divulge that. The news, as far as I can remember, was published in the Public Press

early in September, 1945," Dr. Yoshimi said. The aircraft carrying Bose, his adjutant and about twelve others (Japanese), took off from Taihoku airport, and after rising to a height of about 30 feet, had suddenly burst into flames and crashed to the ground. "A Major-General, Shidei, and two others were killed. The others were rescued and brought to the Nanmon Hospital. The two pilots were burnt, but after remaining in my care for about three weeks, recovered, and transferred to Hokuto Military Hospital where I later heard they had died. The Indian Colonel, adjutant to Bose, remained in my care for about 10 days, and was then sent to the hospital. The interpreter, Nakamura, went up there with him, and I have no knowledge of what became of either of them. I do know, however, that the ashes of Bose were handed over to the Indian Colonel." The ashes were subsequently kept at Tokyo's Renkoji temple, Dr. Yoshimi said. — PTI

Asian Age
29/11/2001

Netaji died in '45: Japanese doctor

London: The controversy over the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has finally "ended" with a Japanese doctor who attended on him certifying that Bose died on August 18, 1945, a few hours after his plane crashed. As reported in *The Asian Age* earlier, the first hand account of how Bose was brought in serious condition to a military hospital in Taihoku (Formosa, Japan), were narrated by Dr Taneyoshi Yoshimi. (PTI)

■ Full report on Page 4

CLEARING THE NETAJI MYSTERY

THE DEATH OF "Netaji" Subhash Chandra Bose, taking place as it did in the midst of World War II, was sought to be shrouded in mystery. It may be true that the campaign carried out by a section of those claiming to be Netaji's legatees — that Bose had managed to survive the crash — lacked credibility even at the time when it was initiated. But then, the political context in which the campaign was taking place — the emergence of Jawaharlal Nehru as the natural leader of independent India and as Prime Minister later on — had given the campaign an unwarranted twist. The narration by Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi (a doctor serving in the Japanese Army at the time of the Netaji's death) who had examined and treated Bose after the crash must finally put the lid firmly on the decades-long "controversy" for whatever it is worth. Dr. Yoshimi's description of the events on August 18, 1945 (the day on which Netaji was brought to the Nanmon Military Hospital), going into such details as the extent of burns that Netaji had suffered and the kind of medical treatment and the death within hours after he was brought to the hospital must serve to put a stop to any debate on whether the death took place then and there or whether Bose survived the crash. Dr. Yoshimi's narration also includes the state of all those who accompanied Netaji on that fateful flight from Taihoku airport.

There were not really many takers for the story that Netaji survived the crash. The story, at least for a number of those who peddled it, was nothing more than a fantasy; they refused to believe that their leader was dead. But then, a story of that kind did have its implication (rather, some utility for a section) in the political arena. The legacy of Subhash Chandra Bose was sought to be constructed in a way so that it appeared that there was a permanent conflict between Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru. And it was in this context that tales began to be constructed suggesting

that Bose was "captured" alive and imprisoned in the Soviet Union; the construction went on to suggest a "conspiracy" entered into between the leaders of independent India and the regime in the Soviet Union to ensure that Bose did not return to India for ever. Bose, indeed, had differences with a whole lot of those who led the Indian National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi. But then, these were differences in perception on the form of the struggle for freedom. Bose was in perfect agreement with Gandhi as much with Jawaharlal Nehru insofar as the definition of freedom was concerned. They were all together in defining the struggle for freedom and Indian nationalism as an idea rooted firmly in the principles of secularism, egalitarianism and democracy. Bose was no less committed to resisting any attempts, even then, by forces wedded to notions of nationalism based on cultural or other forms of denominations.

It is this legacy of Bose that needs to be recalled at this stage rather than engaging oneself in a debate as to whether he really died in a plane crash or whether he survived. After Dr. Yoshimi has narrated the events during the few hours before Bose was dead, one will expect even those who insist on disbelieving the news of the INA leader's death to come to terms with the truth. And insofar as the legacy of Netaji is concerned, the cause he stood for will be served better if all the claimants to the legacy commit themselves to building an egalitarian and democratic order. Bose's most important contribution to the nation — the Indian National Army (INA) — after all stood for these values. And more than these, Netaji's comrades in the INA refused to allow religious identities to play any role in the making of the Indian nation. The best way to remember Netaji hence will be to accept these ideas and build on them.



Biren Nanda
Deputy Chief of Mission



CONFIDENTIAL

No.TOK/DCM/45/01

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 0 3 (3 2 6 2) 2 3 9 1
Fax : 0 3 (3 2 3 4) 4 8 6 6
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

February 12, 2001

Subject: Return of Netaji's ashes to India.

Dear Vijay.

As you are aware according to the Japanese associates of Netaji Subash Chander Bose the ashes of Netaji are kept in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. Whether or not they are in fact Netaji's ashes is a legal and emotional issue which has been delved into by judicial commissions in the past. The bottom line is that Netaji's death in the plane crash is even now not accepted by his ardent followers.

Enclosed with this letter is a photocopy of a communication received from the Secretary of the All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Association seeking Ambassador's assistance in bringing back the ashes of Netaji to India. The Association wishes to send a delegation to Japan for this purpose and to call on the Emperor.

I might mention that the circle of close Japanese associates of Netaji is getting very old and there is some concern on their part regarding who will continue to look after the ashes of Netaji in the Renkoji Temple after they die. This was mentioned to me by Shigemoto Okuda, the youngest associate of Netaji when I met him in connection with the proposal for the establishment of a museum containing the relics of Rash Bihari Bose in Delhi.

This issue is a sensitive one full of domestic political ramifications and would no doubt have to be considered in consultation with the MHA.

Yours sincerely,

(Biren Nanda)

Shri Vijay Gokhale
Director(EA),
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, New Delhi

Encl: As above.

254

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन

7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

Ref. No. AIFFO. अनुरोध पत्र-15

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Dated. 12. जनवरी. 20



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहान
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702

८

अध्यक्ष :

तत्त्वचलप्रवेशकृतिर.



प्रतिष्ठावाम्

श्रीमान राजद्रो मद्येय.

" भारतीय राजद्रोवाला "

रोकियो - जापान - विश्व.

०००

आत्मीय राजद्रो मद्येय.

सादर अभिवादन.

हम सब समिगों सहित कुशलपूर्वक हैं एवम् सर्व
शक्तिमान परमपिता परमेश्वर से आपके यश,
ऐश्वर्य, सुख, स्वास्थ्य, लोभ, उल्लेख, प्रगति, कोटि
प्रताप, सुफलताओं हेतु मंगलकल्पनाओं का भाग्य
कलते हैं.

०००

भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम के हीरो एवम् पात्रों
एशिया को फिरंगी साम्राज्य के पंजों से मुक्त
करने की पट्टा के प्रतीक अविभाजित भारतवर्ष
स्वाधीनता संग्राम के आदिम महासेनानायक नेता
सुभाषचंद्र बोस जी का स्मरण गणतन्त्र वर्ष ०।

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

255

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन

7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....

Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowhaanअजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702

जय-ही वर्ष बेला के पावन पुरीत पवित्र शुभ ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर प्रेरणा के शक्ति स्रोत के वचन की अनुश्रुतियों का आभाल के पठा है।

०००

जापान - भारत की मित्रता के सेतु बन्ध नेहाजी पुर्माव चन्द कोल जी के प्रति जापान के सर्वोच्च के प्रतिपक्षता-पूजा-अनुकरण हिरोजिमा-नागा लामो एटमबम्बों की विनाशक तालवी को दलीह गटवि लगान आल लात केले वाले जापान एवम् जापान के तत्कालीन सम्राट हिराहिरो के विदेश पर २० को जी बौद्ध मन्दिर-रोकियो-मे' सुरक्षित सुरक्षित दो करोड़ जपों के स्वतन्त्र मे' नेहाजी पुर्माव चन्द कोल जी के पवित्र आस्था अपेक्षे अपने अपने अपने देश भारत में दोगल जमीन पाने के लिये सिलक-कराह-खदान के रहे हैं। हमारी को रक्त गुलामी को पम्प से खेत होता जा रहा है किंगी ब्रिटिश मीडिय के प्रलाप ले माद्री को ब्रह्म भारत के डीजे

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन

7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहान
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)

उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702



मेराजी बुझाव च-स कोल जी के पवित्रमास्थि
अवशेषों के प्रतिअधुनि उत्पन्न होने एवम अपने
शुक्ति पाठा को उपेक्षा से विश्व के बुद्धिजीव
आश्चर्य चकित होते हैं।

हम भौकाले के दीक्षित भाले अंग्रेज होने में गौरव
प्रतीत पाते हैं।

गुलामी के देश का प्रभाव होरहाही है।

०००

भाई लालब हमारे 1192 ई० से ही मारवीयपुत्र
ब्रह्मान एवम मारवीय स्वाधीनता हेतु सदैव मेहनत
रहे हैं। आत्मा अलग अलग है।

पंडी गीता का अमूल्य सदेश है।
चोला बल्ल ते रहे हैं।

०००

हम पहले सभी भी नहीं मिले।
अपरिचित हैं।

जापान मेरा जूट आप है।
कुछ सहयोग दीजियेगा।

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन

7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहान
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट

हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)

उत्तर प्रदेश

☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702



रणकोपी बौद्ध मन्दिर का इतिहास - रणकोपी मन्दिर की
वीडियो रिकार्डिंग - मेराजी की आस्थियों को लेकर
रखते वाले कलश - विवरण - लिपिवद्ध मूलधर्म
मिलावा वी.विवेका.

000

जापान का भ्रमण चाहते हैं.

जापान के राजवंश का इतिहास एवं राजकुल-
प्रमुख हिरोहिरो की उत्तराधिकारी सम्राज्ञी जा.
ले में लम्बना चाहेंगे.

हमारे प्राज्यात २२ वर्ष वंश की एक शाखा जापान
के राजवंश में है.

२ घुमेल हमारा कुल है.

२ घुमेल की रीति प्रख्यात नहीं आई है.

प्राण जायें पर वचन नहीं जायें.

मेराजी की आस्थियों को हिरोहिरो जीने तक
ज्योदावरकर बचा रखा है.

वेतनही रहे उनका वचन रखा है.

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation
अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन
7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहान
'संगठन एवं प्रचार'

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702



अजय भाग्य एक राजद्वार भोग की कृपा राज
एकलव्य- अज्ञात लिंक पर रही है एक पत्र का
पूर्व की बात है.
000

आप चाहें कोई भी हों.
भारत के भावी हैं.

भारत के भवान सपूत मेरा जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
के प्रति मेरे गुण- मेरे जींदरी- स्व-पाठ्य-सीता
राममित्र जी के उद्गार मेरे भास्विक रूप पर
अटल अकिंचित हैं हमारी रहेगें वो भी हमारे छोड़े
गये अभिमान को हमारा वत पूर्य करेगा.
हम आश्लेषा नक्षत्र की उपजा हैं.
चित्ता काल कल है हमारी हलमेलों से.

000
भारत से जावान मिल भास्विक के चक्रे व से मा
गया है.

हमारे विप्लव नाम शशिपे स्वीकार था।

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन
7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowwahan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702



कि सर्व धर्म समभाव विश्व व-धुत्व आर्थिक जाति
को हलार व्यवहारे.

हमारे मित्र प्रधानमंत्री - मोरारजी देसाई की
चयनित पूर्व विपत्तियों में थे.

मित्री अमेरिका में सेना के विपत्तियों का
मार्ग लई दृष्टिमात्र किया था.

वर्तमान में सेना में शक्ति कुमावत
अमेरिका का मार्ग लई नरसंहार
विवरण के लक्ष्य प्रसारण में चक्रे
मरगावा.

000

अमेरिका में सेना - का विवरण लोकाधिक
पावा.

दुनिया के युद्ध नरसंहारों की पुस्तक
में मार्ग लई - नरसंहार विवरण है.
हमने मलदी की रिवर लेलेंड में मरगावा.

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन
7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702



जीबे विभक्तगामी युवक युवतियों को उत्तराखण्ड
प्रवेश में आदिवासी के निर्माण हेतु अपना
सुरोद्योग करना है।

आप भी लगाये मिलते ही हमें मिलना
भी मिलेगा।

हरद्वारा अजयल डिक्टर जी के घर
हमारे अल्पमें और ही बात है।

०००

आपुन ही आपुन में प्रविष्ट हो जाते हैं।
रंगकोली भाद्वर - रक्षितो जापान बेनेवाली
के आदिवासी अक्षेप आकर लाते हैं।
बल्लभ रक्षितो बेनेवाली के आदिवासी
अक्षेपों से अल्प बेनेवाली अक्षेप
करावेंगे।

हमारे पास ही रहे।
विन्ता इस व्यापकी अक्षेपों की नीति है।

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन
7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी । आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFO.....

Dated.....



Secretary - I सचिव प्रथम
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowhaan

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण
"संगठन एवं प्रचार"

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट
हल्द्वानी - 263139 (नैनीताल)
उत्तर प्रदेश
☎ (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702

८

1 दृष्ट-
संलग्न-चल प्रवेश
यूनिट

संलग्न-चल प्रवेश
यूनिट



भातवाली होने के नाते आपके सहयोग को अपेक्षा
रखते हैं।

जापान आना चाहेंगे।

पैस 6 लाख का इन्फ्रील - पढ़ाते हैं।

व्यय वो हमारा ही होगा।

आप भात के लिये सहयोग दें।

000

अपने कथनों की कल्पनाओं को मरपना
वत लाकात्ता देने हेतु पगा वलि मवलो
कनार्थ हैं।

साक्ष्य- साक्षी हैं।

000

दिग्दर्शन दीजिएगा।

सुम्मानकों सहित।

विम्वयवत

प्रजयं सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

262

Confidential

No.C/415/3/96-JP

1 March 2001.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No.TOK/DCM/45/01 dated 12 February 2001 on the return of Netaji's ashes to India.

2. A Commission of Inquiry was set up on 14 May 1999 under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) consisting of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Commission has been asked to inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945. The Commission of Inquiry has been given extension till May 2001.

3. It is felt that we may await the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry. Any further action on the issue of bringing back the ashes of Netaji may be taken only after the Mukherjee Commission has submitted its report.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

Neeta Bhushan
(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary (JK)

Shri Biren Nanda,
Deputy Chief of Mission,
Embassy of India,
Tokyo.

O/C

issued

(Signature)

2/3/01



Biren Nanda
Deputy Chief of Mission



CONFIDENTIAL

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 03 (3262)2391 to 97
Fax : 03 (3234) 4866
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

No.TOK/DCM/91/01

March 21, 2001

Subject: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

Dear

Reference your letter No.25/4/NGO-Vol.VI dated February 20, 2001, we are forwarding an up-to-date list of contact addresses of the associates of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

These addresses have been compiled with the assistance of Mr. Masao Hayashi, Secretary, Subash Chandra Bose Academy in Tokyo.

Yours sincerely,

(Biren Nanda)

*Pl. ensure this is filed
carefully.*

Als
26.3.2001

us/11/10/13
27/13
some Shri Jayant Prasad,
JS(CNV),
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, New Delhi

Encl: As above.

Copy along with enclosure to: Shri Vijay Gokhale, Director(EA), MEA, South Block, New Delhi.

With kind yls.

B. N.
(Biren Nanda)

**List of Witnesses examined before the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee
of Inquiry at Tokyo, Japan
(The following are presumed alive)**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation
1.	Dr. T. Tasuruta	Furukawa, 173, Tsu City, Mie Prefecture	Army Surgeon of Nammon Branch of Taihoku Army Hospital
2.	Shri Narain Das	64, Rue Fes Tangiers, French Morocco	Ex-Housing Secretary, Indian Independence League, Govt. of Azad Hind
3.	Mr. Kinji Watanabe	2-644, Akai-cho, Nara City, Japan	Ex-Interpreter, Hikari Kikan (Hikari Kikan Member)
4.	Mr. Sato-Kazo	Mynken-Motoyo Sokea, Otachimoor, Tsatomai, Goju Kyu Ban, No.59	Ex-Soldier Grade-I, 136, Air Unit, Taihoku
5.	Col. Sugiya Miyata	1073 Kawanoe City, Japan	Air Staff Officer, Taihoku
6.	Col. Muraji Yano	Kagoshimaken, Kokubu, Shi Muke, 1751	Ex-Chief of 2 nd Section, Southern Army H.Q, Saigon
7.	Major Masaharu Kinoshita	No.1233, Kugahara-cho, Otaku, Tokyo	Ex-Duty Officer, Imperial General H.Q., Tokyo
8.	Mr. Tatsuo Hayashida	Fukuoka City, No.6-55, Tanoku Higashi-ku, Fukuoka, Japan	Ex-Second Lieutenant. Administrative Section, Formosan Armt H.Q., Taihoku
9.	Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi	Takajocho Miyasaki-ken, Japan	Officer-in-Charge, Nammon Military Hospital, Taihoku
10.	Shri Satyendranath Sen	No.1, 1-chome, Nakameguro, Meguro -ku, Tokyo	Ex-Member of the Territorial Committee of I.I.L, Japan
11.	Ex-Lt. Col. Shibuya Masanari	Miyagi-ken, Tsutagon, Sanbunni- cho, Machi-Oura No.43	Ex-Air Force Staff Officer, Formosan Army, Taihoku
12.	Ex-Captain Makato Nakamura (now Makato Yamamoto)	Fukuoka Ken Omta, 25-Yamano Owey Cho, Japan	Ex-Officer-in-Charge, Taihoku Aerodrome
13.	Mrs. Makato Yamamoto	Fukuoka Ken-Omta, 25-Yamano Owey Cho, Japan	Ex-Clerk, Communication Bureau, Taihoku Airport
14.	Ex-Major Kenichi Sakai	4 Aza-Miho, Furukawa, Aomori City, Japan	Ex-Battalion, Commander-in-Charge, Aerodrome Defence, Taihoku

15.	Mr. Kazuo Mitui	Fukuoka Wakamatsu-shi, 15 Nishi Hata-machi, Japan	Ex-Medical Orderly, Taihoku Rikugun, Byoyin Nommon (Military) Hospital, Taihoku
16.	Ex-General Haruki Isayama	5624 Sajo Machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Ex-Chief of the General Staff, Formosan Army
17.	Rev. Hotta Hidemeru	Priest of Higashi Honganji Temple, No.3113, Shobata, Saori-cho, Amagun, Aichi-ken, Tokyo	Vide Col.3
18.	Mr. M. Miyoshi	36, Satsuki Cho, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken, Japan	Ex-Medical Orderly, Rikugun Byoin, Taihoku Military Hospital, Taihoku
19.	Ex-Major S. Nagatomo	Miyazaki-shi, 2828, Nakamura Machi, Japan	Ex-Staff Officer, Taiwan Army H.Q. at Taiwan
20.	Col. J.G. Figgess	Military Attache, British Embassy in Tokyo	Ex-Staff Officer to Lt. General Gairdner, then Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of the U.K. to General Mac Arthur.

Annexure-I**List of Witnesses examined before Shah Nawaz Khan Committee of****Inquiry at Tokyo, Japan****(The following persons died)**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation
1.	Mr. Keikichi Arai	9,3-chome, Honcho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Director, The Society of Polymer Science, Japan, Lecture of Tokyo University, Lecture of Keyo University
2.	Ex. Lt. Col. Shiro Nonogaki	Manager, Osaka Branch, Tokyo Kogyo Boyeki Shokai Ltd., 2 nd Floor, Mistui Bank Senba Branch, 5, 2-chome, Kitya-kyuhoji-Machi, Higashi-ky, Osaka, Japan	Vode Col. 3
3.	Maj.Taro Kono	No.552, Asagaya-2, Suginamiker, Tokyo	Printing Business in Tokyo
4.	Major Takahashi Ihaho	Kanagawa Ken, Zushi-shi, 607, Japan	Ex-Staff Officer, 15 th Japanese Army

(According to the Bose Academy, they died in the same plane crash, which also carried Netaji)

Annexure-II**List of Witnesses examined before Shah Nawaz Khan Committee of****Inquiry at Tokyo, Japan****(The following died, according to the Netaji Academy in Japan)**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation
1.	Mr. Teruo Hachiya	370, Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Ex-Minister to the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind
2.	Mr. Saburo Isoda (Bose Academy member)	Manbamachi, Tanogun, Gumma Prefecture	Ex-Lt. General Chief of Hikari Kikan
3.	Shri J. Murti (Died in India)	750, Asagaya, 1-chome, Suginamiku, Tokyo	Not known
4.	Lt. Col. Morio Takakura (Member, Bose Academy and died in 1998)	Ex-Staff Officer, Imperial General Headquarters, Tokyo	Vide Col. 3
5.	Mr. Juichi Nakamura	No.27, Nichome Sakura Machi, Fukuoka City, Japan	Ex-employee in the Foreign Office, Taiwan
6.	Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki	Head Priest of Renkoji Temple (Netaji Shrine), 130, 2-chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo	Vice Col.3
7.	Mr. Naokichi Kitazawa (Died about 30 years back)	Member of the House of Representatives, Tokyo	Ex-Deputy to the Japanese Ambassador at Rangoon
8.	Mr. Koji Asada	2826, 2-chome, Hom Machi, Koku Bunji, Tokyo	Ex-Diplomatic Attache to the Govt. of Burma

**List of Witnesses examined before Justice Khosla Commission of Inquiry in
Japan**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation
1.	Mr. Tadashi Ando	-	-
2.	Mr. Tadao Sakai	-	-
3.	Mr. Attur Said Jain	-	-
4.	Mr. K.V. Narain	-	-
5.	Mr. Koji Takamlya	-	-
6.	Mr. Watanabe	-	-
7.	Mr. Ahira Kyuru	-	-
8.	Mr. M.J. Patel	-	-
9.	Mr.D.C. Gupta	-	-
10.	Mr. Bhagwandas Mulkhraj Jhaveri	-	-
11.	Mr. Ram Singh Gulani	-	-
12.	Mr. Hans Raj	-	-
13.	Mr. Tatsuo Hayashida	6-55 Tanoku, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Tokyo	-
14.	Mr. J. Murti	-	-
15.	Mr. Tahashashi	-	-
16.	Mr. Shigetaka Sugiura	-	-
17.	Mr. Kenichi Sakai	-	-
18.	Mr. Suburo Isoda	-	-
19.	Mr. Yoshio Ishii (Dr.)	-	-
20.	Lt. Col. Masanari Shibnya	-	-
21.	Dr. Taneyashi Yoshimi (Doctor last attended Netaji)	-	-

**List of Witnesses examined before Justice Khosla Commission of Inquiry in
Japan**

**(Either died in the same plane crash or later died, according to the Netaji
Academy in Japan)**

1.	Lt. Gen. Fujiwara (Died about 30 years ago)	-	-
2.	Mr. Negeshi (Died on 12.12.2000)	-	-
3.	Mr. Hachia (Died about 30 years ago)	-	-
4.	Col. Shiro Nonogaki (Died in the same plane crash with Netaji)		
5.	Mr. Taro Kono (Died in the same plane crash with Netaji)	-	-
6.	Mr. Kuji Asada	-	-
7.	Mr. Morio Takakura (Died on 25.07.1998)	-	-

954/EA2/01
19/3

No.F.20-6 2001-C&M
Government of India
Ministry of Tourism & Culture
(Department of Culture)

1065/Coord/2001
14/03

Coord Div (270)

New Delhi
1 March 2001

Subject: Proposal submitted by All India INA Committee, New Delhi

The undersigned is directed to enclose a copy of the proposal dated nil received from General Secretary, All India INA Committee, New Delhi. As the proposal is the concern of Ministry of External Affairs, they are requested to take appropriate action under intimation to this Department.

M. Mal
(ARUN MALIK)
UNDER SECRETARY
TELE. nO: 3384867

Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi

Sm
12/3

my B

DS (Coord) may please see the instructions.

Sm
13/3

Pl 864
Sm
14/3

SO (JK) spoken. May pl like to keep.

Sm
16/3
SO (JK) 45 (JK) may please see *Sm*
19/3/2001

2
271

17th November, 2000

D.O.No.HRM/15905/C

Dear Capt. Yadava,

I have received your letter suggesting steps to protect the national legacy on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the formation of the "Provisional Government of Azad Hind". As the subject matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tourism & Culture, your letter has been forwarded to that Ministry for appropriate action.

With regards,

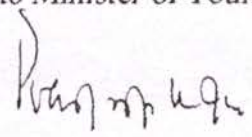
Yours sincerely,

sd/-

(MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI)

Capt. S.S. Yadava
General Secretary of All India INA Committee,
82, Darya Ganj, Dayanand Marg,
New Delhi.

Copy alongwith the letter is forwarded to PS to Minister of Tourism & Culture for appropriate action.


(PRADEEP KUMAR JAIN)
Addl. PS to HRM



ALL INDIA **INA** COMMITTEE
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
(ESTD-1945)

82, DARYA GANJ, DAYANAND MARG, NEW DELHI - 110 002., PHONE : 3273532

15905/C
Dy. No 07/11/1977 VIP/2000

272

apt. S.S. Yadava, I.N.A.
General Secretary

To

SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI,
Minister of Human Resources & Development,
Govt. of India, Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110001.

Received in HRM'S

25/10 Office

Sent for Sign : _____

Received back on : _____

Sir,

On the solemn occasion of the 57th anniversary of the formation of the "Provisional Government of Azad Hind" (Free India) by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Singapore on 21st October, 1943, the All India I.N.A. Committee would once again like to remind the nation about the positive impact of this event had for the attainment of Indian Independence in 1947.

The impact that Netaji and the INA had in triggering off the postwar revolution in India in 1945-46 leading to the country's independence is admitted even by those who were supposed to be Netaji's political "adversaries". For instance, B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who contested Netaji, as Mahatma Gandhi's candidate in the Congress Presidential election in 1939 and was defeated, in his official "History of the India National Congress" described the situation in India after the end of the second world war in the following words :

"It looked as though the Indian National Army itself eclipsed the Indian National Congress, and the exploits of war and violence abroad drew into obscurity victories of non-violence at home." (page 784). He described Netaji's achievements abroad as "an era of miracles".

The British Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell in his private communication, wrote about Netaji and said that he "had acquired a hold over a substantial number of men in the Indian Army and the consequences were quite incalculable."

The British Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army, Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, who was forced to release the INA heroes, Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Sehgal and Gurubux Singh Dhillon in the very first INA trial, had to admit privately that "There is no doubt at all from the mass of evidence we have, that Subhas Chandra Bose acquired a tremendous influence and his personality must have been an exceedingly strong one."

contd ... 2

27B

The distinguished British historian of the Raj, Michael Edwardes wrote :

"Only one outstanding personality (in India) took a different and violent path, and in a sense India owes more to him than to any other man". ("The Last Years of British India").

Thus there can be no doubt whatsoever that the final and fatal blow to the British rule in India was indeed inflicted by Netaji and the INA and yet the political elite in post-independent India has, for nearly five decades, consistently ignored or denied this basic fact of contemporary Indian history for their own narrow interests.

On the 57th anniversary of the Azad Hind Day, the All India INA Committee would like to urge the Government of India to take the following steps to set aside the gross neglect of the great national legacy at the earliest possible.

- 1) To establish a suitable Academy in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in New Delhi to study and research on the splendoured activities of Netaji and the INA.
- 2) The INA Martyrs' Memorial, which was built by Netaji at Singapore and which was demolished by the order of Lord Louis Mountbatten on the 6th September, 1945, should be rebuilt with the consent of the Government of Singapore, which has already placed a plaque at the same spot as its remembrance.
- 3) The Azad Hind Government had renamed the Andman and Nicobar Islands as "Shaheed" and "Swaraj" respectively. We urge the Government of India to take steps to designate these two islands as "Shaheed" and "Swaraj".
- 4) The services, sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of India's freedom during the second world war of Indians who were born and brought up in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore and other countries in East Asia have not been properly appreciated in India. Their meritorious and selfless services should be given due recognition by the grateful nation by awarding them with Tamra Patras etc.
- 5) Netaji's daughter, Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff should be granted an Honorary Citizenship of India and provided with a residence in New Delhi as a token of the nation's eternal gratitude to Netaji's matchless services to Mother India.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. Yadav
(S. S. YADAV) Capt. INA
General Secretary

274

C/415/3/96-JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Reference letter addressed to Minister of Human Resource Development by the All India INA Committee regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. The issues mentioned in the letter are dealt with by Home Ministry. It is requested that the letter may kindly be forwarded to JS (A) in MHA.
3. This issues with the approval of JS (EA).

N Bhushan
(Neeta Bhushan)
Under Secretary (JK)
3 April 2001

DS (Coord)

O/C
issued with Encl.
4/4/01

Off. 3368967

Dy. No. 3286 / Dir (China) /
Date 20/4

542/Am's Res/2001

3270/JS (EP) / 19/4

जय हिन्द JAY HIND
Founder Late Pt. Sheelbhadra Yajee

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTER'S OFFICE
DY. NO. 2831
DATE 19/4/2001

Regd. No. S-3157

275

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

1188/BA2
20/4/01

अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी समृति सदन

7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001

हमने आजादी लेकर दी। आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFSO 15

1- Dated 12-4-2001



उत्तरांचल यूनिट

अध्यक्ष - President

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण

Ajay sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowhaan

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट

15-Pt. G.B. Pant Jee Market

हल्द्वानी Haldwani 263139

उत्तरांचल - भारत

☎ : (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702 (R)

National Secy 1.

Delhi Desk

Organisation and

Publicity

IN DEAR

file

N A Hkh.

THH Lane

3 (EP)

18/4

17/4

18/4

18/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4

20/4



Shri Jaswant Singh ji
External Affairs Minister (India)
15, Jantar Mantar line
NEW DELHI.

Honble Sir

We are delighted to inform you that we have received a letter from the Embassy of India-Tokyo. The First Secretary C. Raj Shekhar has expressed his keen desire to help us in the research work regarding the great freedom fighter Subhas Ch. Bose.

The attached letter is to inform you about the cooperation of First Secy. Indian Embassy JAPAN who has promised to give us full help in obtaining the remains of Netaji from Kamakoji Temple Japan.

Kindly help us in materialising this wish by removing all barriers if any in this connection.

We have made it clear before that on next 15th August 2001.

We have attained Independence, You should preserve independence.

जय हिन्द JAY HIND
Founder Late Pt. Sheelbhadra Yajee

All India Freedom Fighter's Successor's Organisation

अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन

पं० शीलभद्र याजी स्मृति सदन
7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi - 110 001
हमने आजादी लेकर दी। आप आजादी संभाल कर रखिये

Ref. No. AIFFSO

Dated.....



ॐ उत्तरांचल यूनिट ॐ

अध्यक्ष - President

अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहाण

Ajay sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chowwhaan

15, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी मार्केट

15-Pt. G.B. Pant Jee Market

हल्द्वानी Haldwani 263139

उत्तरांचल - भारत

☎ : (05946) 51824, 50471, 50702 (R)



We are delighted in sending you a cassette related to Subhas Ch. Bose's I.N.A army. Hope you will enjoy listening to it and appreciating his views.

We shall make it a point to see you on our next visit to Delhi. Kindly inform about your routine in this month.

Best wishes.

Do reply by the return post.
Yours Sincerely.

Ajay Sinyuhe Made-in Bhai Chowwhaan

... Twin-Brother ...



भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 03 (3262)2391 to 97
Fax : 03 (3234) 4866
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

C. RAJASEKHAR
First Secretary

Tok/102/3/2001

12th March, 2001

Dear Shri Chouwhaan,

Thank you for your letter dated 12th February 2001, addressed to the Ambassador. I would like to record my sincere appreciation for all your efforts to research and honour the freedom fighters who had sacrificed their everything for attaining independence for the nation.

2. We have also duly reported about your letter to the Ministry of External Affairs, pointing out your interest in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Renkoji Temple. We have kept in touch with the Temple and the associates of the Netaji.

3. We shall be happy to assist you, without any financial obligation, in your proposed visit to Japan to carry out your research. Kindly do specify the exact assistance that you would expect from this Mission.

Best regards,

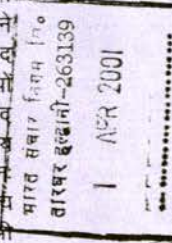
Yours sincerely,

Saw
Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan
(C. Rajasekhar)

Shri Ajay Sinyuhe Madein Bhai Chouwhaan
President

All India Freedom Fighters Successor's Organization
7, Jantar Mantar Road
New Delhi-110001

कुतुब की बुलन्दियों पर तिरंगा फहरेगा : चौहान



Malwani-

1. 4. 001
05946- 51824- 50702
50471

वाजपेयी साहब,
मनाम.
श्री ४५ श्री बहादुर राम २२२ जी से आपके नेताजी के प्रति
अनुराग पर विलुप्त चर्चा हुई है.
उत्तरांचल के लकीगीर जिला के श्री बहादुर राम २२२
जी के अनुभव का उपयोग कीजिएगा.
अभी आपको मोन पर लम्बक करने से मेझिश की.
श्री अजय बिलाटेवा जी 10.32 पर आवेगे.
आपलेवली याद रहे बिलाटेवा जी का बला नीजिएगा,
प्रजय सिंह वरखदेन Bihari चौहान

विश्व में सिंथेटिक रस्सों के एक बड़े उत्पादक
गरवारे - डॉल रोप्स लि.

हल्द्वानी।
अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी
उत्तराधिकारी संगठन के स्वयं सेवक
आगामी स्वाधीनता दिवस के अवसर पर
कुतुब मीनार पर झंडा रोहण करेंगे। यह
जानकारी देते हुए संगठन की उत्तरांचल
इकाई के अध्यक्ष श्री अजय सिंह मेडिन
भाई चौहान ने कहा कि यह नेता जी
सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की इच्छा थी कि कुतुब
मीनार का बुलन्दियों पर तिरंगा फहराया
जाए। नेता जी की इस कल्पना को साकार
रूप देने का उन्होंने बीड़ा उठाया है।
इसके लिए प्रधानमंत्री से अनुमति देने का
आग्रह किया गया है।

मीनारे कुतुब की बुलन्दियों को तिरंगे
से सजाकर नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की
अन्तिम इच्छा को पूरा करने के साथ ही
अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी
संगठन ने जापान के रणकों जी मंदिर में
रखे नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के
अस्थिकलश को भारत लाने का संकल्प
लिया है। उन्होंने उन तकों को
साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों की परिकल्पना

बताया कि नेता जी मरे नहीं जीवित हैं
और युद्ध बंदी के रूप में साइबेरिया के
यातना शिवरों में हैं। उनका निधन हवाई
दुर्घटना में हो गया था और उनके अस्थि
अवशेष जापान में सुरक्षित हैं।

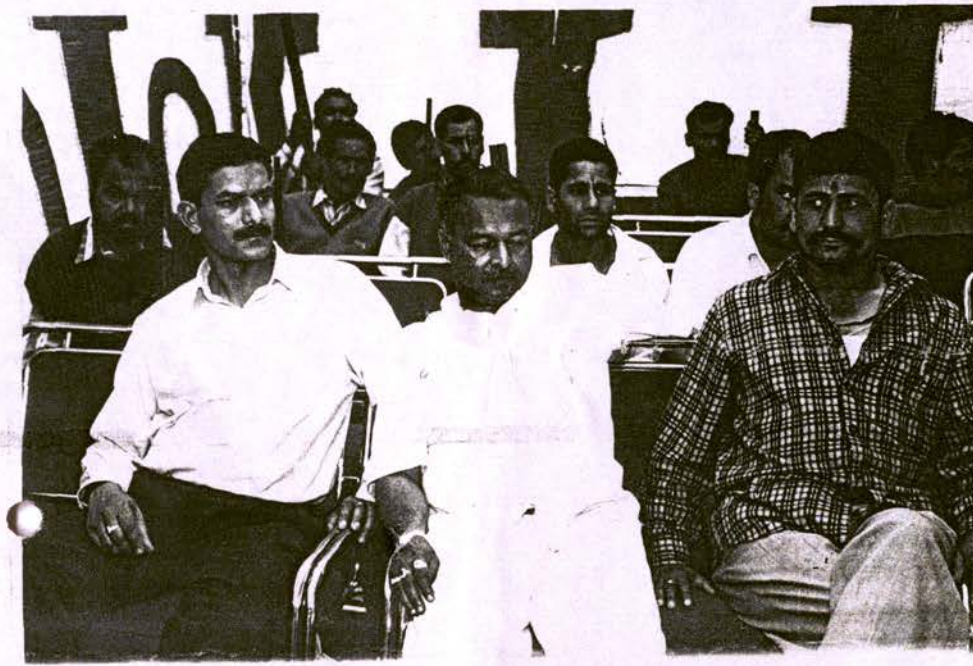
अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी
संगठन की उत्तरांचल शाखा के अध्यक्ष
श्री अजय सिंह मेडिन भाई चौहान ने
कहा कि सुभाष चन्द्र बोस संपूर्ण एशिया
की आजादी के लिए ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों
से लोहा ले रहे थे, खासकर भारत के
संदर्भ में वह शताब्दियों की दासता के
बाद पहले भारतीय थे जिन्होंने मातृभूमि
की आजादी के लिए सार्थक पहल की।
इतिहास में कुछ और लिखा जाता, अगर
नागा साकी पर अमरीकी परमाणु हमला
नहीं होता और रूस की लाल सेनाएं जर्मनी
में नहीं घुसती। नागा-साकी में परमाणु
हमले के बाद जापान टूट गया, दूसरी
ओर जर्मनी दोनों ओर से घिर गया। इस
विषम स्थिति में आजाद हिन्द फौज को
भी लार्ड माउन्ट बेटन द्वारा बनाई गई
गुप्तचर योजना नम्बर 136 ने छल दिया।



आकाश लोभित
प्रजय सिंह
वरखदेन Bihari
चौहान



कैप्टन अनन्त मेडिन



D. 2003/12/12/2001
18/2/01
279
MOST IMMEDIATE
Time Bound

No.25/4/NGO.Vol.VI
Ministry of External Affairs
NGO Section

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked us to send them the exhibits/documents called for by and /or filed before the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee alongwith the complete proceeding of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee incorporating the orders/directions passed by the said Committee from time to time.

EA Division(JK Registry) had earlier forwarded to NGO Section some files on the proceedings of Shah Nawaz Khan Committee, 1956, vide their notes no. C/551/14/90-JP dated 16.05.2000, S-470/EAI/2000 dated 08.12.2000, No.Nil dated 08.01.2001 and S-34/EAI/01 dated 18.01.2001. The relevant files had been sent by NGO to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry but as per the Commission, these files do not contain the complete proceedings / exhibits/documents called for by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee. Therefore, the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry has asked us to provide all these documents.

In view of the above, Director(China) is kindly requested to direct JK Registry to send us all the remaining documents pertaining to the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee which may be in their possession or may be available in the R&M Section to enable us to forward them to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

As the Commission desired to have these documents immediately, urgent action is requested.

A Chauhan
(Narinder Chauhan)
Director (CNV)
July 5, 2001.

Director (China)

Has seen!
16/7

hms

Immediate

No. C/551/10/2000 - JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Requisition for File

The following files are required for some urgent reference. RM Section is requested to send these files to us at the earliest :-

Sr. No.	File No.	Subject
1.	C/551(25)/64/JP	Controversy in regard to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death
2.	C/551(32)/64-JP	Netaji Research Bureau
3.	C.551 1/67-JP	Enquiries about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
4.	C.551 2/68-JP	Miscellaneous Papers about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Demand by Mps for fresh inquiry)
5.	C.551 21/68 JP	Netaji Research Bureau- Request for release of foreign exchange for collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
6.	C/551 20 68-JP	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Legal Notice against brining them to India
7.	C.551 9 69 -JP	Speeches of Netaji in foreign countries - procurement of
8.	C.551 10 69-JP	Demand by several members of Parliament for a fresh enquiry into the alleged death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

-2-

9. C/551/4/67 -JP Presentation of the Sword of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by General Fujiwara, a Japanese army officer and General Fujiwara's suggestion regarding Joint India-Japanese Probe into death of Netaji
10. C/551/4/71-JP Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose-Miscellaneous References
11. C/551/3/70-JP Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose-Miscellaneous References
12. C/551/5/72-JP Matters relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission (Volume III)
13. C/551/2/74-JP Matters relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission

Vijay Gokhale
(Vijay Gokhale)
Director (EA)
10th July, 2001
ok

RM Section,
MEA

*① [Signature]
11/7/2001*

*For No 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 10 recd. from
RM Section on 17/7/2001 and forwarded
to N.G.O Section on 18/7/2001.
(Ref our note dated 18/7/01) *JAB*
18/7/01*

~~SECRET~~

282

No. C/415/3/96 - JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Reference Director (CNV)'s note No. 25 4/NGO.Vol. VI dated 5th July, 2001 regarding files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.


In this connection following eight files are placed below, for further necessary action:-

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	C 551(25) 64 JP	Controversy in regard to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death
2.	C 551(32) 64-JP	Netaji Research Bureau
3.	C 551 2 68-JP	Miscellaneous Papers about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Demand by MPs for fresh inquiry)
4.	C 551 21 68/JP	Netaji Research Bureau- Request for release of foreign exchange for collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
5.	C 551 20 68-JP	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Legal Notice against bringing them to India-
6.	C 551 4 71-JP	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose- Miscellaneous References
7.	C/551/12/93-JP (VOL. I)	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
8.	C 551/12/93-JP (VOL.II)	Netaji Subash Chandra Bose

NGO Section may kindly see.


(N.S. Bhaisora)
SO(JK)
18.7.2001
ok

Director (EA)


18.7.2001

Din (CNV)

Recd & seen.
K.H.
18/7/01.
Kanta Hingorani.

No. C/415/3/96-JP
~~No. C/551/10/2000-JP~~
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

SECRET

283

Reference Director (CNV)'s note No. 25 4 NGO.Vol. VI dated 5th July, 2001 regarding files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

In this connection following eight files are placed below, for further necessary action:-

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	C 551(25) 64 JP	Controversy in regard to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death
2.	C 551(32) 64-JP	Netaji Research Bureau
3.	C 551 2 68-JP	Miscellaneous Papers about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Demand by MPs for fresh inquiry)
4.	C 551 21 68 JP	Netaji Research Bureau- Request for release of foreign exchange for collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
5.	C 551 20 68-JP	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Legal Notice against bringing them to India-
6.	C 551 4 71-JP	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose- Miscellaneous References
7.	C 551 12 93-JP (VOL. I)	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
8.	C 551 12 93-JP (VOL.II)	Netaji Subash Chandra Bose

NGO Section may kindly see.


(N.S. Bhaisora)
SO(JK)
18.7.2001

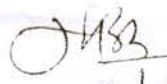
Director (EA)


18.7.2001

Du (CNV)

RM Section on 17/7/2001 files at No. 1 to 6
and from above have been forwarded
to NGO Section for information
and record.

O/C


18/7/01
SO (JK)

SO (RM Section)

EA Division

~~SECRET~~

284

No. C/551/10/2000 - JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Reference Director (CNV)'s note No. 25-4 NGO.Vol. VI dated 5th July, 2001 regarding files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and our earlier note of even No. dated 17.7.2001.

In this connection following five files received from RM Section are placed below. for further necessary action:-

Sr. No.	File No.	Subject
1.	C 551 9 69-JP	Speeches of Netaji in foreign countries - procurement of
2.	C 551 10.69-JP (Vol. I)	Demands by several members of Parliament for setting up a fresh enquiry commission to probe afresh into the circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
3.	C 551 10 69 - JP (Vol. II)	Netaji Enquiry Committee - Findings
4.	C 551 4 67 - JP	Presentation of the Sword of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by Lt. General Iwaichi Fujiwara, a retired Japanese army officer - General Fujiwara's suggestion regarding Joint Indo -Japanese Probe into death of Netaji
5.	C 551 8 70 - JP (Vol. I)	Fresh Probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

2. NGO Section may kindly see.

3. It may be mentioned here that we have asked for some more files from RM Section which will be sent to NGO Section as soon as these are received.

C 551 8 70
23/8/01
SO (K)

Director (EA)

Director (CNV)

✓ Copy to
RM Section.

147/RM/2001
16/8/2001

285

Reference Director(EA)'s note of even No. (copy attached) dated 10th July, 2001 regarding requisitioning of files. Out of the 13 files, only six files have been handed over to us. As these files are being asked for by NGO Section and they have reminded us several times, it is requested that remaining seven files may kindly be sent to us urgently.

In case these files are not available, the same may be communicated.

JBS
(N.S. Bhaisora)
SO(JK)
16.8.2001

SO(RM)

RM Section

Ref. note above :-

Files mentioned at Sr No. 3, 11 and 13 are not available in the Records Room.

Sr No 20/8

Rhavanah
20/8

S.O. (JK)

As per the File Register, the following reference numbers have been recorded against entry of files at Sr No 3, 11 and 12 :-

Sr No 3 - SRR / 25-9-71

Sr No 11 - ORR-1980/ 6-2-76

Sr No 12 - SRR / 30-9-83

RM Section, may, once again, kindly make effort to trace the files with the help of these reference Nos.

SO(RM)

JBS
23/08/2001

Immediate

No. C/551/10/2000 - JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Requisition for File

The following files are required for some urgent reference. RM Section is requested to send these files to us at the earliest :-

Sr. No.	File No.	Subject
①	C/551(25)/64/JP	Controversy in regard to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death
②	C/551(32)/64-JP	Netaji Research Bureau
③	C.551 1/67-JP	Enquiries about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
④	C 551.2/68-JP	Miscellaneous Papers about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (Demand by Mps for fresh inquiry)
⑤	C 551 21/68 JP	Netaji Research Bureau- Request for release of foreign exchange for collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
⑥	C/551 20/68-JP	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Legal Notice against brining them to India
✓7. 21/8/01	C 551 9/69 -JP	Speeches of Netaji in foreign countries - procurement of
✓8. 21/8/01 Vol I & II	C 551 10/69-JP	Demand by several members of Parliament for a fresh enquiry into the alleged death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

→ R (C) 1980
SRR 25/9/71

Presentation of the Sword of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by General Fujiwara, a Japanese army officer and General Fujiwara's suggestion regarding Joint India-Japanese Probe into death of Netaji

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose- Miscellaneous References

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose- Miscellaneous References

Matters relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission

Matters relating to Netaji Inquiry Commission

Commission
Fresh Probe into the disappearance of
Mehar Bhusachandran Bhatt.

(Vijay Gokhale)
Director (EA)
10th July, 2001

**RM Section,
MEA**

① 7/7/2001

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 recd. from
RMI Section on 17/7/2001 and forwarded
to MRO Section on 18/7/2001.
(2 of our note dated 18/7/01) 18/7/01


288

No. C/415/3/96 - JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

This is in continuation of our earlier note of even No. dated 23rd August, 2001 regarding files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection Director (CNV)'s note No. 25/4/NGO. Vol. VI dated 5th July, 2001 refers.

L respectively.

Vide our note of even No. dated 18.7.2001 and No. C/551/10/2000-JP, ^{dt 23/8/01} we have already sent eight files and five files to NGO Section. We had asked for some more files from RM Section and they have stated that the same are not available with them.


(N.S. Bhaosra)
SO(JK)
16.10.2001

US(JK)

US(NGO)

विदेश मंत्री कार्यालय

289

....

श्री मनोज कुमार मुखर्जी, अध्यक्ष, मुखर्जी कमीशन जो नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के गुमराह होने के संबंध में जांच कर रहा द्वारा माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी को लिखा गया पत्र संलग्न है। इसमें न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी द्वारा यह निवेदन किया गया है कि अंग्रेजी, अमरीकी, जापानी, ताइवानी, रूसी एवं सोवियत संघ के पूर्व राष्ट्रों से सम्पर्क कर उन्हें मनाया जाए कि उनके पास उपलब्ध समस्त दस्तावेज एवं रिकार्ड जो नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से संबंधित हैं जांच आयोग को उपलब्ध करायें।

इस संबंध में माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने पत्रावली पर निर्देश दिये हैं कि इस पत्रवाली का परीक्षण किया जाए एवं सम्बन्धित देशों को लिखा जाए एवं न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी को जबाब का प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किया जाए।

A.M. S.
24/8/2001

(वी. श्रीनिवास)

विदेश मंत्री के निजी सचिव

24 अगस्त, 2001

प्रतिलिपि सभी को अलग से प्रेषित -

1. संयुक्त सचिव (इ.डब्ल्यू.)
2. संयुक्त सचिव (ए.एम.एस.)
3. ☒ संयुक्त सचिव (इ.ए.)
4. संयुक्त सचिव (इ.इ.)

1 R open new file

2 R initiate action on
HRC's orders. Draft
letter from HRC on
Arrest in Japan. As for
Taiwan, the request
could be made to the

URGENT Please make
n.a.pl. by 31.8.2001

US(JIC)

28.8.2001

28/8/01

Dy.No. 6846
Date 28/8/01
JS(EA)/2001

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTER'S OFFICE
DY. NO. 6255
DATE 28/8

Dy.No. 6905
Date 28/8/01
Dir(China)

290



6255
23/8/2001

Monoj Kumar Mukherjee
Chairman
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry
For inquiry into the alleged disappearance of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
'B' Block (3rd floor), 11/A Mirza Ghalib Street,
Calcutta 700 087

Office ☎ : 033-252-2835, 2765/68
Fax : 033-252-2765
e-mail : jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in

BY SPEED POST

D.O. NO. JMCI/Doc(FOR)/99-2000/56(Vol.II)/267

Calcutta, dated August 21, 2001

*Examine & pin dfa g
24/8*

Dear Jaswant Singhjee,

Apropos the Hon'ble Home Minister's telephonic talk with you on 13.08.2001 in my presence and the feedback I received from the Hon'ble Home Minister, I venture to write to you in the interest of the inquiry I am holding as the Chairman of the one-man Commission set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, to inquire into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the subsequent developments connected therewith.

You will appreciate that having regard to the fact that this inquiry is being held after a lapse of more than five decades since the alleged disappearance of Netaji in 1945, this Commission has to depend mainly upon documents available in India and other countries. Indeed, some of the deponents before the Commission have, in their affidavits and/or sworn testimonies, asserted that documents containing clinching evidence relating to the points of this inquiry are in the possession and/or under the control of the Governments of the U.K., the U.S.A., Russia and the other States forming the erstwhile U.S.S.R.

It is in that context that a team of the Commission headed by me had been to London to study 774 files declassified by the U.K. Government in 1997 and maintained in The British Library and also files/records relevant to the points of inquiry that might be available in other archives/libraries in and around London. In course of our visit to London, we have come to learn that certain files/records are still classified and those will remain closed till 2021. At the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, a write-up on "British Records on Subhas Chandra Bose" was given to us (copy enclosed). Para 3 of this write-up corroborates what we came to learn during our visit to London. It is expressly stated in the said para 3 that some papers in the British Records on Subhas Chandra Bose have still remained closed. It may be safely presumed that these documents contain relevant material for otherwise the same would not have been treated as classified even after the lapse of more than five decades I, therefore, strongly feel

Contd...p/2

that steps need be taken to make those documents available to this Commission in order to enable it to unravel the truth and solve for all time to come the mystery of the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

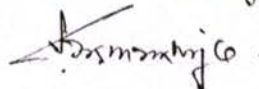
Further, materials before the Commission tend to lend at least some support to the contentions of the deponents that some relevant documents relating to the issues of the inquiry may be in the possession and/or under the control of the Government of the foreign countries like the U.S.A., Russia and the States which formed erstwhile U.S.S.R. In this connection, the letters Nos. Doc(FOR)/99-2000/56/503, 27 and 49 dated 6.2.2001, 17.4.2001 and 27.4.2001 respectively of this Commission to the Secretary of your Ministry may also kindly be referred to (A copy of each is enclosed). Besides the document/records, it may be necessary to examine witnesses, if available, in Japan, Formosa, Taiwan and Russia and the States which were within the erstwhile U.S.S.R.

The alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is an enigma shrouded in mystery. This Commission is making earnest endeavours to solve this mystery by unravelling the truth. This object cannot be achieved unless the Commission can explore all possible sources of evidence, both documentary and oral, relating to the issues of the present inquiry.

May I, therefore, request you to kindly take up this matter with the Governments of the U.K., the U.S.A., Japan, Taiwan, Russia and the States which were within the erstwhile USSR and persuade them to make available to the Commission all records and documents, both open and classified, relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Basu which may be in their possession and/or under their control? They may be further requested to extend all help and facilities to the Commission to enable it to record evidence of witnesses, if any, available in their respective countries

With personal regards,

Yours Sincerely,



To
Sri Jaswant Singh
The Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs
Government of India
South Block
New Delhi 110 001

1. Virtually all British records relating to Subhas Chandra Bose, which are more than 30 years old, have been released at the Public Record Office and at the British Library.

/ 2. Public Record Office: See attached list for 1945-47.

/ 3. British Library: See attached note. This is a collection of 1913-1947 files of the Indian Political Intelligence organisation (IPI) in the series L/P & J/12 Public and Judicial Department (Separate). Released August 1997.

3. The only papers which remain closed are:

- a few papers in the files of the Intelligence and Security Agencies which do not add to the substantive account in the IPI Office collection. These Intelligence records are withheld from release with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with Section 3(4) of the Public Records Acts;
- one paper from the IPI collection which is retained on grounds of continuing personal sensitivity.

WO 203/515 Apl 1945 Japanese-Indian Forces Command: guide to activities

" 516 Aug 1945 Japanese-Indian Forces Command: supplementary guide to Indian National Army in Malaya

" 2298 Aug 1945 Malaya: disposal, status, brief history of Indian National Army

" 4673 Aug-Dec 1945 Indian National Army

WO 208/804A Nov 42-Nov 45 Indian traitors, fifth columnists trained by Japanese: Indian Independent League: Indian National Army: survey of various organisations employed by Japanese for espionage, sabotage, propaganda: reports on activities: British counter measures

WO 208/3812 1942-7, Subhas Chandra Bose: activities and death

FO 371/56774 1946 Indian-Soviet relations (N277/136/38: press article).

294

DOC(FOR)/99-2000/56/503

6.2.2001

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta, WEMUS(Retd.)
Secretary

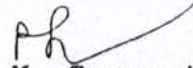
To : The Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India, South Block,
New Delhi - 110001.

Sub : Access of the Commission to
peruse relevant documents
concerning Netaji Subhas Chandr
Bose/Indian National Army lying
in different Archives of the
Russian Union as also the Archiv
within the residual territory
of the erstwhile U.S.S.R.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble Chairman of the Commission to request you to kindly persuade the Government of Russian Union as also the Governments of the States which were previously within the remaining territorial limits of the erstwhile U.S.S.R. so that the archival documents concerning Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose/ Indian National Army, if any, lying in their Archives as mentioned in the affidavit dated 08.06.2000 of Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy as also referred to by her in her deposition on oath/affirmation before the Commission on 22.12.2000 could be scrutinized by and/or on behalf of the Commission and certified photo-copies or micro-films microfiches of the relevant documents could be taken by the Commission immediately. A list of the said Archives is attached herewith for your kind perusal and favour of taking necessary action.

Yours faithfully,


(P.K. Sengupta)
Secretary

Enclo : As stated above.

Names of Archives in the Soviet U.
residual territory of erstwhile U.S.S.
Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy before the Commission

1. State Archive of the Russian Federation
 2. Ministry of External Affairs
 3. Russian State Military Historical Archive
 4. Russian State Library manuscript department
 5. Russian Centre for conservation and study of
Records for modern History
 6. Former NKGB-KGB present FSB archive
 7. President's archive
 8. Stalin's archive
 9. Archives of the Far East of Russian Federation
 10. Archives in Omsk
 11. Military archives of Russian Ministry
of Defence at Paddolsk
 12. All the archives of St. Petersburg remained
totally untouched.
 13. Archives in Irkhutsk
 14. Personal archive of E. Ya. Luisternik
-

296

DOC (FOR)/99-2000/56/27

17th April, 2001

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,
Secretary

To : The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India,
South Block,
New Delhi - 110001.

Sub : Access of the Commission to peruse
relevant documents concerning Netaji
Subhas Chandra Bose/Indian National
Army lying in the different Archiv
of the Russian Union as also in the
Archives within the residual territ
of the erstwhile U.S.S.R.-----

Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a xerox copy of the news item titled, "Netaji Panel should visit Russia" authored by the P.T and published in the Statesman dated March 12, 2001, for your kind perusal. In this connection, I am directed to draw your kind attent to the proposal contained in the Commission's letter No.JMCI/DOC(FO 99-2000/56/503 dated 06.02.2001 and to request you kindly to take a necessary effective steps as quickly as possible to enable the Commission to have access to the documents, if any, lying in the archives of the Russian Union as also in the Archives of the States which were previously within the erstwhile U.S.S.R. as requested in the aforesaid letter dated 06.02.2001 of the Commission and suggest in the ^{said} news item published in the Statesman dated 12.03.2001.

Enclosure : One.

Yours faithfully,

(P.K. Sengupta)
Secretary

297

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.
'B' Block, (Third Floor)
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta 700 087

Phone:
Chairman -- 252-2835
Secretary -- 252-2767
Officer on
Special Duty -- 252-2765
Office -- 252-2766/63

No. JMCI/Doc(For)/99-2000/56/49

REGISTERED WITH A/D. Calcutta, dated the 27th April 2001

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,
Secretary

File Copy

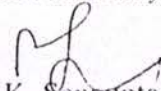
To
The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India,
South Block
New Delhi 110 001

Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a xerox copy of the article titled "Did Netaji die in an Aircrash in 1945?" authored by one Sri R.C. Batura which appears to have been published in the Organiser, a periodical pertaining to the week ending on February 5, 1995 and to request you to kindly take up with the Government of the U.S.A. the matter of making available to the Commission all declassified documents on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose/INA in possession of the U.S. Government including the declassified CIA documents and McArthur papers on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose/INA for scrutiny by or on behalf of the Commission. The importance of these documents for the purposes of the inquiry of the Commission may be impressed upon the U.S. Government so that the Commission is not only given access to the documents for scrutiny but also provided with Micro films/Micro Fiche of such of those documents as may, on scrutiny, be found relevant for the purposes of the inquiry.

I am further directed to request you to kindly obtain the present postal address, Fax number and e-mail number of the Friends of Indian Society in the U.S.A. through the good office of the Indian Embassy in the U.S.A. and communicate the same to the Commission.

Yours faithfully,


(P. K. Sengupta)
Secretary

Encl: As stated above

295



No. 10565/FS/01

विदेश सचिव
विदेश मन्त्रालय, नई दिल्ली-११० ०११
FOREIGN SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI-110 011

September 11, 2001

Dear Aftab,

As you are aware, the Government of India has set up a Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry to look into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In a letter to EAM, the Chairman of the Commission has mentioned that some of the deponents before the Commission have, in their affidavits and/or sworn testimonies, asserted that documents containing clinching evidence relating to the points of the inquiry are in the possession and/or under the control of the Governments of Japan, Taiwan and some other countries. The Inquiry Commission cannot achieve its objective unless it can explore all possible sources of evidence, both documentary and oral relating to the issues of the inquiry.

2. The Inquiry Commission has requested that the matter be taken up with the Government of Japan, who may be persuaded to make available to the Commission, all records and documents both open and classified, relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose which may be in their possession and/or under their control. Mission may also kindly request the Government of Japan to extend all help and facilities to the Commission to enable it to record evidence of witnesses, if any, available to Japan.

3. You are, therefore, requested to take this issue up at the appropriate level. An early response would be appreciated.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,


(Chokila Iyer)

Shri Aftab Seth
Ambassador of India
Tokyo

Pl send copy to
JS (A) 11/5
Aiz





सत्यमेव जयते

No. 10565/FS/01

No. C/415/2/2001-EP

विदेश सचिव
विदेश मन्त्रालय, नई दिल्ली-११० ०११
FOREIGN SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI-110 011

September 11, 2001

Dear Aftab,


As you are aware, the Government of India has set up a Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry to look into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In a letter to EAM, the Chairman of the Commission has mentioned that some of the deponents before the Commission have, in their affidavits and/or sworn testimonies, asserted that documents containing clinching evidence relating to the points of the inquiry are in the possession and/or under the control of the Governments of Japan, Taiwan and some other countries. The Inquiry Commission cannot achieve its objective unless it can explore all possible sources of evidence, both documentary and oral relating to the issues of the inquiry.

2. The Inquiry Commission has requested that the matter be taken up with the Government of Japan, who may be persuaded to make available to the Commission, all records and documents both open and classified, relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose which may be in their possession and/or under their control. Mission may also kindly request the Government of Japan to extend all help and facilities to the Commission to enable it to record evidence of witnesses, if any, available to Japan.

3. You are, therefore, requested to take this issue up at the appropriate level. An early response would be appreciated.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,


(Chokila Iyer)

Shri Aftab Seth
Ambassador of India
Tokyo

Pl send copy to
Jt (Security)
T. (A) 11/5


✓ Copy to JS (CNY)

300

MOST IMMEDIATE

No.C/415/7/2001-JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Enclosed herewith is a letter from Common Wealth Character Building & Cultural Rejuvenation Institute, India and a copy of the article in the newspaper "Dainik Jagaran" dated 3rd Dec. 2001, regarding bringing the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India. Hindi Section is requested to translate these in English urgently as these are required to be processed.


(N.S. Bhaishora)
SO(JK)
27.12.2001
ok

Hindi Section

ok
27/12

(301)

Respected Sh. Jaswant Singh ji
Minister of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,
Namaste,

Now when the daughter of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the daughter of India Dr. Anita has given her consent and the death of Netaji has been confirmed in a broadcast in London on 27th January, 2001, the Govt. of India should have no hesitation in bringing the remains of Netaji in India.

Let Mukherjee Commission not destroy the Indian tradition of Dr. Justice by declaring Gurnami Baba (Faizabad) as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on the basis of witnesses. For the last one or two years, world has accepted the death of Netaji & his remains. Commonwealth has put Indians so backward that we are still roaming like a Simian having a dead child (i.e. Mukherjee Commission with a dead Simian monkey, on our chest) and becoming a point of ~~low~~ jokes.

Sir, kindly bring the remains of Netaji in India,
or
Wish to ~~must~~ have a meeting in your Delhi
residence.

Yours,
Ajay Singh Madan Bhai Chaurhan

व्यू / हिन्दी/621/ 46/2001

विदेश मंत्रालय,
हिन्दी अनुभाग,
नई दिल्ली

विषय:- हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न विद्वानों, महापुरुषों की सूक्तियों से युक्त रंगीन पोस्टर का निर्माण ।

विदेश मंत्रालय का हिन्दी अनुभाग हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए कृत संकल्प है। मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए 5 प्रकार के पोस्टरों का निर्माण कराया है। इन पोस्टरों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य यह है कि हिन्दी के प्रति लोगों की जागरूकता बढ़े और एक अच्छे माहौल का निर्माण हो सके । मंत्रालय ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि प्रथम बार निर्मित इन पोस्टरों का पर्याप्त प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए । पोस्टर आकर्षक एवं रंगीन बनाए गए हैं ।

सभी अनुभागों से अनुरोध है कि हिन्दी के पर्याप्त प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रथम बार निर्मित पोस्टरों की मांग भेजे ताकि हिन्दी के पोस्टरों की आपूर्ति की जा सके । पोस्टर अधोहस्ताक्षरी से प्राप्त की जा सकती है । वर्तमान में हमारे पास 5 प्रकार के 5 पोस्टर कुल 25 भेजे जा रहे हैं ।

भवेदीय

(आनन्द कुमार)

सहायक निदेशक (श0भा0)

दिनांक 20/12/2001

- सभी क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों को (30)

302

विदेश मंत्री कार्यालय

.....

श्री अजयिसंह मेडइन भाई चौहान द्वारा माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी को प्रेषित पत्र अपेक्षित कार्रवाई हेतु संलग्न है जो नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अस्थि कलश को जापान से भारत लाने के संबंध में है ।

[Signature]

(वी. श्रीनिवास)

विदेश मंत्री के निजी सचिव

19.12.2001

10281/JSI(Ex)/n
24/12

MINISTER'S OFFICE
DY. NO. 9248
DATE 21/12

संयुक्त सचिव/(ई.ए.)

Re exam

24/12

us (fms)

urgent M.P. m

*by
24/12*

80 (JK)

3608/BA2/2001
26/12/2001

COMMON WEALTH CHARACTER BUILDING & CULTURAL REJUVENATION INSTITUTE, INDIA

303



Ajay Singh Madein Bhai Chowhaan
Twin Brother
FOUNDER PRESIDENT



Head Quarter :
15 - Pt. G.B. Pant Jee Market
Haldwani 263139 (Nainital)
Uttaranchal, India
☎ 05946 - 51824, 50702, 50471



स्नेहपत्र-15- 3.11.2021.

प्रतिष्ठापना

श्री लखवत सिंह जी.

विदेशमंत्री- भारत

15-हीनब्रूटि लेन- नई दिल्ली भारत.

...

पञ्चाङ्गवर्षीय सिंह साहब.

लाहल प्रणाम.

मेराजी पुमाथ यद्वाकोस लाहलकी बेरी- भारत की बेरी की अगिला फाँफ की लीकृति एवम् विगत 23 जनवरी 2021 को लन्दन से प्रसारित प्रचारित मेराजी की हृदय की परिष्ठापना पञ्चाङ्ग भारत सरकार को मेराजीके पवित्र आस्थि मलय मो भारत लावे जाने में दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये.

...

गुर्जरी आयोग- गुमानामी बाबा को (फैलावा) डीमेराजी पुमाथ यद्वाकोस डी लाहल के आध्यात्मिक मन्त्रे भारतीय न्याय पञ्चरा को धूल धुसहित नकल दें. एकवर्ष, दो वर्ष से मेराजीकी हृदय एवम् आस्थि मलय निष्कर्ष निर्विवाद मानलिये गये हैं भारतीय इतने पीडे कागज के लिये कटाले हैं कि हम सभी गुर्जरी आयोग वनी हृदय के पवित्र जेबेब-दरिया अपने कीते से निपटारे धूमन्त उपायस उपायों हैं वगैरह.

मेराजी का आस्थि मलय भारत ले डी आवे सिंह साहब.

शान्तिहीन देशमन्त्रों के लिये रहलेगा.

दिल्ली प्रचारकों मिलना चाहते हैं.

...

विनीत.

प्रजासिंह Madein Bhai चौहान

Advocating proper reverence to the national
heroes, ^{Sri Chauhan of the} All India Freedom Struggle Fighters'
Successor's Organization has made a vigorous
demand ^{in ~~radio~~ press release.} to bring the remains of Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose to India.

Uttaranchal Pradesh President of
the organization Ajay Singh Medin Bhai
Chauhan said that Netaji Smriti Sangh
set up under his presidentship has given
a 6 point Plan letter to the Prime
Minister, ~~of India~~ Home Minister, Minister
of State for Planning (independent charge)
and the President of Congress Party to pay
the tribute of the nation to Netaji.

After acceptance by the daughter of Netaji
Dr Anita Fak of the death of Netaji,
Govt of India has ^{not} been neglecting reluctant to
bring the remains to India. The remains
are preserved in the famous Buddhist temple
Runkoji in Tokyo. In his letter sent to

The central ministers including Prime Minister Sri Chauhan ~~has~~ has told that the golden pot of the remains of Netaji be brought to India with reverence to his birth place ~~to~~ Cuttack (Kolkata) Lakshadweep, ~~Lattila~~ Red Fort and Kutub Minar and memorials be built there. The islands of Andaman and Nicobar be renamed Shaheed ~~@~~ Dweep, Swaraj Dweep and a statue of Netaji be ^{installed} ~~built~~ _{at} the India gate. Further Sri Chauhan demanded that the ~~to~~ national flag be hoisted on the Qutub Minar also along with the Red Fort on National festivals. Freedom Fighters' family should be declared national families. Freedom fighters should be appointed on honorary posts in the committees set up for the expenditure of the amount sent by the central govt. for the Freedom Fighters, so that corruption could be checked in. Sri Chauhan told that Netaji Smriti Sangh.

Sri Chauhan told that the singer of the (306)
Indian National Army's national songs
Mr. Ram Singh Bist has been selected
by the Netaji Smriti Sangh for preserving
the memories of Asia's liberator Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose. He will be
invited to Lucknow and given a gold
medal.

In order to preserve the memories of
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Netaji Smriti
Sangh

10/10/20

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a great leader
and a great patriot. He was the first to call for
the independence of India. He was the first to
call for the unity of the Indian people. He was
the first to call for the freedom of India. He
was the first to call for the freedom of the
Indian people. He was the first to call for the
freedom of the Indian people. He was the first
to call for the freedom of the Indian people.

अखिल भारतीय क्रिकेट
कप प्रतियोगिता आज से

नैनीताल, 2 दिसम्बर। यहां फ्लैट मैदान जिला क्रीड़ा संघ व जिमखाना के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में अखिल भारतीय क्रिकेट कप प्रतियोगिता के तहत दूसरे पूल के मैच अब कल (आज) से शुरू होंगे। यह जानकारी आज यहां जिला क्रीड़ा संघ के क्रिकेट सचिव एस.सी. साह जगाती ने दी।

श्री जगती ने बताया कि पहला मैच 8 नवंबर से साइन स्टार सीनीत पूर व हरिद्वार में प्रतियोगिता था दूसरा मैच कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय डीएसबी परिसर नैनीताल व अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान दिल्ली के मध्य खेला जायेगा।

उल्लेखनीय है प्रतियोगिता के तहत पूर ए में कुलेव्स किशनगंज दिल्ली ने दिल्ली विकास प्रशिक्षण डीडीए को पराजित कर प्रतियोगिता के फाइनल में अपनी जगह सुरक्षित कर ली थी।

इस बीच कल (आज) से शुरू होने जा रही प्रतियोगिता की सभी आवश्यक तैयारियाँ पूर्ण कर ली गयी हैं।

नार्थ जोन क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता के
लिये कुमाऊँ विवि टीम का चयन

जागरण कार्याल, नैनीताल

अलौगढ़, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अलीगढ़ में आठ दिसम्बर से आयोजित करायी जा रही नार्थ जून क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिये कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय के खिलाड़ियों की चयन प्रक्रिया आज यहाँ पूर्ण कर ली गयी है। यहाँ से सहस्र खिलाड़ियों को शामिल किया गया है। जिसमें डीएसपी पफ़िरस नैनीताल व हल्द्वानी विश्वविद्यालय के सर्वाधिक चार-चार खिलाड़ी शामिल किये गये हैं। उल्लेखनीय है यहाँ डीएसपी क्रोडमण्ड में कल से खिलाड़ियों की दायरस शुरू होगी। इस दायरस में नैनीताल के अलावा अलीगढ़, हल्द्वानी, पिथौरागढ़, बाजपुर, बाणेश्वर, बाजपुर, काशीपुर, खट्योमा, पम्पनगर, गौरीखेत, येनौगढ़ महाविद्यालयों के तत्परचन 60 क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी शामिल होंगे। इधर आज अपराह्न दायरस टीम के सरसरी डाटा विविधतर रूप से कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय क्रिकेट टीम की घोषणा कर दी गयी। टीम में डीएसपी पफ़िरस नैनीताल के महेश गौरी, डीएस अली, अनिल गड्डिया व प्रशान्त भण्डारी, हल्द्वानी महाविद्यालय से ललित प्रताप सिंह पत, अजय चौहान, मनीष मनमल व योगेश शर्मा, काशीपुर से गौतम शर्मा, रहल कुमार व अनिल गुप्ता, रामनगर से संजय कुमार व दीपक शर्मा, रूद्रपुर से नरु आलान, अमोघा पफ़िरस व जितेंद्र शर्मा, पिथौरागढ़ महाविद्यालय से देवेन्द्र वसिष्ठ की शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा आतिथिक खिलाड़ियों के रूप में अमोघा पफ़िरस के किलास मगर, पिथौरागढ़ के गजेंद्र पफ़िरस

आइसा की बैठक में 6 को काला दिवस मनाने का निर्णय

जागरण कार्यालय, नैनीताल

आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट एसोसिएशन (आइसा) की आज यहाँ नगर परिषद सभागार में आयोजित एक बैठक में आतंकवादी निरोधक अध्यादेश पोटो का जमकर विरोध किया गया और बाबरी मस्जिद ध्वंस की नवीं वर्षगांठ पर 6 दिसम्बर को काला दिवस मनाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

इस बैद्यक को संबोधित करते हुये आइसा कहते हैं—
 प्रभु सचिव राजेन्द्र रावत ने कहा कि सत्तालुब्ध भाजपा सरकार के ध्वस्त होने पर हमें कोसना सभा व यूपसा जैसे राजनैतिक पार्टियों से किसी चमत्कार को आशा नहीं रखनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गतका निरोधक कार्यक्रम पीटो का आइसा ज़मकर विरोध करेगा। इस बैद्यक में भाजपा माले ने ताना एडवोकेट के कल्याण जोगी ने प्रदेश सरकार की जंगम नीति की तोषना करते हुये कहा कि सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा को भंगलकर व ब्रह्मराजिका किस्सा जोड़ना है और योगेजोगी को दूर करने के लिये कोसना दोस कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पीटो अथवादेशेद्वारा सरकार की दमनकारी नीति का परिचायक है, इसलिये इसका विरोध जारी

बलियानाला संघर्ष समिति की बैठक में स्थानीय समस्याओं पर चर्चा

जागरण कार्यालय, नैनीताल

यहां बलियानाला संघर्ष समिति की आयोजित बैठक में वक्ताओं ने जिला प्रशासन पर आरोप लगाया कि वह शहर के सबसे संवेदशील क्षेत्र बलियानाला के समीप निवास कर रहे रईस होटल के लोगों के लिये कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है। बैठक में स्थानीय समस्याओं पर भी विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

बलियानाला संघर्ष समिति की यह बैठक कृष्णापुर में डा. हरीश सिंह बिष्ट की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित हुयी। बैठक का संचालन डी.एन. भट्ट ने किया। बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से तय हुआ कि कुछ स्वार्थी तत्वों द्वारा समिति के बैनर का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसलिये पुरानी कार्यकारिणी भंग कर नयी कार्यकारिणी का चुनाव कराया जाय। इसके लिये 7 दिसम्बर की तिथि तय की गयी। चनावों में

हरीश नगर, रईस होटल, कृष्णापुर, आलूखेत वीर भट्टी, गेटिया व गांजा क्षेत्र को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का निर्णय लिया गया। वक्ताओं ने बलिष्ठानाला क्षेत्र में मनमाने ढंग से कार्य कराये जाने के लिये सिंचाई विभाग को जिम्मेदारी ठहराया।

बैठक में इन्द्र सिंह नेगी ने रईस होटल के प्रभावित लोगों के जितने जिला प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तक कौनों बैकलिंग व्यवस्था न हो जाने पर तीव्र रोष व्यक्त किया। श्री नेगी ने नैनीताल वीर भुंठी पैदल मार्ग को दुर्दशा पर भी गंभीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की। बैठक में डा. हरशरण सिंह, डॉ. प. ब. ब्रह्म, इन्द्र सिंह नेगी, ए.एस. खान, निसार अली, आर.के. शर्मा, पूनम सिंह ब्रह्म, अमीर खान, भुवनेश, टीका सिंह, विनश सिंह, जोगन सिंह बगौली, मनोज सिंह, मयूर जाफरी, शहील जाफरी, पुण्या कटौच, सखर खान, कुर्राम खान व नाथूराम ने विचार व्यक्त किये।

राकां को बैठक में प्रत्याशियों
को लेकर विचार-विमर्श

नैनीताल, 2 दिसम्बर। उत्तरांचल राष्‍ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी की यहाँ आयोजित बैठक में आगामी प्रस्तावित विधानसभा चुनावों में मण्डल प्रणाली के चयन के लिये विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श हुआ। बैठक में अंग्रेज साहित्य तथा प्रत्याशियों की अंतिम सूची जारी करने का निर्णय लिया गया। बैठक में पार्टी के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष युगल एतेश्वर अग्रवाल, मण्डल प्रभारी दर्शन सिंह तथा अध्यक्ष अशोक शर्मावाल व प्रदेश सचिव रमेश सहन्याल व अन्य पदाधिकारी उपस्थित रहे।

प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ का
शिष्टमंडल बीएसए से मिला

नैनीताल, 2 दिसम्बर। प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ के एक शिष्टमंडल ने जिला बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी से भेंट कर गगर क्षेत्र नैनीताल तथा भवाली में अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति कर रिक्त स्थानों को तुरन्त भरने की मांग की। जिला बेसिक शिक्षाधिकारी ने मिलने वाले इस शिष्टमंडल का नेतृत्व संगठन के अध्यक्ष हर देव शर्मा ने किया।

तिगडेश्वर महादेव में श्रीमद् भागवत पुराण यज्ञ का समापन

जागरण कार्यालय, नैनीताल

यहां गंगुट के समीप स्थित तिगुंडेश्वर महादेव मंदिर में 23 नवम्बर से चल रहे श्रीमद् भगवत पुराण यज्ञ आज यहां विशाल भंडारे के साथ सम्पन्न हो गया। जिसमें सैकड़ों को संख्या में नैनीताल, हल्द्वानी, बुड़लाकोट, बगड़, चम्पुसिगड़ी व रामगढ़ आदि स्थानों से आये श्रद्धालुओं ने प्रसाद ग्रहण किया।

ज्ञातव्य हो घने जंगलों के बीच नैनीताल से मात्र 6 किमी. लगभग स्थित तिगड़ेश्वर महादेव में रामगढ़ निवासी आचार्य कृष्णानंद द्वारा किये गये 23 नवम्बर से श्रीमद् भागवत पुराण के

आज यज्ञ, हवन व पूर्णाहुति के साथ सम्पन्न हो गया। तत्पश्चात् विशाल भंडारे का आयोजन तिगड़ेश्वर महादेव मंदिर के बाबा बम अमरपुर ने सैकड़ों श्रद्धालुओं को प्रसाद वितरण किया।

इस धार्मिक आयोजन में आचार्य कृष्णानंद त्रिपाठी, शास्त्री घनानंद पाण्डे के अलावा मनोज कुमार जगदीश चन्द्र व भुवन जोशी के आचार्यत्व में सम्पन्न हुआ। इस अवसर पर मुकेश जोशी



तिगड़ेश्वर महादेव मंदिर में आयोजित श्रीमद् भागवत महापुराण के समापन पर आयोजित भंडो में भाग लेते श्रीदलाल।

गयाती, प्रसाद, गौरी, शो, पाण्डे सैंग के नये अध्याय सुरू गये। रा. गु. टी.रामी को सचिव पद का व्यक्तिगत नाम गया। उन्नावत जखिली कर्मचारी सैंग के प्रदेश उग्र महागामी चेताराम मायो के देखरय में गु. चुनावानों में सैरकः टी.सी.पाठन, अध्याय देवीदत्त पाण्डेय, वगयाथर जोनाथस, सचिव पन्त. टी. शामी, उपसचिव प्रेम सिंह कन्याल, सचिव सिंह अरविचारी, पी.सी.पंत, कुमाल सिंह, सैंगन सचिव अशोक, चंद, प्रयास चंद भट्ट, नया सिंह चिंद, जीवानन्द प्रेम, प्रयास सचिव जगज सिंह भण्डारी, मनीराम-व्याल, सुन्दर चंद, कोपाथर जय सिंह चिंद, कार्यकारी, सदस्य अशोक चंद, पंडित, टी.आर.आर., दिनेश चंद जोशी, हरिश्च चंद जोशी, हरिकल्पन जोशी, सुदेन सिंह, मायो सिंह, विद्याधर कापडी, विद्यालगर पंत चुन गये। उग्र जखिली कर्मचारी सैंग के केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी को एक बैठक के, के, जी.सी. की अध्यात्मानों में सम्मन गये।

देवीदत्त अध्यक्ष, शर्मा
सचिव निर्वाचित

पथिवीगढ़, 2 दिसम्बर: उत्तरांचल कर्मचारी संघ की खण्डीझाण शाखा पथिवीगढ़ में काफ़ी चतुल आवाज समझ हो रही है। देवीदंड पाण्डे संघ के नये अध्यक्ष चुने गये हैं। ए.डी.शर्मा को सचिव चुन कर दाखिल सभा गया है। उत्तरांचल विजली कर्मचारी संघ के प्रदेश उप महामंत्री चेताराम शर्मा की देखरेख में हुए चुनवालों में संयुक्त डी.पी.सी.पाक, अथवाश देवांद देवांद पाण्डेय, उधरकाश जोनानाथ,सचिव एन.डी. शर्मा, उपसचिव प्रेम सिंह कन्याल, सचिव सिंह अधिकारी, पी.सी.पूत, कृपाल सिंह,सुरेन्द्र सिंह अशोक, वन, श्याम दत्त भट्ट, नाथ सिंह विष्ट, जीवानन्द शर्मा प्रचार सचिव जगत सिंह भण्डारी, मनोमग ध्याल,सुन्दर चंद,कोपरधर यादव सिंह विष्ट, काल्याणसिंह,सत्यन शर्मा चन्द कापड्डी, टी.आर आर्या, दिनेश चन्द्र जोशी,हरिप्र चन्द्र जोशी, होयलबलभ जोशी, सुरेन्द्र सिंह, मोदी सिंह, विद्याभर कापड्डी, विलासगाम पूत चुने गये। उधर विजली कर्मचारी संघ की केंद्रीय कार्यकारिणी की एक बैठक के केंद्र,जोशी की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न हुई।

Introducing Cosmos

India's fastest way to fly FREE*.

Delhi • Mumbai • Kolkata
Goa • Lucknow • Bangalore
Singapore • Los Angeles • Tokyo
London • New York • Las Vegas
Disneyland and many more

Air Sahara presents India's first Power Flier Programme.

FASTER EARNINGS

Bank your Miles	Send us a copy of your current mileage statement of other domestic airlines by 31st December, 2001 and we will 'bank' these miles. Thereafter each time you fly Air Sahara, you will not only earn Cosmos Miles, but we will also transfer equivalent miles from your 'banked' miles earned with other domestic airlines to your Cosmos account. (Needless to say, you do not lose the miles earned with other domestic airlines by banking your miles with us).
Double up	An introductory bonus of 100% Cosmos Power Flier miles will be credited on all Air Sahara flights taken up to 31st January, 2002.
Return Flight Bonus	All return flights on Air Sahara up to 31st January, 2002 get you bonus Cosmos Power Flier miles.

*Terms & conditions apply.

GET FREE TICKETS FASTER - FEW EXAMPLES

No. of flights on Delhi-Mumbai-Delhi

To Fly Free	Normal Flight		Double Bonus		Combination of Double Bonus and Return Flight	Combination of Double Bonus, Banking and Return Flight
	One Way	Return Flight	One Way	Return Flight	OT	OT
Delhi-London-Delhi	80	40	40	20	19	13
Delhi-Disneyland-Delhi	142	71	70	35	33	23
Delhi-Singapore-Delhi	68	34	34	17	16	11
Mumbai-Delhi-Mumbai	26	13	14	7	6	4
Mumbai-Kolkata-Mumbai	36	18	18	9	8	6
Mumbai-Goa-Mumbai	14	7	6	3	3	2
Mumbai-Lucknow-Mumbai	32	16	16	8	7	5

Applicable on all sectors. For details contact your travel agent or nearest Air Sahara office.

Mileage Earning Chart (Normal Miles in Economy class)

Delhi-Mumbai: 709, Delhi-Bangalore: 1082, Delhi-Kolkata: 818, Delhi-Lucknow: 263, Delhi-Goa: 926, Delhi-Varanasi: 415, Delhi-Guwahati: 902, Delhi-Dibrugarh: 1086, Delhi-Patna: 531, Mumbai-Bangalore: 532, Mumbai-Goa: 265, Mumbai-Kolkata: 1038, Mumbai-Lucknow: 735, Mumbai-Patna: 900, Lucknow-Patna: 273, Lucknow-Kolkata: 553, Patna-Kolkata: 294, Patna-Varanasi: 138, Guwahati-Dibrugarh: 227.

Other Cosmos benefits

• Free and easy enrolment • Priority check-in • Excess baggage allowance • Upgrade vouchers • Options to choose from International & Domestic tickets, gifts and holiday packages • Online mileage tracking

More reasons to fly Air Sahara

• Young Fleet • Component rotatable support by **KLM** Engineering and Maintenance • Fly today and pay in 8 monthly instalments at 0% interest* (for Standard Chartered credit card members) • Multiple Fare Options • Bid n' Win • 5 ways to check-in • Air Sahara Mobile - The convenience of Short Messaging Service

TO BE LAUNCHED SHORTLY • If we delay, we pay • Buy tickets online • Metro Vehicle Service • New Airport Lounges

For details call today: Lucknow-377675, Kanpur-357752

For more information visit us at: www.airsahara.net

Sahara Airlines Ltd., Sahara India Tower, Ground Floor, 7, Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow. Tel.: 0522-377675, 323076, 371738, Fax: 0522-372742.
GSA: Royal Air, 3 VM, Shyam Sunder Building, 28/18, The Mall, Kanpur-208007. Tel.: 0512-357752, 300218, 357672, 357521, Fax: 0512-312419.

*Cost spread over 12 EMIs. 4 EMIs as down payment and remaining in 8 monthly instalments.

AIR SAHARA
Emotionally yours



इजरायल के हाइफा शहर में विस्फोट से क्षतिग्रस्त बस। (दाएं चित्र में) येरूशलम में विस्फोट स्थल पर फूल चढ़ाते अमेरिकी विशेष दूत एन्थोनी जिनी (मध्य में) व इजरायली राष्ट्रपति मोशे कात्साव।

रूसी सीमा रक्षक बल का विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त, 18 मरे

मॉस्को, 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। रूसी सीमा रक्षक बल का एक विमान आज दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया, जिससे उस पर सवार सभी 18 व्यक्ति मारे गये।

आपात भंजालय के एक अधिकारी ने एनटीवी को बताया कि विमान मॉस्को से रूस के उत्तरी शहर पेतेरोगावतोनस्क-कमचात्स्क की उड़ान पर था।

उन्होंने बताया कि विमान के चालक ने बताया कि विमान में आग लग गयी है। उस समय वह 9,600 मीटर ऊंचाई पर उड़ रहा था।

इसके बाद विमान से सम्पर्क टूट गया। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विमान पर चालक दल के नौ सदस्य और नौ यात्री सवार थे। इस पर 36 टन सामान लदा था।

इंटरफैक्स ने खबर दी है कि विमान को आपात स्थिति में कामचात्स्क प्रायद्वीप पर उतरना पड़ा लेकिन कप्तान झूठी हो चढ़ आग के गोले में तब्दील हो गया। इधर तास ने बताया कि विमान जमीन पर गिरा और इसके तीन टुकड़े हो गये। कोई भी जीवित नहीं बचा।

मुस्लिम वोटों के लालच में विपक्ष पोदो के खिलाफ : शाहनवाज

जहानाबाद, 2 दिसम्बर, एजेंसी। केन्द्रीय नगरिक उद्घरण मंत्री सईद शाहनवाज हुसैन ने आज कहा कि पोदो का उद्देश्य आतंकवाद को कुचलना है न कि प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकारों या किसी सामाजिक या धार्मिक समूह को जैसा कि विपक्षियों पार्टियां आरोप लगा रही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बहाल एक जनसभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए उन्होंने समाजवादी पार्टी के नेता मुलाम सिंह यादव व राजद के नेता लालू प्रसाद यादव की ओर इशारा करते हुए कहा कि इनको काम राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए समाज को जाति व सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर विभाजित करना है।

उन्होंने कहा कि देश का मुसलमान राजग सरकार के अन्तर्गत सुरक्षित है और धर्म के नाम पर हिन्दू-मुस्लिमों के बीच फूट करने का इन नेताओं का इरादा कभी सफल नहीं होगा। मंत्री ने कहा कि मुसलमान राजनीतिक पार्टियों की यह खेल योजना समझ गये हैं कि वे उनके निजी स्वार्थों के लिए एक वोट बैंक के रूप में इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं।

कांग्रेस के सख की आलोचना करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि उसके द्वारा पोदो की मुखाफलक करना आतंकवाद को कुचलने के वैधक प्रयासों के खिलाफ है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेता सोनिया गांधी को पोदो के जटिल आतंकवाद को निर्यात करने के केन्द्र के प्रयासों को समझना चाहिए क्योंकि पूर्व में उनके पति राजीव गांधी व रास इंद्र गांधी आतंकवाद की गोलियों को शिकार हो चुके थे।

पोदो आतंकवाद से बड़ा खतरा : एमनेस्टी

नयी दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार संस्था एमनेस्टी इंटरनैशनल इंडिया ने आशंका जतायी है कि कमजोर न्याय प्रणाली के चरते पोदो जैसे कठोर कानून आतंकवाद से भी बड़ा खतरा बन सकते हैं। एमनेस्टी ने कहा कि आतंकवाद निरोधक अध्यादेश (पोदो) के प्रभावनात बेहद कठोर हैं और इसके उपयोग से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के सामाजिक और राजनीतिक रूप से अलग-थलग पड़ने की आशंका और आपाधिक न्याय प्रणाली को प्रभावित करने का खतरा बढ़ जाएगा।

एमनेस्टी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जिस तरह आतंकवाद निरोध कानून (टाइड) आतंकवाद के बजाए मानवाधिकारों के लिए ही खतरा बनता जा रहा था और उसके टाइड मामलों में दोष साबित होने की दर बहुत कम थी। मानवाधिकार संस्था ने कहा कि सरकार को संवैधानिक और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकार मानवाधिकारों के लिए खतरा बनने वाले पोदो जैसे कानून बनाने के बजाए आपाधिक न्याय प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। संस्था ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग जैसे एजेंसियों ने अप्रभावी रूप, निष्प्रभावी अभियोजन और बौद्ध से लदी न्यायप्रणाली को आतंकवाद सहित अन्य आपराधिक गतिविधियों के खिलाफ प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्रवाई के एतरे की उद्घवन बताया है। इसलिए नये कानून बनाने के बजाए सरकार को आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली सुदृढ़ बनानी चाहिए।

संदेह

किंगस्ले सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता

बर्लिन : ब्रिटेन के अभिनेता को किंगस्ले को फिल्म 'सेक्स बोइस्ट' के लिए यूरोपीयन फिल्म अवार्ड का सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता का पुरस्कार मिला। फ्रांस की इसाबेल्ले को 'दी पिआनिस्ट' के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री का पुरस्कार मिला।

हड़ताल से जनजीवन प्रभावित

ढाका : पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना तथा उनकी बहन का सुरुआत कवच हटा लिए जाने के विरोध में अशामो लोग ने हड़ताल रखा जिससे ढाका में जनजीवन प्रभावित हुआ।

रतलम में जहरीली शराब से 5 मरे

इंदौर, 2 दिसम्बर, एजेंसी। रतलम जिले के हेबराकटा क्षेत्र में एक विषाह समारोह की तिथि तय करने के लिए एक एकत्रित हुए आदिवासियों द्वारा हथियारों का उपयोग करने के बाद बीमार पांच आदिवासियों ने अस्पताल में दम तोड़ दिया। रतलम के एक प्रभावित पाण्डुर ने टेलीफोन पर बताया कि 28 आदिवासी बीमार हैं और उनमें से दो की हालत गम्भीर बनी हुई है। इन सभी का इलाज रतलम के जिला अस्पताल में चल रहा है। एक आदिवासी की मृत्यु बाजना में एक इलाज के दौरान हो गई। बीजवाज चार ने आज यहाँ जिला अस्पताल में इलाज के दौरान दम तोड़ा।

किसी भी पड़ोसी देश से सैन्य मदद नहीं ली : देउबा

इस्लामाबाद, 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। नेपाल ने इस बात से इंकार किया है कि माओवादी उग्रवादियों को कुचलने के लिए उसने भारत या किसी अन्य पड़ोसी देश से सैनिक सहायता ली है। पाकिस्तान मीडिया ने नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री शेर बहादुर देउबा के हवाले से बताया कि भारत, चीन या पाकिस्तान से सैन्य सहायता मांगने के बारे में इस समय में कुछ भी नहीं कहा सकता। रायल नेपाल आर्मी इस समस्या से निपटने में सक्षम है। माओवादी से निपटने में भारतीय सैनिकों की मदद को सम्भवता से इनकार करते हुए देउबा ने जन, भाव, अमेरिका और यूरोपीय समुदाय सहित विभिन्न देशों द्वारा दिये गये समर्थन का समाप्त किया। दैनिक 'न्यूज' के अनुसार उक्त नेपाल में आपातकाल घोषित किये जाने के बारे में कहा कि आपातकाल का निशाना माओवादी और उनके समर्थक हैं। उनसे कहाई से निजा पाएँ। देउबा ने बताया कि दक्षिण शिखर एमेलन पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्रवाई में होगा।

दक्षिण की प्रतिनिधियों की सुरुआ के लिए अतिरिक्त इंतजाम किये जा रहे हैं।



कोहिंग में दूसरे हार्नबिल फेस्टिवल के दौरान नया नर्तकी के कुछ अभिनेत्री मनीषा कोडाला तथा फिल्म निर्माता मोहन भट्ट।

दुमका में लालू की पेशी की सम्भावना बढ़ी

पटना कार्यालय, दुमका 2 दिसम्बर बहुचर्चित पशुपालन घोटाला मामले में बिहार के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री एवं राजद यूरोपी लालू प्रसाद यादव की दुमका स्थित सीबीआई की विशेष अदालत में आगामी छह दिसम्बर को पेशी की सम्भावना बढ़ गयी है। यह भी पता चला है कि इस सिलसिले में श्री प्रसाद को न्यायिक हिरासत रॉची से दुमका लाने की सम्भावना है। यह मामला यहाँ के दुमका क्षेत्रीय पशुपालन निदेशक कार्यालय से जुड़ा हुआ है। हालाँकि इस मामले में श्री प्रसाद को ऊपरी अदालत से पहले ही जमानत मिल चुकी है। इस घोटाले से संबंधित एक अन्य मामला आर सी 64/96 में 12 दिसम्बर को तिथि मुकदमा की गयी है। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि यह मामला देवर कोणार से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस मुकदमे में लालू प्रसाद भी शामिल बाने के बजाए आपाधिक न्याय प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। संस्था ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग जैसे एजेंसियों ने अप्रभावी रूप, निष्प्रभावी अभियोजन और बौद्ध से लदी न्यायप्रणाली को आतंकवाद सहित अन्य आपराधिक गतिविधियों के खिलाफ प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्रवाई के एतरे की उद्घवन बताया है। इसलिए नये कानून बनाने के बजाए सरकार को आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली सुदृढ़ बनानी चाहिए।

नदीम, लखनऊ

आपको क्या लगता है कि क्यों हटाय गया ? सत्ता और सरकार से गठबंधन में कभी नहीं करता। यह मेरे स्वभाव में नहीं है। हो सकता है कि उन्हें लगा हो कि मैं उनके लिए लाभदायक साबित नहीं हो सकता। हटाए जाने की खबर पढ़ने के बाद आपने मुख्यमंत्री से बात की या नहीं ? मुख्यमंत्री से क्यों बात करूँ ? मैं न की है और न करूँगा। आपके अध्यक्ष बनने के बाद परिषद की बैठक एक बैठक हुई। इसकी क्या वजह रही ? कैसे बुलाता। कोई कार्यालय नहीं। एक अदद बायू-चपरासी तक नहीं। बैठक बुलाने के लिए चिट्ठी-पत्रो लिखी जाती है। कोई था ही नहीं जो इस काम को अंजाम देता। आपने इन दिक्कों से कभी सरकार को अवगत कराया ? अवगत करने में कोई कसर बाकी नहीं रखी। एक नहीं तीन-तीन पत्र सरकार को भेजे लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसके क्या कारण थे ? सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी भूल गयी। नौकरशाही पूरी तरह हावी थी। आपको लगता है स्थिति क्यों बदलेंगी ?

वर्चस्व को लड़ाई में सौ से अधिक चक्र गोलियां चलीं, महिला मरी

सहरसा 2 दिसम्बर : सीमा पर बहिरायापुर अन्तर्मुख के मतलबका प्रखंड के महादेव मठ गांव में वर्चस्व को लेकर दो गुटों के बीच उपजे विवाद में लगभग सौ से अधिक चक्र गोलियां चलीं जिसमें एक प्रमोण महिला की मौत हो गयी। महादेव मठ गांव निवासी बोलू यादव तान दिनों सितुआला पंचायत के चुनाव में मुखिया प्रत्याशी के रूप में चुनाव लड़ें था, परन्तु उसकी हार हो गयी थी। इस चुनाव में बोलू यादव का अभिन्न मित्र रहे सुबोध बदन ने किसी दूसरे प्रत्याशी का मदद देकर का था। श्री पंचायत चुनाव के दिन से दो मित्रों की दोस्ती दुश्मनी में बदल गयी। कहते हैं कि उसी दिन से दोनों के बीच बार-बार विवाद चल रहा था, परन्तु 29 नवम्बर का दोनों गुटों के बीच वर्चस्व का दवा किया गया तथा उसे कायम करने का दिन आरंभ ही माना। आज सुबह से ही महादेव मठ गांव में निरन्तर युद्ध का हथियार के साथ जमावड़ शुरू हो गया तथा आज तक के सुबह से लेकर 12 बजे दिन तक लगातार दोनों गुटों के बीच जमकर गोलीबारी चलती रही।

मैं सत्ता के साथ कभी गठबंधन नहीं कर सकता: कमलेश्वर

इस बारे में मैं कुछ भी कह सकता। शत्रु मित्र का जब अन्धश्रु बनाया गया तो काबूनी मंत्री का दर्जा दे दिया गया लेकिन आपको बताने तक सरकार को ऐसा करने को सुध नहीं आया, क्यों ? मैं किसी से अपना जुना पसंद नहीं करता। सच यह है कि मुझे सत्ता के खमरों से नहीं है। यह तो योगेश्वर जयपण (तत्कालीन मुख्य सचिव) थे, जिनके बिना आश्रय पर मैं यह पद स्वीकार करने के लिए नहीं आया। रही बात शत्रु मित्र का, बड़े फिल्म स्टार हैं। रज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनके लिए काबूनी मंत्री का दर्जा कुछ नहीं है। उपा में फिल्म विकास की सम्भावनाएँ हैं ? क्या सम्भावनाएँ हैं ? सच को सामने आने नहीं देंगे। बाटर का हथ देना है। ऐसे में कौन फिल्मकार उतर प्रवेश आता होगा ? फिल्म विकास परिषद का अध्यक्ष बनने के अवगत करने में कोई कसर बाकी नहीं रखी। एक नहीं तीन-तीन पत्र सरकार को भेजे लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसके क्या कारण थे ? सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी भूल गयी। नौकरशाही पूरी तरह हावी थी। आपको लगता है स्थिति क्यों बदलेंगी ?

अंडरवर्ल्ड की चावल निर्यातक को धमकी, दो करोड़ मांगे

अरविंद शर्मा, नई दिल्ली

2 दिसम्बर

अंडरवर्ल्ड माफिया ने राजधानी के एक चावल निर्यातक को जान से मारने की धमकी दी है। साथ ही कहा है कि उसे बख्शा दिया जाएगा, वरतें यह दो करोड़ रुपया दे दें। बताया जाता है कि धमकी मिलने के बाद से निर्यातक परेशान है और उसके परिवार के लोग सस्ते हुए हैं।

सूत्र बताते हैं कि निर्यातक को उसके घर व मोबाइल फोन पर जो कॉलें आई हैं, वे दुबई से की गई हैं। ये सभी कॉलें 9750-... सीरिज के फोन नंबर से दी गई हैं और धमकी देने वाले ने अपना नाम सिक्ंदर चिपलू बताया है। हालाँकि सिक्ंदर चिपलू

के बारे में आज तक खुफिया एजेंसी यह पता नहीं लगा पाई है कि वह कौन है और किस गिरोह से जुड़ा है। इस तरह से सिक्ंदर चिपलू अभी तक पहली ही बना हुआ है। वैसे पूर्व में सिक्ंदर चिपलू ने कोरलबग के एक व्यवसायी को भी धमकी दी थी। इसके अलावा सर्वोप्य विहार मुम्बई में वॉशिंग सॉल्ट तीन बंदशुओं के बारे जाने के बाद यह बात सामने आई थी कि अंडरवर्ल्ड में सिक्ंदर चिपलू नामक युवक भी शामिल हैं और उसने टैप्ट शकाल से हाथ मिलाया हुआ है। सूत्रों ने सम्भवता व्यवसायी है कि यह कोई पुराना माफिया भी हो सकता है, जो नए नाम से लोगों से जबरन धन वसूलने की कोशिश कर रहा है। मुम्बई पुलिस भी सिक्ंदर चिपलू के बारे में खनबीन कर चुकी है, मगर पुलिस किंवदंती में इस नाम का कोई बंदमाश पुलिस को नहीं मिला है। बताया जाता है कि दुबई से व्यवसायियों को फोन पर धमकी मिलती रहती है, मगर बहुत कम व्यवसायी पुलिस के पास जाते हैं। अधिसंख्य पुलिस को बलाए बिना ही चुपचाप सम्झौता कर लेते हैं। यह बात कुछना बबलू कीमत्तन के मामले में भी सामने आ चुकी है, उसमें धमकी के आगे मुम्बई के तीन बड़े व्यवसायी इस कदर डुक गए कि बबलू के कहने पर उसके लिए क्रिकेट की सट्टेबाजी करने लगे। यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि इस साल गोल ब्रांन्ट के एक व्यवसायी को भी दुबई से धमकी दी गई थी।

हर चुनौती के लिए तैयार है 'विराट'

मुम्बई, 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। भारत का एकमात्र विमानवाहक पोत आर्गुएस 'विराट' शत-प्रतिशत काम कर रहा है और किसी भी चुनौती का सामना करने की तैयार है। पोत के कर्मांडिंग अपनर कप्तान एफ क्रिस्टल ने नौसेना की परिचामी कमान की इस रिहर्सल के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि हम पूरी तरह काम कर रहे हैं और कभी भी, कहीं भी, किसी भी चुनौती का सामना करने की तैयार हैं। नौसेना संचालक के तहत आज यहां आयोजित नौसेना संचालन प्रदर्शन का नेतृत्व विराट कर रहा है।

भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट

बुलेटिन

दिसम्बर 2001

■ यूजीएस 10000 - विक्री एवं पुनर्खरीद 3 से 10 दिसम्बर, 2001 तक खुली। सामने की साराणियों में दी गयी योजनाएं (✓) भी बिक्री एवं पुनर्खरीद के लिए खुली हैं।

आय वितरण वाट (आईडीडीब्ल्यू) का प्रेषण - एमआईपी 98 (IV)

एमआईपी 98 (IV) (वार्षिक आय विकल्प) के अंतर्गत वार्षिक आय वितरण वाट भेजा जा चुके हैं। आय वितरण की दर 13.25% है, जिन निवेशकों को 15 दिसम्बर, 2001 तक आय वितरण वाट प्राप्त न हो, वे अपने फॉलियो/सदस्यता सूचना संख्या के साथ कृपया हमारे रजिस्ट्रार - यूटीआई आईएसएल से सम्पर्क करें।

एमआईपी 96 (IV) तथा यूजीएस 5000 - अवधिपूर्ति

एमआईपी 96 (IV) एवं यूजीएस 5000 को अवधि 31 दिसम्बर, 2001 को पूरी हो रही है। यूजीएस 5000 की बहियां मोचन के प्रयोजनार्थ 14 से 31 दिसम्बर, 2001 (दोनों दिन मिलाकर) तक बंद रहेंगी। यूनिटधारकों को अवधिपूर्ति राशि का, बिक्री के लिए खुली यूटीआई की किसी भी योजना में पुनर्निवेश करना का विकल्प उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। एमआईपी 96 (IV) एवं यूजीएस 5000 के यूनिटधारकों को इस विषय में सूचित किया जा रहा है तथा प्रत्येक यूनिटधारक को विशेष रूप से तैयार किया गया विकल्प पत्र सह स्विचओवर फार्म भेजा जा चुका है, जिन यूनिटधारकों को 15 दिसम्बर, 2001 तक यह फार्म प्राप्त न हो, वे कृपया अपने फॉलियो/सदस्यता संख्या सहित हमारे रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय, यूटीआई आईएसएल तथा टाटा कमन्सटैन्सी सर्विसेज से इसे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। निवेशकों से विकल्प फार्म प्राप्त होने के पश्चात ही रजिस्ट्रारों द्वारा मोचन/स्विचओवर अनुरोध पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। यूनिटधारकों से निवेदन है कि वे कृपया अपनी डाक सूचनाएं स. (पिन कोड) सहित अपने बैंक खाता विवरण हमें उपलब्ध कराएं ताकि हम स्थानीय बैंकों के पक्ष में चेक तैयार कर सकें।

रजिस्ट्रार में परिवर्तन - यूएस 92, आर्गुएसईएफ, एमईपी 93, एमईपी 94, एमईपी 95, एमईपी 96, एमईपी 98 एवं एमईपी 99

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के लिए यूटीआई इन्वेस्टर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (यूटीआई आईएसएल) को रजिस्ट्रार नियुक्त किया गया है। तदनुसार बिक्री-पश्चात संवाओं संबंधी सभी निवेदनों पर कार्यवाही यूटीआई आईएसएल द्वारा इनके मुंबई, कोलकाता, नई दिल्ली और चेन्नई स्थित कार्यालयों से निम्नालखित तरीकों से शुरू की जाएगी:

योजना	निम्न दिनांक से यूटीआई आईएसएल के अधीन
यूएस 92, आईएसईएफ	21/11/2001
एमईपी 95	27/11/2001
एमईपी 93, एमईपी 94, एमईपी 96, एमईपी 98, एमईपी 99	03/12/2001

इन योजनाओं के एजेंट व निवेशक कृपया अपने सेवा संबंधी निवेदन, यदि कोई हो तो, यूटीआई आईएसएल के संबंधित कार्यालयों को भेजें।

आरयूएस 92, एमईपी 91, यूजीएस 2000, आईओएफ 96, एमआईपी 96 (II), एमआईपी 96 (III), डीआईपी 91 - योजनाओं की अवधिपूर्ति - दावा न की गई राशि

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के यूनिटधारकों को एक बार पुनः सूचित किया जाता है कि वे यूटीआई की सीसीपी, यूटीआई बॉण्ड फंड जैसी योजनाओं में स्विचओवर के लिए या अवधिपूर्ति राशि प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक यूनिट प्रमाणपत्र/सदस्यता सूचना के लिए विकल्प पत्र के साथ-साथ अपना बैंक खाता विवरण प्रस्तुत करें, यह नोट किया जाए कि संबंधित अवधिपूर्ति तिथियों के बाद अवधिपूर्ति/समाप्ति राशि पर कोई आय अर्जित नहीं होगी।

यूटीआई वेबसाइट-www.unittrustofindia.com - नए रूप में अतिरिक्त विशिष्टताओं के साथ यूटीआई की मौजूदा वेबसाइट को एक नया रूप दिया गया है।

- एनएच/मूल्य और यूटीआई मासिक बुलेटिन ई-मेल के जरिए प्राप्त करने की सुविधा।
- वितीय प्लानर और सेवानिवृत्ति प्लानर जैसी सुविधा भी।
- योजनाओं के पोर्टफोलियो में शीर्ष की 10 कंपनियों, 5 सेक्टर/खण्ड उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

विक्री/अग्र/संतुष्टित योजनाएं	बिक्री	पुनर्खरीद	बु.आ.मू.	दिनांक
✓ जो-सेक *	(आर)	11,5410	11,5410	11,5410 28.11.2001
✓ जोसीआई सीसीपी फंड *	(बुडि)	12,8585	12,8585	12,8585 28.11.2001
✓ यूएस 95 *	(आर)	11,78	11,78	11,78 28.11.2001
✓ यूटीआई सीसीपी फंड *	(बुडि)	16,73	16,73	16,73 28.11.2001
✓ यूटीआई बॉण्ड फंड *	(बुडि)	15,5088	15,5088	15,5088 28.11.2001
✓ यूटीआई बॉण्ड फंड *	(बुडि)	15,2620	15,2620	15,2620 28.11.2001
(3 से 6 महीने के भीतर पुनर्खरीद हेतु)		15,1857		
(3 महीने के भीतर पुनर्खरीद हेतु)		15,1854		

संस्थापन निवेशक योजनाएं	बिक्री	पुनर्खरीद	बु.आ.मू.	दिनांक
✓ सीआईएस 8100 (निवेश के एक वर्ष के भीतर पुनर्खरीद)	91,90	91,90	91,90	28.11.2001
(निवेश के एक से दो वर्ष के भीतर पुनर्खरीद)		89,14		
(निवेश के दो से तीन वर्ष के भीतर पुनर्खरीद)		90,06		
(निवेश के तीन वर्ष के भीतर पुनर्खरीद)		90,98		
आईआईएसएलएलएल 95 *		9,51	16,43	28.11.2001
आईआईएसएलएलएल 97 *		7,53	7,92	28.11.2001
आईआईएसएलएलएल 98 *		7,63	8,03	28.11.2001
आईआईएसएलएलएल 99 *		7,02	7,38	28.11.2001
आईआईएसएलएलएल 98 (II) *	(संघर्षी)	6,15	6,15	28.11.2001
	(संघर्षी)			

निवेशक संपर्क कक्ष, कापीराट कार्यालय, मुंबई. संपर्क फोन नं. 022-288 5974/285 0821. फैक्स नं.: 022-285 0823। वैधानिक व्यवस्था : यूटीआई, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट अधिनियम 1963 के प्रावधानों के तहत कार्य करता है। जोखिम घटक : प्युसुअल फंडों और प्रतिपुष्टियों में किए गए सभी निवेशों पर बाजार का जोखिम होता है तथा योजनाओं के एनएच का ऊपर या नीचे जाना प्रतिपुष्टि बाजार को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्वों और घटकों पर निर्भर करता है। पिछला कार्यानिर्वाहन औसतान्वित, सभी प्रणालियों का चोटक नहीं है। इस बात का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया जा सकता है कि फंड के उद्वेग प्राप्त कर हो लिए जाएंगे। कृपया निवेश करने से पहले पेशकश दस्तावेज पढ़ लें।

विक्री/पुनर्खरीद/शुद्ध आस्ति मूल्य प्रति यूनिट (रु.)	विक्री	पुनर्खरीद	बु.आ.मू.	दिनांक
बोएसई सेन्सेक्स एक्स एफ डी निफ्टी	3268	3268	9,98	28.11.2001
✓ एडवांस्ड 93 *	8,76	8,90	7,78	11,88 28.11.2001
✓ इंडेक्स निवेशक विक्री फंड *	13,32	13,85	13,46	12,41 9,98 18,51 11,83
✓ मास्टर 92 *	9,55	8,41	8,05	7,99 5,39 12,04 06,98
✓ मास्टर 93 *	12,38	12,50	12,69	11,80 9,15 16,81 10,15
✓ मास्टर इंडेक्स फंड *	10,01	9,91	10,01	9,12 9,64 13,26 07,90
✓ मास्टर 91 *	15,58	15,39	15,86	14,30 10,91 21,78 12,42
✓ निफ्टी इंडेक्स फंड *	6,47	6,41	6,47	5,89 9,85 08,54 05,18
✓ पीएफ युनिट योजना *	12,73	12,36	12,56	11,40 7,67 15,85 10,28
यूजीएस 10000 (अग्रवाल-मह)			9,91	9,34 6,10 11,69 08,82
हबिटी योजनाएं - निम्न वार्षिक				
यूजीएस 5000 *		9,70	10,21	9,48 7,70 16,24 09,64
यूएस 92 *		11,67	12,28	10,87 12,97 16,99 09,66
इविटी योजनाएं - कर बचाव				
एमईपी 92 *		12,62	13,28	12,43 6,84 17,79 10,87
एमईपी 93 *		8,94	9,41	8,95 5,14 14,44 08,82
एमईपी 94 *		7,59	7,98	7,22 10,83 11,76 08,33
एमईपी 95 *		8,10	8,52	7,74 10,08 11,92 08,95
एमईपी 96 *		8,76	8,24	8,99 12,85 15,04 07,18
एमईपी 97 *		8,26	8,51	7,69 11,96 12,90 06,87
एमईपी 98 *		10,25	10,96	9,31 13,43 13,98 08,23
✓ यूटीआई इंडोरेल *		8,98	N.A.	8,98 7,87 14,10 12,91 06,70
				28,11,01 31,10,01
बोएसई सेन्सेक्स एक्स एफ डी निफ्टी		3294	3268	10,20
मास्टर 92 *		10,71	9,72	10,18
मास्टर 93 *		11,13	10,10	10,20 17,01 10,10
एमईपी 99 *		17,45	15,06	16,07 28,79 14,17
मास्टर वेबू युनिट प्लान 1998		12,94	11,52	12,33 16,83 10,63

संकटों फंड	विक्री, निवेशक एवं ब्यादी	आईपी 1	बु.आ.मू.	दिनांक
✓ क्लब वेबू फंड *		7,64	7,49	7,54 28.11.2001 09.11 06.49
✓ एडो फंड *		11,84	11,71	11,94 28.11.2001 16,23 12,94
✓ कर्मा एडो हेल्थकेयर फंड *		10,32	10,12	10,32 28.11



11
पेयशालम व हाइफा में आत्मघाती विस्फोट



14
आरोपों को बल्ले से धोने के लिए तैयार सविन



शिक्षा के मौलिक अधिकार का महत्त्व 10



16
कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग अब उत्पाद बनने की ओर



एक नज़र

जली की दुकान में गलत से पांच मारे

नयी दिल्ली : पूर्वी दिल्ली के गजौत नगर इलाके में आज रात जली की दुकान में पांच लोगों की मौत हो गई।

कोर्टेबल ने की इन्स्पेक्टर की हत्या

अगरतला : ब्रह्मांड जिले में सिंधुपुरा नगर के केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के शिबिर में एक कोर्टेबल ने कथित तौर पर एक इन्स्पेक्टर की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी। यह घटना शुक्रवार को उस समय हुई, जब इन्स्पेक्टर धरम सिंह ब्रह्मांड जिले में एक कोर्टेबल के साथ एक गाड़ी में सवार थे।

पेंटागन ने परीक्षण टाला

वाशिंगटन : रूस, चीन तथा कई अन्य देशों के कड़े विरोध का सामना कर रहे अमेरिकी मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणाली के परीक्षण को पेंटागन ने टाल दिया है।

नौसेना नेता की दुर्घटना में मृत्यु

अहमदाबाद : वरिष्ठ कोस्ट गार्ड नेता की दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो गई। घटना के बाद कोस्ट गार्डों में चलाकूट का माहौल है।

अमेरिका के पास सबूत नहीं

वाशिंगटन : अमेरिका ने कहा है कि उसके पास इस बात का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने लिबाब की मदद कर रहे अपने जहाजों को हिमालय के जलियाँ निकाल लिये हैं, हालाँकि अमेरिका माना कि इस तरह की गतिविधियाँ हो सकती हैं।

कि मतदाता सूची में नाम न छूटे

नयी दिल्ली : मतदाता सूची में नाम न छूटे देने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार ने राज्य भर में 1500 विशेष केंद्र खोले हैं।

गौरी अस्पताल का विस्तार होगा

नयी दिल्ली : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने गौरी अस्पताल का विस्तार करके 250 बिस्तरों का कर दिया है।

उ में भूकम्प का झटका

नयी दिल्ली : गुजरात के कच्छ क्षेत्र में भूकम्प का झटका लगा।

जगमग जनमत

क्या आप आई सी सी और बी सी सी आई के बीच हुए मतदान से सहमत हैं?

शत्रुपति खूब को भाजपा

निकाले जाने की परिस्थितियों का क्या मतलब आ रहे हैं?

नक्सलियों ने उड़ीसा में मंत्री का घर उड़ाया

पुलिस चौकी भी ध्वस्त, आंध्र में तेदेपा विधायक के घर को क्षति, तीन थानों पर हमला

एजेंसियाँ, नयी दिल्ली

2 दिसम्बर

आंध्र प्रदेश में नक्सली हिंसा का कहर आज तीसरे दिन भी जारी रहा और तेलुगु देशम पार्टी के एक विधायक के घर को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया तथा एक ठेकेदार की हत्या सहित तीन पुलिस थानों पर हमला कर सम्पत्ति को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। उधर पोपुल्स वार ग्रुप ने अब पड़ोसी राज्य उड़ीसा को भी अपना निशाना बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। आज यहां नक्सलियों ने एक मंत्री के घर और एक पुलिस चौकी को विस्फोट से उड़ा दिया। छत्तीसगढ़ में भी नक्सलियों ने जमकर गोशियाँ चलाई और कुछ स्थानों पर विस्फोट किए। हालाँकि यहां से जामनाल के नुकसान की खबर नहीं है।

उड़ीसा के मल्लानगिरी में पुलिस ने बताया

कहर फिर बरपा

- आंध्र पेपर मिल के कार्यालय व गैरेज हाउस में विस्फोट
- छत्तीसगढ़ में भी गोशियाँ चलीं
- कुतरु बेदरे मार्ग पर बारूदी सुरंग से विस्फोट

कि उग्रवादियों ने उड़ीसा के सहकारिता हथकरघा एच कपड़ा मंत्री अरविन्द ढाली के मल्लानगिरी जिले के पोतुर गांव स्थित मकान को कल रात विस्फोट से उड़ा दिया। घटना के वक्त भाजपा के विधायक और मंत्री ढाली मकान में नहीं थे। बताया है कि नक्सलियों के मंत्री के घर पहुंचे और वहां मौजूद उनके तीन रिश्तेदारों को बाहर निकालने के बाद घर से

काफी कीमती सामान भी लूट लिया गया। इसके बाद नक्सलियों ने बम लगाकर घर को उड़ा दिया। एजेंसी के अनुसार केंद्री का बना पूरा भवन गिर गया है।

पुलिस महानिरीक्षक एम.एम. प्रहलाद ने बताया कि ढाली के आवास पर सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई थी। पुलिस के मुताबिक इससे पूर्व इन लोगों ने पोतुर थाने में विस्फोट किया। विस्फोट से

पहले नक्सलियों ने वहां के सब-इंस्पेक्टर और सिपाहियों को भगा दिया था। पोतुर पुलिस चौकी के कमियों ने बताया कि रात करीब नौ बजे भोजन करने के बाद वे सड़क पर टहल रहे थे तभी हथियारबंद नक्सली वहां आए और समर्पण के लिए कहा। इसके बाद वे चौकी के अंदर गए और वायरलेस की लाइन काट दी। फिर विस्फोट लगाकर उन्होंने विस्फोट कराया। विस्फोट के कारण एक्सेटस की छत वाले इस भवन का एक भाग गिर गया है। इन घटनाओं के बाद नक्सली 'पीडब्ल्यूजी जिंदाबाद' के नारे लगाते हुए चले गए। जाते-जाते वे चौकी में दो पोस्टर छोड़ गए। पोस्टर पर लिखा था, 'प्रजा गुरिल्ला वाहिनी जिंदाबाद-आजादी के लिए क्षेत्र को राज्य सरकार से मुक्त करो'।

■ शेष पृष्ठ 15 पर

अंतरिम सरकार पर प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुट समझौते के करीब

संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने अंतरिम संसद की योजना बीच में छोड़ी

एजेंसियाँ, बॉन

2 दिसम्बर

अफगानिस्तान के भविष्य के मुद्दे पर पांच दिन के कड़े अंतरिम राजनीतिक मशवकत के बाद प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुटों के बीच अंतरिम प्रशासन कायम करने के बारे में वार्ताकार समझौते के काफी करीब पहुंचे हैं। इस बीच संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने आठ पृष्ठों का अंतरिम सरकार के बारे में मसौदा पेश कर दिया है। उधर सत्ता के चरम खंडेदार उमर गहर निजाबुल को देखते हुए अंतरिम संसद की अपनी योजना बीच में ही छोड़ दी। अतः वह उसके बजाए नये प्रस्ताव के जरिये प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुटों को एक छोटे अस्थाई मंत्रिमंडल के लिये राजी करने की कोशिश कर रही है। जेम्स डोबिन्स का कहना है कि यह समझ है कि शासन की सरल संरचना पर सहमत पाना आसान होगा।

अफगान गुटों की बैठक में शामिल

प्रतिनिधियों में से एक उमरी गजगंज के बरिष्ठ वार्ताकार हुसैन अनवरी ने बताया कि हमें कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रवक्ता लख्खर ब्राहिमी ने कहा कि हमने अंतरिम प्रशासन का मसौदा पेश कर दिया है जिसमें मिला जुला प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है। इसमें अंतरिम परिषद के लिए 25-28 सीटें रखी गयी हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने दो स्तरों वाली प्रस्तावित सरकार की संरचना के मुद्दे पर शक्तिशाली गजगंज के अंदर गहर निजाबुल को देखते हुए अंतरिम संसद की अपनी योजना बीच में ही छोड़ दी। अतः वह उसके बजाए नये प्रस्ताव के जरिये प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुटों को एक छोटे अस्थाई मंत्रिमंडल के लिये राजी करने की कोशिश कर रही है। जेम्स डोबिन्स का कहना है कि यह समझ है कि शासन की सरल संरचना पर सहमत पाना आसान होगा।

अफगान गुटों की बैठक में शामिल

प्रतिनिधियों में से एक उमरी गजगंज के बरिष्ठ वार्ताकार हुसैन अनवरी ने बताया कि हमें कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रवक्ता लख्खर ब्राहिमी ने कहा कि हमने अंतरिम प्रशासन का मसौदा पेश कर दिया है जिसमें मिला जुला प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है। इसमें अंतरिम परिषद के लिए 25-28 सीटें रखी गयी हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने दो स्तरों वाली प्रस्तावित सरकार की संरचना के मुद्दे पर शक्तिशाली गजगंज के अंदर गहर निजाबुल को देखते हुए अंतरिम संसद की अपनी योजना बीच में ही छोड़ दी। अतः वह उसके बजाए नये प्रस्ताव के जरिये प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुटों को एक छोटे अस्थाई मंत्रिमंडल के लिये राजी करने की कोशिश कर रही है। जेम्स डोबिन्स का कहना है कि यह समझ है कि शासन की सरल संरचना पर सहमत पाना आसान होगा।

अफगान गुटों की बैठक में शामिल

भारतीय नौसेना ने आज 'आपरेशन डिसप्ले' के तहत अरब महासागर में अपनी आक्रामक, सुरक्षात्मक और अन्य समुद्री क्षमताओं का शानदार प्रदर्शन किया। इस अभ्यास में एकमात्र विमानवाहक पोत 'आईएनएस विराट' के विदेशी सहायता एजेंसी पर हमले किये। यह जानकारी अधिकारियों ने दी। उन्होंने बताया कि राजशाही को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए एजेंसी ने नौसेना को पश्चिमी कमान की डेस रिहसिल के बाद पक्काई को बताया कि हम पूरी तरह काम कर रहे हैं और कभी भी, कहीं भी, किसी भी चुनौती या प्रतिकूल स्थिति का सामना करने को तैयार हैं। महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल पी. सी. अलेक्जेंडर ने रिहसिल का अवलोकन किया।

नौसेना समूह के तहत यहां गेटवे आफ इंडिया के नजदीक आयोजित दो घंटे के नौसेना संचालन प्रदर्शन का नेतृत्व 'विराट' कर रहा है।

■ शेष पृष्ठ 15 पर



नौसेना समूह के अवसर पर मुख्य तट पर अभ्यास करते नौसैनिक।

छाया : एएफपी

नेपाल में सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों व विदेशी एजेंसी पर हमले

माओवादियों ने की सैन्य चौकी उड़ाने की भी कोशिश

एजेंसी, काठमांडू

2 दिसम्बर

नेपाल में माओवादियों का विद्रोह कुचलने के लिए आज और सैनिकों को तैनात किया गया। इस बीच डीपीए के अनुसार नेपाल में सर्वाधिक प्रसारित समाचार पत्र 'कांतिपुर' ने सूत्रों के हवाले से आज प्रकाशित अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि माओवादी विद्रोहियों के चढ़े नेता पहाड़ी जिले रेलगाड़ी से सेना के नियंत्रण में हैं। यह स्थान राजधानी काठमांडू से करीब 425 किलोमीटर पश्चिम में स्थित है। समाचार पत्र ने कहा कि माओवादियों के वरिष्ठ नेता राम बहादुर थापा और कृष्ण बहादुर महरा सेना के नियंत्रण में हैं लेकिन इसकी सही स्थिति अस्पष्ट है। थापा को माओवादियों के बीच कामरेड बादल के नाम से जाना जाता है और वह उनका मुख्य सैनिक रणनीतिकार है। महार गत आगस्त सितंबर और नवम्बर में सरकार से वार्ता करने वाली टीम का बहादी इलाके में सुदुरीजल के निकट स्थित

सैनिक चौकी पर हमले की कोशिश की जिसे विफल कर दिया गया। सरकार ने कहा कि इन घटनाओं में सेना का कोई व्यक्ति हताहत नहीं हुआ। इस बीच डीपीए के अनुसार नेपाल में सर्वाधिक प्रसारित समाचार पत्र 'कांतिपुर' ने सूत्रों के हवाले से आज प्रकाशित अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि माओवादी विद्रोहियों के चढ़े नेता पहाड़ी जिले रेलगाड़ी से सेना के नियंत्रण में हैं। यह स्थान राजधानी काठमांडू से करीब 425 किलोमीटर पश्चिम में स्थित है। समाचार पत्र ने कहा कि माओवादियों के वरिष्ठ नेता राम बहादुर थापा और कृष्ण बहादुर महरा सेना के नियंत्रण में हैं लेकिन इसकी सही स्थिति अस्पष्ट है। थापा को माओवादियों के बीच कामरेड बादल के नाम से जाना जाता है और वह उनका मुख्य सैनिक रणनीतिकार है। महार गत आगस्त सितंबर और नवम्बर में सरकार से वार्ता करने वाली टीम का बहादी इलाके में सुदुरीजल के निकट स्थित

के बावजूद सैनिक माओवादियों के गढ़ रेलगाड़ी के निकट पहुंचे हैं। इसी स्थान से 16 में विद्रोह हुआ था। अधिकारी ने कहा कि पास के जाबकोट और सोलियन जिले में विद्रोहियों के ठिकानों पर हमलों के लिए हेलीकाप्टरों की तैनात किया गया है। नेपाल सरकार ने कहा है कि अन्तःक्षेत्र तटस्थ क्षेत्र के कारण विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ अभियान लंबा और कठिन होगा। विद्रोहियों की संख्या करीब 5000 होने का अनुमान है। नेपाल की सेना में 45000 से ज्यादा सैनिक हैं। पिछले गोरखा सैनिक भी शामिल हैं जो अपने युद्ध कौशल के लिए जाने जाते हैं लेकिन अपने देश में उन्होंने कभी गुरिल्ला युद्ध नहीं लड़ा। नेपाल के रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक वक्ता ने कहा- विद्रोहियों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है लेकिन क्षति का आकलन नहीं किया जा सका।

■ शेष पृष्ठ 15 पर

जिला योजनाओं के बजट में भिन्नता समाप्त करने को मुख्यमंत्री के निर्देश

अब तक की प्रगति पर असंतोष जताया

जागरण ब्यूरो, देहरादून

2 दिसम्बर

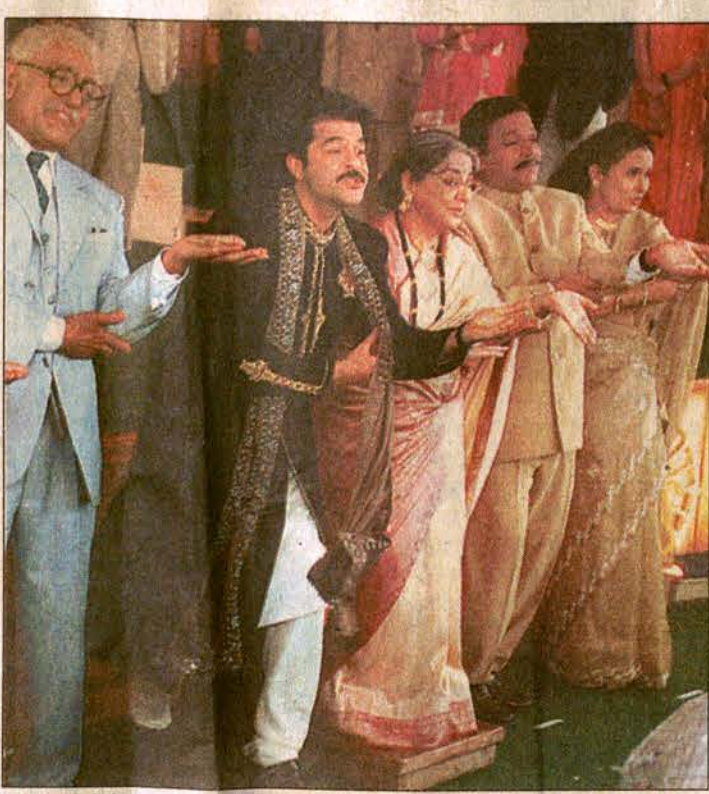
जिला योजना के लिए आवंटित धनराशि के अनुरूप स्वीकृति जारी होने में विरलब को देखते हुए मुख्यमंत्री ने सभी सचिवों को बजट प्रावधान में भिन्नता समाप्त करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्थिति से जिला योजना अनावश्यक रूप से

विधान भवन में श्री कोशयारी की अध्यक्षता में राज्य की वर्ष 2002-03 की जिला योजना की संरचना से संबंधित बैठक में समीक्षा के दौरान कुमाऊं मंडल के आयुक्त रमेश शर्मा ने अवगत कराया कि गत वर्ष मंडल की जिला योजना में प्रस्तावित परियोजना के विपरीत 32 करोड़ की धनराशि अनुमोदित हुई जिसके विपरीत 26 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया। आयुक्त गढ़वाल सुभाष कुमार ने बताया कि विगत वर्ष जिला योजना में

प्रस्तावित परियोजना के विपरीत अब तक 40 करोड़ व्यय अनुमोदित हुआ जिसके विपरीत 30 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया गया। मुख्यमंत्री ने दोनों मंडलों में जिला योजना में जारी धनी स्वीकृति पर चिंतन व्यक्त की। सचिवों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि जिला योजना में जनपदों में साप्ताहिक समीक्षा के आदेश दिए जाएं। मुख्यमंत्री ने यह भी निर्देश दिए हैं कि इस असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए सभी विभागाध्यक्ष जिला योजनाओं की प्रगति एवं स्थिति के मामले में जिलाधिकारी के संपर्क में रहें।

मुख्यमंत्री न वित्त मंत्री डा. निशंक ने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए कि जिला योजना 2002-03 की संरचना के लिए सामान्य दिशा निर्देश समय पर पहुंच जाएं जिससे प्रभावित योजनाओं को बजट प्रस्तावों में सम्मिलित होने तथा समय के अनुसार स्वीकृति जारी करने में

■ शेष पृष्ठ 15 पर



नयी दिल्ली में फिल्म 'बधाई हो बधाई' के सेट पर अनिल कपूर, अमरीश पुरी व फरीदा जलाल।

पहला काम- युवाओं को रोजगार दूसरा- पारदर्शी सरकार

दस वर्षों में उत्तरांचल से खत्म हो जायेगी बेरोजगारी

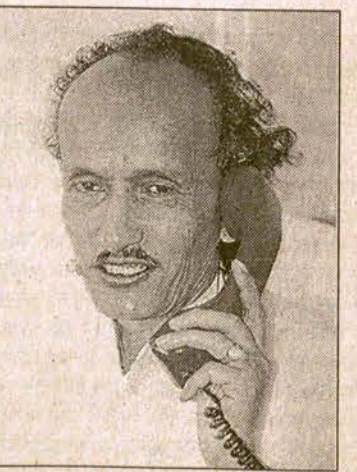
अशोक पाण्डेय, देहरादून

2 दिसम्बर

'भगत दा' प्यार से लोग उन्हें इसी नाम से पुकारते हैं। बेहद सलत और मुद्दभागी मुख्यमंत्री भगत सिंह कोशयारी डेढ़ पहाड़ी पहनावे में जब जनता के बीच होते हैं तो उत्तरांचलवासियों को अपने बीच से निकले ऐसे नेता का आभास मिलता है जो उनके जैसा ही हैं। अक्सर कुमाऊंजी में बतियाते हैं और बिना किसी लाव-लश्कर और अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा इंतजामों से इतर जनता से रु-व-रू होते हैं।

साफगाँव में यकीन रखने वाले मुख्यमंत्री भगत सिंह कोशयारी आज ही कुमाऊं की रीढ़ हैं और दूर के दीर्गम उमड़े जन सैलाब से खासे उत्साहित हैं। प्रसन्नचित्त मुख्यमंत्री ने दो टुक शब्दों में कहा कि उनका पहला काम युवाओं को रोजगार देना है तथा दूसरा राज्य में पारदर्शी सरकार की स्थापना। जागरण ने सरकार के कामकाज पर टेलीफोन पर उनसे संक्षिप्त बातचीत की।

जागरण- क्या आप सरकार के एक साल के कामकाज से संतुष्ट हैं?



भगत सिंह कोशयारी के तीस दिन

कोशयारी- हाँ। भाजपा राज्य की जनता के भरोसे पर खरी उतरी है। हमने एक साल में को कर दिखाया जो कांग्रेस अपने 45 साला शासन में नहीं कर सकी।

जागरण- मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद क्या प्रथमिकताएँ हैं?

कोशयारी- राज्य में भ्रष्टाचारी बखूबी नहीं जाएगी। प्रशासनिक मशीनरी को ढील नहीं दी जाएगी। जिन्हें घूसखोरी से शिकायत है वे टेलीफोन पर मुझसे बात करें। सीधी कार्यवाही होगी। उत्तरांचल की स्वावलंबी बनना ही सपना है।

जागरण- तीन दिवसीय कुमाऊं कीर से संतुष्ट हैं?

कोशयारी- जनता ने जो प्यार दिया है भुलाए नहीं भूलता। रातभर जागकर स्वागत किया। जनसभा में उमड़ा जन सैलाब भाजपा की राज्य में असौम्य लोकप्रियता सबसे बड़ा सबूत है।

जागरण- राज्य की बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर होगी?

कोशयारी- उत्तरांचल में बेरोजगारी अगले दस सालों में समाप्त हो जाएगी। राज्य में जल्द ही एक हजार शिक्षक बंधुओं, दो सौ पुलिस द्रुगगाओं और 350 एएफएम के पदों पर की नियुक्तियाँ होंगी।

■ शेष पृष्ठ 15 पर

अपने लाइले के शरीर के लिए तो उत्तम आहार, मगर बुद्धि के लिए?

आपके बच्चे को चाहिए शक्ति बेहतर समझने की।

अब आ गया ड़ाबर शंखपुष्पी। इसमें हैं 'शंखपुष्पी' जिसे पारंपरिक रूप से एकाग्रचित्त रहने की शक्ति के विकास में सहायक बताया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, इसमें मौजूद 'ब्राह्मी' घबराहट और बेचैनी को कम करने में बेहद सहायक माना जाता है। यकीनन, ड़ाबर शंखपुष्पी आपके लाइले के संपूर्ण मानसिक विकास के लिए आपका सच्चा साथी साबित होगा।

आपके बच्चे के संपूर्ण मानसिक विकास में उपयोगी

डाबर शंखपुष्पी

100% आयुर्वेदीय

मुद्रा : DL-2701

पीपल्स कालेज की प्रशिक्षिकाओं

ने काबिना मंत्री भगत को घेरा

कि अब वह एसडीएम कार्यालय के समक्ष आ धरना देंगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि शीघ्र उनकी मांगें पूरी नहीं मानी गयी तो आंदोलन उग्र रूप दे दिया जायेगा। इससे पूर्व यहाँ ३ भाजपा के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष पुरन चन्द्र शर्मा को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

श्री गणेशाय नमः। मैं अपना सम्बन्ध सौ अनेक कार्यों हुए माना पूरी करने को कहा। श्री राम मार्गों के बारे में संबंधित अधिकारियों से बातों के आचरण सदन देकर अपना पीछा छुड़ू लिया। इस दौरान प्रशिक्षक श्रीतीन्द्र शर्मा फ्र श्रीमती सुधा चौहान, कु. हेमन्तका पाण्डे, श्री पुष्पा तिवारी, नेन्दु उप्रेती, हरिष भट्ट के प्रशिक्षकओं के सम्प्रेम में ब्राह्मिकों संपन्न और परिवर्तनकारी छात्र संपन्न कार्यक्रमों भी प्रेषण में शामिल हुए।

विस सत्र के कारण जन दर्शन कार्यक्रम आज न

देहरादून, 2 दिसम्बर : कल सोम विधानसभा सत्र शुरू होने के कारण कु साप्ताहिक जनता दर्शन कार्यक्रम नहीं स्थगित हुए विधानसभा सत्र के कल शुरू होने के कारण मुख्यमंत्री के सचिवों पर प्रत्येक सोमवार को आयोजित होने जनता दर्शन कार्यक्रम निरस्त कर दिया। नवलेखनी के कल विधानसभा सत्र 21

को स्थगित किया गया था।

क आज

व्यवहार को बात को खोज़ाज़ि करते हुए व्यवस्था के अन्तर्ग ही आगे भी निः, व्यवस्था बनाये रखने संकेपी प्रस्ताव पास हि उन्हेकी कहा कि जे लोग इस मुद्दे को अनास रूप से तुलु देना का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उन्हे निगम को केंपी बेवैयन नहीं है। यह है, बेंडूक में पास भी हो गया तो कंपनी लों बा, अनुमति के बिना इसे क्रियावाज़ि नहीं किया संसत।

निगम कंपनी सचिव आरंके निगम साँ आधा दर्ज़न अधिकारियों ने आज र विलासिधकारी से मित्रकार उन्नत बैठक, अनिवार्यता से अवगत कराते हुए उनसे बैठक सुचारु संचालन हेतु पदाँ संख्या में सुखा न को नैली की भी माँग की।

लबाला : कंजवाल

[illegible]

मरने वालों को बख्शा नहीं जाए

मुआयना किया

करने की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जाएगी।
 शरीर शोध भी बहुत का प्रबंध करके मार्ग का
 निर्धारण व्यक्तिक प्रगति की बहुमुखी न के का
 का कार्य पूरी तरह से निरर्थक किया गया
 निश्चय दिए जाएंगे। मंत्री ने इस बात पर अ
 न के खलम होने के बाद सर्वेक्षण पुनः कर
 के दौरान मंत्री से देखा पुलिया का निरीक्षण
 पुलिया को दोषों और अधिकारियों को निं
 दोषी करायी जाए।

इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत निर्मित म
 कार्य पर संतोष जताते हुए कहा कि इस
 कर जाए। डा. निराल ने प्रमाणों को ब
 लगे श्रेष्ठों में पेयजल व्यवस्था सुलभ करने
 योजना का सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिए
 आटोमेटा फिल्टर के मुआयने के दौर
 ओं की जानकारी सम्बन्धित विभागीय अ

व्यापार मेले में उत्तरांचल

मोमबली उद्योग में सुगन्धा डेकॉरेटिव नामक फर्श में मोम से बनाये गये गायक मेल में ऐसे सजाये कि देखने वाले तब खूबसूरत हो-पिशाँ की मोमक बक मानने नहीं हुए, जब तक कि उन्हें तोहफा न दिया गया। तमाम रंग-विरंगे फूल, नुर्तियाँ एवं अन्य वस्तुओं के आकार में साँसे की साथ ही हाथ से हातायी गयी। इसकी बजाय ही फिन्नेड सर्किट वाली मैफाईनेक, पछी बना

एच.एम.टी.आर. औद्योगिक इकाइयों
अपने उत्पादों की प्रदर्शनी व्यापार मेले
गयी।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक
कि इस बार उत्तरांचल प्रदेश की
औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा अपने उत्पादों
में रखा गया जबकि इससे पूर्व मात्र पत्र
को ही मौका मिल पाता था। इस
मालिकानों ने व्यापार मेले में हुए
के बारे में विस्तार से बताया।

220

यू. के. उनियाल फिर से लोक अभियोजक उत्तरांचल नियुक्त

जागरण ब्यूरो, देहरादून
2 दिसम्बर

यू. के. उनियाल को पुनः उत्तरांचल का लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त किया गया है। अब तक मुख्य स्थाई अधिवक्ता सुभाष धुलिया को सरकार ने हटा दिया है और उनके स्थान पर मदन मोहन शिल्लियाल को नियुक्त किया गया है।

आज देर शाम सरकार ने उत्तरांचल के लोक अभियोजक व मुख्य स्थाई अधिवक्ता की नियुक्तियों के सम्बंध में अदेश जारी किए। विधि सचिव श्री पांडेय ने बताया कि यू. के. उनियाल

को फिर से लोक अभियोजक उत्तरांचल नियुक्त किया गया है। स्थाई अधिवक्ता के रूप में नंदारवल्लभ तिवारी की भी सरकार ने दोबारा नियुक्ति का निर्णय लिया है। सरकार ने केवल मुख्य स्थाई अधिवक्ता के पद पर नई नियुक्ति की है। अब तक इस पद पर नियुक्त सुभाष धुलिया को हटाकर उनके स्थान पर मदन मोहन शिल्लियाल को मुख्य स्थाई अधिवक्ता बनाया गया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि महाधिवक्ता के रूप में एल.पी. तैयानी की पुनः नियुक्ति सरकार पहले ही कर चुकी है।



नयी दिल्ली में 'वर्ल्ड कंप्यूटर लिटरेसी डे' समारोह के अवसर पर पी.टि. वेण्कटेश्वर राजेन्द्र पवार, केंद्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री प्रमोद महानज्ज व सी.आई.आई. अध्यक्ष मनीष गोकना। छाया : एएफपी

प्रथम पृष्ठ के शेष ...

अंतरिम सरकार पर प्रतिद्वंद्वी अफगान गुट समझौते के...

पहले जवाब मिलने की कोई अपेक्षा नहीं है। फाजवी के मुताबिक ब्राह्मि की उम्मीद है कि वे प्रस्ताव चारों अफगान मिश्रमंडल को स्वीकार्य होंगे। उन्होंने आठ पनों के प्रस्ताव का ब्योरा देते से इनकार कर दिया। इस बीच बॉन वार्ता में हिस्सा ले रहे अफगान शिष्टमंडलों के एक सदस्य ने बताया कि प्रस्ताव में 24 सदस्यों के एक निकाय के गठन की बात कही गयी है। इस

निकाय में लगभग पूरे अफगानिस्तान को नियंत्रित करने वाले उत्तरी गठबंधन के आठ सदस्य होंगे। करीब तीस साल से रोम में निर्वासित बयोंबुद्ध पूर्व अफगान बादशाह मोहम्मद ज़ुलैख शाह के खेम से भी आठ सदस्य लिये जायेंगे। उन्होंने बताया कि वार्ता में शामिल दो अफगान बूथों के दो दो सदस्यों को इस निकाय में स्थान मिलेगा। जाकी चार स्थान स्वतंत्र

हस्तियों को दिये जायेंगे। उत्तर म्यूनिख से प्राप्त एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तरी गठबंधन के वार्ताकार दल के प्रमुख युनुस कानुनी ने जर्मन साप्ताहिक 'फोकस' के साथ एक साक्षात्कार में कहा कि जैसे ही आतंकवाद को मान देने का अमेरिका का उद्देश्य पूरा होता है, उसे अपनी सेना अफगान सरजमीन से हटा लेनी होगी। वार्ता के दौरान अफगानिस्तान में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेना की तैनाती के खिलाफ उत्तरी गठबंधन के रुख के बारे में पूछे जाने पर कानुनी ने कहा कि अमेरिका ने अफगानिस्तान में जिस तरह से अपनी कार्रवाइयों का संचालन किया है उससे उनका गठबंधन खुश नहीं है।

उन्होंने कहा कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ अमेरिकी जंग कारगर है लेकिन कोई अमेरिकी सैनिक गठबंधन के कंधे से कंधे मिलाकर नहीं लड़ रहा। उल्लेखनीय है कि वार्ता उस समय रोम देनी पड़ी थी जब उत्तरी गठबंधन के प्रमुख एवं अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति बुरहानुद्दीन रब्बानी ने संसद की शैली वाली 120 सदस्यों की एक सर्वोच्च परिषद (सुप्रीम काउंसिल) के लिये एक अंतिम सूची को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। इसी क्रम में कानुनी ने यह धमकी देकर

एक राजनीतिक विस्फोट कर दिया कि वह रब्बानी को अपना प्रमुख नहीं मानेंगे। उसके बाद रब्बानी ने बर्लिन में एक छोटे अंतरिम मंत्रिमंडल गठित करने की सुझाव दिया।

ऊधमपुर में आतंकियों ने सात बारातियों को...

हुई। जम्मू क्षेत्र के कठुआ जिले में आज सुबह सुरक्षाबलों के साथ मुठभेड़ में हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन के दो आतंकवादी मारे गये। इसके अलावा दो अन्य मुठभेड़ों में सुरक्षाबलों ने बीता रात नौ आतंकवादियों को मार गिराया। कठुआ के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक सरदार मनोहर सिंह ने बताया कि एक गुप्त सूचना मिली थी जिसमें बताया गया था कि जिले में छगले गांव के बिकोन क्षेत्र में कुछ आतंकवादी छिपे हैं। सूचना के आधार पर केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल और सुरक्षा कर्मियों ने आतंकवादियों के सम्पर्क के लिए कल रात गुप्त संयुक्त अभियान चलाया। इस मुठभेड़ में दो आतंकवादियों मारे गये और कुछ घायल हो गये। सुरक्षा बलों ने मुठभेड़ स्थल से दो अस्त्रारथक, तीन हैंड ग्रेनेड, इला मोजीन, चार ग्रेनेड लांचर और 208 गोलियां बरामद की हैं। श्री सिंह ने इस बात को भी पुष्टि की है कि मारे गये आतंकवादियों का हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन के साथ संबंध था। उधर कश्मीर घाटी में पिछली रात से सुरक्षाबलों के साथ मुठभेड़ों में नौ आतंकवादी मारे गये। इनमें अधिकतर विदेशी हैं। सुरक्षाबलों के जवाबी फायरिंग में छह आतंकवादी मौत के दर हो गये। इनके पास से बड़ी संख्या में हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद हुआ है। दक्षिण कश्मीर के मोरीपोरा जंगलों में कल रात सुरक्षाबलों के साथ मुठभेड़ में दो आतंकवादी मारे गये जबकि तेहरपोरा में एक आतंकवादी मारा गया।

नक्सलियों ने उड़ीसा में मंत्री का घर...

विस्फोट की घटनाओं में किसी के घायल होने का समाचार नहीं है। उधर हिंसक घटनाओं से बाज आने की पुलिस महानिदेशक की चेतावनी के बावजूद आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रतिबंधित पौडबन्जु की नक्सलियों ने कल रात से अलग-अलग घटनाओं में एक ठेकेदार को हत्या कर दी, तीन पुलिस स्टेशनों पर घात लगा कर हमले का प्रयास किया, सत्ताधारी पार्टी के एक विधायक के दो मकान ध्वस्त कर दिये तथा निजी एवं सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों को नुकसान पहुंचाया। पुलिस ने आज बताया कि चिकित्सक के काजीपेट इलाके में कल रात दो उन्नावियों ने एक ठेकेदार को गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी। उन्नावियों ने कोपुर में तेलुगु देशम पार्टी के विधायक वाई.वी. सत्यनारायण के दो मकान ध्वस्त कर दिये। घटना के समय विधायक का परिवार इन मकानों में नहीं था। उन्नावियों ने विशाखापटनम जिले के दो और पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के एक घने को चारों ओर से घेरकर अंधाधुंध फायरिंग की। पुलिस ने भी जवाबी कार्रवाई की और नक्सलियों द्वारा हथियार लूटने का प्रयास विफल कर दिया। पुलिस ने बताया कि उन्नावी अंग्रेजों का फायदा उठा कर भाग गये इस हमले में किसी के हवाहत होने का खबर नहीं है। पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के विदुरानाम में उन्नावियों ने आंध्रदेश पेपर मिल्स के एक गेट हाउस और कार्यालय की विस्फोट से उड़ा दिया, जिससे मिल के दस लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। पुलिस के अनुसार मुठभेड़ को लड़ते में मुख्य गजसल कार्यालय तथा और दो मकान में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की उन्नावियों ने विस्फोटक से उड़ा दिया। पूर्वी गोदावरी के ही एजेंसी इलाके में 20-30 नक्सलियों ने बंद गायमन थोपे पर अंधाधुंध गोलीबारी की। पुलिस ने भी जवाबी कार्रवाई की। जिसकी हताहत होने का खबर नहीं है। पुलिस महानिदेशक एच.जे. डोग ने कल चेतावनी दी थी कि उन्नावियों को अपनी हिंसक कार्रवाई को भी कभी कम नहीं होगी। मुठभेड़ों एवं चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने भी कल चेतावनी दी थी कि उन्नावियों ने सार्वजनिक और निजी मकानों पर हमले जारी रखे तो सरकार चुप नहीं बैठेगी। खतियार के जंगलपुर से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार बस्तर में बंद के दौरान कल रात नक्सलियों ने दंतवाड़ा जिले के बीजापुर पुरसगढ़ बेदरे और कुटुआर घने पर कल रात गोलीबारी चलाई। उन्होंने कुरु बेदरे मार्ग पर बाकरी सुरंग से विस्फोट भी किया। हालांकि इन घटनाओं में जमानाल के नुकसान को खबर नहीं है। बंद के दौरान बस्तर विभाग के सभी प्रमुख मार्गों पर आगाराम टोल रखा और बाजार नहीं खोला। पुलिस ने एल्टियाइन सुरक्षा इंतजाम किए हैं। अधिकारिक जानकारी के अनुसार पुरसगढ़ में पुलिस ने जवाबी कार्रवाई की है।

पहला काम- युवाओं को रोजगार दूसरा...

जागरण- गांवों से हो रहे पलायन को रोकने की दिशा में कोई ठोस नीति सरकार ने तय की है?

कोश्यारी- रोजगार के अभाव में पहाड़ों के सुदूर गांवों से हो रहे पलायन को रोकने के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह गंभीर है। दुध उपायन के एक महत्वकांक्षी योजना तैयार कर ली गई है। इसका आधार गांव रखा गया है। इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का उद्देश्य गांवों से हो रहे पलायन को रोकना है।

जागरण- क्या सरकार परिसंपत्तियों के वितरण के मामले में उत्तरांचल को न्यायोचित हक दिला पाई?

कोश्यारी- परिसंपत्तियों के कई मामलों में उत्तरांचल पहले ही अपने हक ले चुका था। विजयलोक के मामले में कुछ अड़चन थी। वह भी अब निपटा ली गई है। हमें अपनी विजयलोक पर अधिकार मिल गया है। परियोजनाएं हमारी हो गई हैं।

जागरण- शिक्षकों को पंचम वेतनमान देने में सरकार संकोच कर रही है?

कोश्यारी- इस मुद्दे पर सरकार सैद्धांतिक रूप से सहमत है। प्रदेश के शिक्षकों को पंचम

वेतनमान देने में 175 करोड़ का अधिभार आ रहा है। गुरुकों के लिए इस अधिभार को स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा।

जागरण- कांग्रेस का कहना है कि उनके यहां टिकटों का मिलान आसान नहीं होगा आपके यहां क्या स्थिति है?

कोश्यारी- निसंदेह जीत सकने वाले और पार्टी के प्रति निष्ठावान लोगों पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान जाएगा। पार्टी मौजूदा विधायकों को टिकट देने की बात पहले ही कह चुकी है। हमारे यहां टिकट के मामले में महिलाओं और युवाओं को विशेष काफ़ी गुंजाइश है।

जागरण- अगले साल होने वाले विधानसभा चुनावों में भाजपा का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहेगा?

कोश्यारी- भाजपा ऐतिहासिक बहुमत लेकर सत्ता में फिर आएगी।

जागरण- चुनावों में भाजपा की प्रचार की शैली क्या होगी?

कोश्यारी- हम सिर्फ चुनावों के लिए ही कार्य नहीं करते। भाजपा का कार्य बिना प्रचार के भी जनता तक पहुंचता रहा है। हम अपने किए गए कार्यों को आधार बनाकर ही चुनाव प्रचार करेंगे।

नेपाल में सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों व विदेशी एजेंसी...

है। पिछले सप्ताह नेपाल के ग्रहमंजी खुम बहादुर खड्का ने पड़ोसी भारत-अमेरिका और अन्य देशों से निवृत्तों में मदद के लिए हेलीकाप्टर और अन्य सैनिक मदद उपलब्ध करने की अपील की थी। नेपाल के पास वायुसेना नहीं है।

अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन ने नेपाल को समर्थन का भरपूर हिलाया है। अफगानिस्तान में अमेरिकी हमले का समर्थन करते हुए उसके लिए अपना वायु क्षेत्र उपलब्ध करने की पेशकश करने में नेपाल आगे था। अधिकारियों ने समाचार पत्रों में छपी इस बात पर टिप्पणी करते से इनकार कर दिया कि राष्ट्र में देखने की सुविधा से युक्त दो भारतीय हेलीकाप्टर शीघ्र पहुंचने वाले हैं।

जिला योजनाओं के बजट में भिन्नता समाप्त...

भ्रम की स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो। मुख्यमंत्री श्री कोश्यारी ने इस बात पर चिंता जताई कि कतिपय योजनाओं में धन होने के बावजूद भुगतान में देरी की प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाती है। इस पर रोक लगाने निश्चि दिष्ट हुए हैं। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि प्रायः देखने में आता है कि समन्वय के अभाव में जिला योजनाएं प्रभावित होती हैं। कतिपय योजनाओं में राज्यशा अथवा केन्द्रशा का प्रावधान न होने के कारण इसमें प्रभाव पड़ता है। जिला सेक्टर में वार्षिक केन्द्र पोषित योजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक राजश्व का समन्वय परियोजना का आवेदन सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए गए। अधिकारियों को कहा गया है कि पंचायत योजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया जाए। उनका कहना है कि राजीव गांधी मिशन के आधार पर शत-प्रतिशत योजनाएं पेयजल से आच्छादित हो चुकी हैं। सचिव पंचायत आलोक जैन ने बताया कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्वतंत्र इकाई से सर्वे करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

मुख्य सचिव मधुकर गुप्ता ने बताया कि जिलों से प्राप्त परियोजनाएं बजट प्रावधान में अंतर होने के कारण अंग्रेजी की स्थिति पैदा होती है। उन्होंने सभी सचिवों को निर्देश दिए कि जिला योजना में जारी स्वीकृतियों की प्रति सभी जिलाधिकारियों को समय से उपलब्ध करायी जाए। राज्य योजना मंत्रालय के राज्यशा प्रसन्न रिवात रहने का कहा कि जिला योजना में परियोजना एवं बजट प्रावधान में विभिन्नता के दोष पर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है। बैठक में अग्रे कार्यों व योजनाओं की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने, अन्तर् विभागों समन्वय को आवश्यकता, विशिष्ट ध्येयक्रमां, योजनाओं के स्पष्ट डबलिंग के आधार पर विवरण प्राप्त दिष्ट कर दिया। गौरवपूर्ण कि जिलों के लिए वर्ष 2002-03 के लिए जिला योजना के लिए 330 करोड़ का परियोजना प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

हस्तियों को दिये जायेंगे। उत्तर म्यूनिख से प्राप्त एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तरी गठबंधन के वार्ताकार दल के प्रमुख युनुस कानुनी ने जर्मन साप्ताहिक 'फोकस' के साथ एक साक्षात्कार में कहा कि जैसे ही आतंकवाद को मान देने का अमेरिका का उद्देश्य पूरा होता है, उसे अपनी सेना अफगान सरजमीन से हटा लेनी होगी। वार्ता के दौरान अफगानिस्तान में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेना की तैनाती के खिलाफ उत्तरी गठबंधन के रुख के बारे में पूछे जाने पर कानुनी ने कहा कि अमेरिका ने अफगानिस्तान में जिस तरह से अपनी कार्रवाइयों का संचालन किया है उससे उनका गठबंधन खुश नहीं है।

उन्होंने कहा कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ अमेरिकी जंग कारगर है लेकिन कोई अमेरिकी सैनिक गठबंधन के कंधे से कंधे मिलाकर नहीं लड़ रहा। उल्लेखनीय है कि वार्ता उस समय रोम देनी पड़ी थी जब उत्तरी गठबंधन के प्रमुख एवं अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति बुरहानुद्दीन रब्बानी ने संसद की शैली वाली 120 सदस्यों की एक सर्वोच्च परिषद (सुप्रीम काउंसिल) के लिये एक अंतिम सूची को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। इसी क्रम में कानुनी ने यह धमकी देकर

कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा...

बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने सम्बंधी संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लोक सभा में संसदमयित से पारित हो चुका है, अब इस बात पर बहस होनी चाहिये कि बच्चों को किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिये तथा क्या शिक्षा में कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिये अथवा नहीं।

कोश्यारी- बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने सम्बंधी संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लोक सभा में संसदमयित से पारित हो चुका है, अब इस बात पर बहस होनी चाहिये कि बच्चों को किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिये तथा क्या शिक्षा में कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिये अथवा नहीं।

नौसैनिक क्षमताओं...

कोश्यारी- बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने सम्बंधी संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लोक सभा में संसदमयित से पारित हो चुका है, अब इस बात पर बहस होनी चाहिये कि बच्चों को किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिये तथा क्या शिक्षा में कम्प्यूटर प्रशिक्षण को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिये अथवा नहीं।

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

ब्रिटेन के सैनिकों के हाथ से फिसल गया था लादेन

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

हस्तियों को दिये जायेंगे। उत्तर म्यूनिख से प्राप्त एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तरी गठबंधन के वार्ताकार दल के प्रमुख युनुस कानुनी ने जर्मन साप्ताहिक 'फोकस' के साथ एक साक्षात्कार में कहा कि जैसे ही आतंकवाद को मान देने का अमेरिका का उद्देश्य पूरा होता है, उसे अपनी सेना अफगान सरजमीन से हटा लेनी होगी। वार्ता के दौरान अफगानिस्तान में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेना की तैनाती के खिलाफ उत्तरी गठबंधन के रुख के बारे में पूछे जाने पर कानुनी ने कहा कि अमेरिका ने अफगानिस्तान में जिस तरह से अपनी कार्रवाइयों का संचालन किया है उससे उनका गठबंधन खुश नहीं है।

उन्होंने कहा कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ अमेरिकी जंग कारगर है लेकिन कोई अमेरिकी सैनिक गठबंधन के कंधे से कंधे मिलाकर नहीं लड़ रहा। उल्लेखनीय है कि वार्ता उस समय रोम देनी पड़ी थी जब उत्तरी गठबंधन के प्रमुख एवं अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति बुरहानुद्दीन रब्बानी ने संसद की शैली वाली 120 सदस्यों की एक सर्वोच्च परिषद (सुप्रीम काउंसिल) के लिये एक अंतिम सूची को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। इसी क्रम में कानुनी ने यह धमकी देकर

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घंटे पहले भाग चुका था।

उन्होंने कहा कि कहेस के शासनकाल में इससे भी कठोर कानून लागू गये थे जिनसे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकारों को नुकसान पहुंचता था, लेकिन हमने देश के व्यापक सुरक्षा हितों की खातिर इसका कभी विरोध नहीं किया।


पोटो पर विश्व के प्रचार की आलोचना करते हुए वाजपेयी ने कहा कि विश्व को देश की अंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को कौनो चिंता नहीं है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू के पोर्टो के सम्बंध में दिये गये कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार पोर्टो के बारे में कोई शासित राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों के सुझावों

अमेरिकी बमबारी में 250 नागरिक मरे

लंदन 2 दिसम्बर : एजेंसी। ब्रिटेन की सेना और सर्विस के जवानों ने एक पहाड़ी गांव में एकदम अचानक से आतंकवादी आसामा बम लाने के दिक्कतों पर ध्यान बोला था लेकिन वह दो घं

शासन-प्रशासन की अनदेखी
से विकलांग बेहद क्षुब्ध



कम्प्यूटर

Vintech Computers (Govt. Regd.)
 Learn PGDCA, MS Office, DTP,
 Accounting, C++ with study material
 35-S/6, Rampur Garden, Near Uttam
 College, Bareilly. 472252, C- 10182

Branded P-I and P-II Machines
 Motherboard/Cpu/Edo and Sdr
 Low Capacity Hdd/ Display Card
 Delhi Tax Paid with and without
 Warranty Available in Bulk Quantity
 Call: 011-6944742, 0981122995


C- 3945

बी.टी.सी.
परीक्षा 2001 एवं
रेलवे परीक्षा आदि
सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम 28 विभागात्मक
3 विभागात्मक से नक्का देख प्रामा

DEV

CLASSES

95-D, Nehru
 Park Colony, Bly
 Ph. **542824**



बिकाऊ

प्रकाशक है:- किरण, ग्रान्डर, लाईन योगी, दयानंद
 2 होनर 2 होनर मशीन सम्पर्क करें- मैट्रो इंजीनियरिंग
 कलेक्ट रोडवेज गुमपुर फोन 0595-351773

दाम, ज्यादा काम

...आर पाइव्ये बिक्रल मुपन

1 बार प्रकाशन
3 बार प्रकाशन
7 बार प्रकाशन
10 बार प्रकाशन
15 बार प्रकाशन

कले पर 10% अतिरिक्त धार्य देव होगा।
 न सीमा के अन्तर उपयोग करने पर हो लग्ग होगी।

आर प्रकाशन
7 बार प्रकाशन
3 बार प्रकाशन
6 बार प्रकाशन
15 बार प्रकाशन
10 बार प्रकाशन

कले पर 10% अतिरिक्त धार्य देव होगा।
 न सीमा के अन्तर उपयोग करने पर हो लग्ग होगी।

[illegible]

सूखा पीड़ितों की सुध न लिये जाने से जबर्दस्त आक्रोश

■ नथुवाखान में किसान संघर्ष समिति की बैठक

जागरण कार्यालय हल्द्वानी

2 दिसम्बर

सूखे से हालत झेल रहे नैनीताल जिले के किसानसखण्ड रामगढ़, धारी, ओखलकाण्ड, बेतालपाटव भीमताल के कर्षकक अरु शासन-प्रशासन के रवैये की लेकर तमतमा उठे हैं। उनका कहना है कि पहले ओलावृष्टि और अब लम्बे समय से बारिश ही न हो पाये के कारण खेती चोपट हो चली है, जिसके चलते की भुखमरी के कारण पर जा पहुँचे हैं। मगर तमाम गृहार-मनुष्यर के बावजूद उनकी सुध नहीं ली जा रही है।

इसी की लेकर उत्तराखण्ड किसान संघर्ष समिति की वेर तले नथुवाखान में क्षेत्रीय कृषककारों की हंगामी सभा हुई, जिसमें वक्ताओं ने कहा कि क्षेत्र में 21 मई को हुई जबर्दस्त ओलावृष्टि के चलते फल पड़ियाँ चोपट हो गयीं। सब्जों व अन्य पैदावार को भी भारी क्षति पहुँची। किसानों की मांग पर कृषि मंत्री बंशीधर भागत व जिलाधिकारी नैनीताल ने क्षेत्रीय दौर भी किया। इतना ही नहीं जल्द की किसानों को रहत राशि दिने जाने का आश्वासन भी दिया गया, लेकिन आज तक उसको कोई सुध नहीं ली गयी है। कुंवर सिंह नेगी की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में कहा गया कि ओलावृष्टि के बाद अब काफी लम्बे समय से वर्षा न होने के चलते वैक्रीय सूखे के किसानों की खर्षों का फसल, धान, मडुवा, मादिरा, दले व सब्जियाँ आदि पूरी तरह सूख गये हैं। इतना ही नहीं इस सूखे के चलते रवै की बुवाई भी प्रभावित हो गयी है।

इस दौरान सभी कर्षककारों ने एक स्वर से मांग की कि इस पूरे नैनीताल जनपद को सूखाग्रस्त

दीप्ति रजवार उक्रांद महिला मोर्चा की केन्द्रीय महामंत्री

खटौटी, 2 दिसम्बर। उत्तराखण्ड क्रांति दल महिला मोर्चे की केन्द्रीय अध्यक्ष श्रीमती पुष्पा कटोच ने खटौटी निवासी दीप्ति रजवार की नियुक्ति पर उक्रांद परिवार ने हर्ष व्यक्त करते हुए उक्रांद कहाई है।

वर्षाई देने वालों में उक्रांद के केन्द्रीय महामंत्री के आर.सिंह, केन्द्रीय सदस्य गुणवन्त नाथी, भागवान जोशी, गोपाल सिंह बिष्ट, विलास सिंह बिष्ट, बलराज्यश शिवशंकर भाटिया, मनोहर सिंह, प्रताप ग्याला, डा.विजय सिंह, गणेश रजवार, हीरा चन्द, गणपधर विजय गुप्ता, जिला अध्यक्ष गीता कण्ठवाल, कमलेश कुंवर, रेनु करायत, आनन्दी काकोरी, विनोद चन्द,

दार्चुला जिला कमाण्डर...

(पृष्ठ तीन का शेष)

निश्चित तौर पर माओवादी हैं। अलबत्ता माओवादीयों के इन जंगलों में प्रवेश से नेपाल सीमा सरकार रह रहे मामलों में भारी दबाव पड़ेगा। इस वजह से सरकार को प्रभावित करने के लिए प्रयासरत हैं।

पूर्व सैनिकों के

(पृष्ठ तीन का शेष)

हजार पूर्व सैनिकों को भर्ती एवं उनका सराव का कोटा बढ़ाने के साथ ही अन्य समस्याओं का भी निदान किया जायेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पूर्व सैनिकों को सत्ता में भागीदारी होनी चाहिए ताकि उनकी समस्याओं से करीब से समझने और उठाने वालों की आवाज पर कार्रवाई की जा सके। भाजपा के प्रदेश प्रवक्ता एवं पूर्व सैनिक प्रकाश के प्रतापीय प्रभारी प्रकाश सुमन ध्यानी ने कहा कि पूर्व सैनिक उत्तरांचल की एक बड़ी शक्ति हैं और भाजपा इनके कल्याण की कृत संकल्प है। उन्होंने बताया कि आगामी 15 से 30 सितम्बर तक प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में पूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा ग्राम यात्राएँ निकाली जायेंगी तथा 15 से 18 दिसम्बर के बीच देहरादून में पूर्व सैनिकों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जायेगा।

पूर्व सैनिक प्रकाश भाजपा के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष कर्नल पी.डी. कुरियाल ने दो दिवसीय वार्षिक सम्मेलन के समापन की औपचारिक घोषणा करते हुए कहा कि यदि चाहें तो इनका भी व्यवस्था भाजपा द्वारा कर दी जाय तो उत्तरांचल भर के पूर्व सैनिक कहीं भी होने वाले सम्मेलन में पहुँच जायेंगे। इस दौरान प्रदेश महामंत्री कर्नल भवान सिंह मेहरा, आयोजक सोबन सिंह महार, आनन्द सिंह रावत, नैन सिंह भाकुनी, भरत सिंह रावत, विनोद सिंह नेगी, पूरन सिंह ऐरी तथा मोहन चन्द जोशी आदि मौजूद थे।

चिकित्सक की पत्नी के हमलावर....

(पृष्ठ तीन का शेष)

उद्देश्य से गये थे, किन्तु उनकी पत्नी एखीन द्वारा शेर मचाये जाने के कारण उक्त दोनों उन पर प्राणघातक हमला कर फरार हो गये थे। पुलिस द्वारा उक्त दोनों युवकों को गिरफ्तार किया जाने के बावत अनेक संदिग्ध स्थानों पर दक्षिण भी दी गयी, किन्तु पुलिस को अभी तक कोई सफलता हासिल नहीं हो सकी है।

उन्होंने बताया कि उक्त अभियुक्तों में से नज्जकत पुत्र विरासत के विरुद्ध अनेक काशीपुर कोतवाली में ही लगभग 14 मुकदमे दर्ज हैं, जिसमें कि गैरस्टर के अतिरिक्त धारा 307, 302, 392, 380, 401, 457 इत्यादि प्रायः सभी। इसी प्रकार शाहिद पुत्र अब्दुल हमीद के विरुद्ध भी स्थानीय कोतवाली में एन.डी.पी.एस. एक्ट के अतिरिक्त 392, 492, 354, 324 व 401 समेत अनेक धाराओं में लगाभा आधा दर्जन मुकदमे दर्ज हैं। वीते दिनों स्वार में पेटोल पम्प मालिक के यहाँ हुई डकैती में भी शाहिद नामजद हैं। क्षेत्रीयकारी समाकान्त प्रसार ने बताया कि उक्त अभियुक्तों को भी अतिशीघ्र गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि आज रात सुलगान चौराहे के पास से पकड़े गये शाहिर चार गुणाल पुत्र भूपसिंह के भी कोतवाली पुलिस को एक महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी हासिल हुई है, जिस पर कि पुलिस को आसपास के क्षेत्रों के सफ़ाई गिराह के खात नामों की जानकारी है तथा पुलिस उक्त क्षेत्रों को पुलिस का लोग ले उन्हें भी शीघ्र गिरफ्तार करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

कुशाभाऊ ठाकरे भी अलमोड़ा की बैठक में भाग लेंगे

रानीखेत, 2 दिसम्बर। भाजपा के जिला मंत्री रवि मोहन अग्रवाल ने बताया है कि 3 दिसम्बर को अलमोड़ा-सर्किट हाउस में आहूत बैठक में उत्तरांचल प्रभारी कुशाभाऊ ठाकरे का आना तय है। बैठक में आगामी विधान सभा चुनावों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह बैठक आयोजित की गई है।

नेशनल इंटर कालेज की टीम विजयी

रानीखेत, 2 दिसम्बर। नरसिंह मैदान में चल रहे फुटबाल बास्केटबाल प्रतियोगिता के दूसरे सेमीफाइनल में नेशनल इंटर कालेज की टीम ने पराजित कर दिया। पहला सेमी फाइनल मैच राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय व सदर बाजार के बीच खेला गया। इस मैच में महाविद्यालय की टीम ने सदर बाजार की 2-1 से पराजित कर जीत लिया। दोनों मैचों के निर्णायक प्रताप सिंह नेगी, रिजवान खन व दिनेश थे।

चोरों ने दुकानों के ताले तोड़कर नगदी उड़ायी

पिथौरागढ़, 2 दिसम्बर। पिथौरागढ़ नगर में बीती रात एक सप्ताह के भीतर तीसरी बार चोरी की घटना घटी है। इधर व्यापार संघ ने बड़ रही चोरियों पर रोष जताते हुए पुलिस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ बाजार बंद करने का निर्णय लिया है।

बीती रात अज्ञात चोर सिमलगाँव बाजार में दीपक एजेंसी और हसन खान की कबाड़ की दुकान का ताला तोड़कर नगदी-उड़ा ले गये। पिछली चोरी की भाँति ही चोर इस बार भी हसन खान की दुकान में मत्त त्याग करके भी गये। चोरों ने दीपक एजेंसी में लुकाए का ताला तोड़कर उसमें रखी नगदी उड़ा दी। हसन खान की दुकान में कुछ नगदी मिलने से दुकान में मत्त त्याग कर गये। इधर आज व्यापार संघ ने नगर में बंद रही चोरियों पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि अविलंब चोरियों पर रोक न लगने पर बाजार बंद रखा जाएगा। व्यापार संघ सचिव पवन कुमार जोशी ने बताया कि कल (आज) व्यापार संघ की एक बैठक आयोजित कर बाजार बंद की तिथि तय की जाएगी।

अचल पंत हत्याकांड का पर्दाफाश न होने से रोष

अलमोड़ा, 2 दिसम्बर। देवभूमि उत्तरांचल उद्योग व्यापार मंडल अलमोड़ा के जिलाध्यक्ष सूरज साह ने गत रात अलमोड़ा नगर में हुई दवा व्यवसायी स्व.अचल पंत के हत्यारों की अभी तक गिरफ्तारी न होने पर पुलिस व जिला प्रशासन के प्रति कड़ा गुण व्यक्त किया है। गौरतलब है कि अलमोड़ा नगर के युवा दवा व्यवसायी स्व.अचल पंत की गत रात निम्न हत्या कर दी गयी थी। स्व.पंत के हत्याभियुक्तों को अभी तक गिरफ्तार न किये जाने पर गहन आक्रोश व्यक्त करते हुए देवभूमि उत्तरांचल उद्योग व्यापार मंडल के जिलाध्यक्ष सूरज साह ने अधिकांश पुलिस सब इंस्पेक्टरों को वी.आई.पी. ड्यूटी में तैनात किये जाने का सख्त विरोध किया है। श्री साह ने स्पष्ट किया कि अधिकांश पुलिस सब इंस्पेक्टरों को वी.आई.पी. ड्यूटी में तैनात किये जाने से अलमोड़ा नगर में गत दिनों हुई सिलसिलेवार जंघन आपराधिक वारदातों के अन्वेषण का कार्य दुष्प्रभावित हुआ है। श्री साह ने वी.आई.पी. ड्यूटी हेतु पृथक से पुलिस फोर्स तैनात करने की मांग करते हुए स्व.पंत के हत्यारों को अविलंब गिरफ्तार करने की मांग की है।

कांग्रेसी नेता हरकेवल सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि

बाजपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। वरिष्ठ युवा इंका नेता व अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक संग्राम सेनानी उत्तराधिकारी संगठन के कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष सोनेन्द्र सिंह हुण्डा की अध्यक्षता में हुई एक सभा में स. हरकेवल सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि दी गयी।

उक्त शोक सभा में गंजीब गुप्ता, राय बालमोकि, बंटी ठक्कर, इन्द्रजीत, पवन मलिक, हेमन्त सिंह, चौ. इन्द्र सिंह, माया देवी, लखवीर सिंह, ओमप्रकाश, नरेश चन्दा, शिव शंकर, अमनदीप, दिनेश, तेजपाल सिंह सहित दर्जनों इंकाजत उपस्थित थे। इसी प्रकार कांग्रेस के व्ताक अध्यक्ष सुखीत अहिठोत्री की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित शोक सभा में युवा इंका नेता डा. नरेन्द्र खत्री ने कहा कि स. हरकेवल सिंह के निधन से बाजपुर में कांग्रेस ने अपना एक सच्चा सिपाही खो दिया है। बैठक में राजेन्द्र कश्यप, अमृत पाल सिंघला, डा. रमेश कश्यप, श्रीमती गीति दिवाकर, मुनीष राणा, रमेश पाल, दर्शन गोयल, श्याम लाल गोयल, सतीश गोयल आदि अनेक इंकाजत उपस्थित थे। जर्नालिस्ट वेलफेयर सोसिएशन की बैठक राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष परमात्मा नर सिंह की अध्यक्षता में हुयी, जिसमें हरकेवल सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की गयी। बैठक का अध्यक्षता राजेश शर्मा ने किया। बैठक में पवन सिंघला, श्रीनारायण मिश्र, मदनमोहन आजाद, सुनील दिवाकर, आनंद कुमार सेनी, अविनाश सक्सी आदि प्रक्रार उपस्थित थे।

महिलाएं व्यवसायिक खेती का लाभ उठायें

जागरण कार्यालय, गरुड़ (बागेश्वर)
2 दिसम्बर

यहाँ विकासखण्ड सभागार में आयोजित सी.सी.पी. की बैठक को संबोधित करते ब्लाक प्रमुख के.जे.पी.एस.दोसाद ने कहा कि सी.सी.पी. के माध्यम से समूह गठित कर अनेकानेक लाभ संभव हैं। जिसमें महिलायें अनेक प्रकार के रोजगार, व्यवसायिक खेती के माध्यम से काफी सुदृढ़ साबित हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए उन्हें सी.सी.पी. कार्यक्रम से समर्थित सभी महत्वपूर्ण नियमों को जानना जरूरी है।

श्री दोसाद ने अपने संबोधन में ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमिका, समूह कल्याण विभाग के माध्यम से प्राप्त सुविधाओं, ईंधन आवास, बायोगैस कार्यक्रम, मशरूम खेती, जिरनिमय उद्योग तथा अन्य लघु उद्योगों के अलावा व्यवसायिक खेती अपनाये जाने की विस्तृत जानकारी उपस्थितजनों को दी। इस अवसर पर सी.सी.पी. कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करते विकासखण्ड क्षेत्रांतर्गत

चयनित आठ ग्राम गौगांव द्वितीय, वन्गुला, रामपुर कोठो, कोट फुलवारी, मन्गुडा, पुरुडा, कन्धारी एवं नरवाड़ी के संदर्भ में सी.सी.पी. कार्यक्रम चलाने की तथा पुनः नये ग्रामों के चयन की बात कही।

बैठक में सिंचाई विभाग के अवर अभियंता, सहायक विकास अधिकारी, कृषि, प्रभारी पशु चिकित्साधिकारी, अपर निदेशक महिला डेरी, उद्यान विभाग, रेशम विभाग, बाल विकास परियोजना, अवर अभियंता जल संस्थान सहित ज्येष्ठ प्रमुख दिग्गवर नाथ गोस्वामी, कनिष्क प्रमुख जगदीश कुंतिवाल, प्रभारी खण्ड विकास अधिकारी हर सिंह बिष्ट तथा सी.सी.पी. ग्रामों के ग्राम पंचायत विकास अधिकारी मौजूद थे। सभा का संचालन पी.डी.सी ने किया।

जिला बनाने को आंदोलन चलेगा

रानीखेत, 2 दिसम्बर। जिला बनाओं संघर्ष समिति के अध्यक्ष एड.प्रमोद पांडे ने कहा कि सत्ता में रहे राजनीतिक दलों ने रानीखेत की जनता को जिले के सवाल पर चार-चार खड़ा है। समिति शीघ्र ही आंदोलन का ऐलान करेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि 3 दिसम्बर को समिति की बैठक आहूत की गई। समिति के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि रानीखेत की जनता इन नेताओं के बहकावे में आकर कुछ दिनों के लिए आस में रही कि जिला बनेगा।

स्टेट बैंक ने सहयोग राशि दी

रानीखेत, 2 दिसम्बर। कास्ट प्लस रिसोर्ट में आयोजित निष्कल इत्य विचित्रा शिविर के रणों पंजीकरण कार्यक्रम के दौरान स्टेट बैंक रानीखेत के अध्यक्ष श्री अक्षय ने 20 हजार की सहयोग राशि आयोगको को प्रदान की। शिविर के पहले दिन करीब 50 लोगों ने पंजीकरण कराया और सर गंगा राम इस्ट को सप्ताहटी के विशेष चिकित्सकों व के.आर.सी. रानीखेत के चिकित्सकों ने राशियों की स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण किया।

रीतेला मेमो. क्रिकेट : उद्घाटन मैच फ्रेंड्स क्लब ने जीता

टनकपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। गांधी मैदान में नेगी फ्रेंड्स क्लब के तत्वावधान में खेले जा रहे द्वितीय स्व. भूपेन्द्र सिंह रीतेला ओपन क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता के उद्घाटन मैच में महर् फ्रेंड्स क्लब (ऊंचीलीगोट) ने इन्द्रा क्लब टनकपुर को 42 रनों से हराकर अगले चक्र में प्रवेश पा लिया है। टॉस जीतकर पहले बल्लेबाजी करते हुए 117 रनों का लक्ष्य खड़ा किया। महेश ने 22, दीपक सिंह 17 एवं इन्द्रा क्लब से प्रमोद ने 4 एवं संजय ने दो विकेट झटके। जवाब में इन्द्रा क्लब टनकपुर मात्र 75 रनों पर ही सिमट गयी। सुनील ने 24 एवं संजय ने 11 रन बनाए। फ्रेंड्स क्लब से मैन आफ द मैच रहे दीपक सिंह ने 4 विकेट लिये। इससे पूर्व प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन जिला क्रीडाधिकारी दीवान सिंह रीतेला ने फ्रीला काटकर किया साथ ही उन्होंने माल्यार्पण कर उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की। अमृत्यार उमेश सोराहा व मुस्तफा थे। इस मौके पर फ्रेंड्स क्लब के सचिव नेगी भावन रीतेला, संजय बाबा, अजित चौधरी, भुवन सिंह, प्रकाश नेना, योगेश रीतेला आदि मौजूद थे।

राजकीय वाहन चालक संघ का शिष्टमंडल सचिव कार्मिक से मिला

हल्द्वानी, 2 दिसम्बर। आठ सूत्रीय मांगों की लेकर राजकीय वाहन चालक महासंघ के पदाधिकारियों का एक शिष्टमंडल देहरादून जाकर प्रदेश के प्रमुख सचिव (कार्मिक) एस.कुण्ठन से मिला। वार्ता के दौरान श्री कुण्ठन ने कहा कि चालकों की मांगों के संबंध में अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की है। प्रमुख सचिव (कार्मिक)से मिलने वाले चिकित्साधिकारी, अपर निदेशक महिला डेरी, महोपल सिंह नेगी, प्रेम सिंह रावत, रमेश चन्द्र शर्मा व कुंवर सिंह नैनीवाल आदि थे।

राइस मिलर के खिलाफ रपट लिखायी

काशीपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सहायक प्रबंधक उमेश चन्द्र मिश्रा ने राइस मिलर अशोक कुमार के विरुद्ध अभ्युक्त करते किये जाने व उनके ऊपर प्राणघातक हमला किये जाने का आरोप लगाते हुए कोतवाली में प्राथमिकी दर्ज करवाई है। तद्वरीर में उन्होंने बताया कि वह एफ.सी.आई. के गोदाम में चावल की लेवो की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

आज सायं गुणवत्ता पर खरा न उतले के कारण उन्होंने अग्रेष इण्डस्ट्रीज का एक टुक वापस कर दिया, जिस पर मिल के स्वामी अशोक कुमार ने उनसे दुर्व्यवहार कर उन पर परखों से प्राणघातक हमला कर दिया।

परिवर्तन यात्रा आज रानीखेत पहुंचेगी

रानीखेत, 2 दिसम्बर। ब्लाक कांग्रेस कमेटी ताड़ाखेत के अध्यक्ष माधव सिंह नेगी की अध्यक्षता में परिवर्तन यात्रा की स्वागत की तैयारी की लेकर बैठक आयोजित की गई। 3 दिसम्बर को यहां पहुंच रही परिवर्तन यात्रा के स्वागत में व्यापक तैयारियों की समीक्षा की गई। ग्राम पंचायत व न्याय पंचायत कार्यकर्ताओं की मौजूदगी में सम्पन्न बैठक में तय किया गया कि परिवर्तन यात्रा को 3 दिसम्बर को ब्लाक इकाई द्वारा रांची में स्वागत किया जायेगा।

कलयुग में भक्ति की सार्थकता नाम जाप से: कौशल

जागरण कार्यालय, गरुड़पुर

2 दिसंबर

राम कथा के दूसरे दिन सुप्रसिद्ध कथा वाचक विजय कौशल महाराज ने गुरु तत्व को हिंदू दर्शन का मूल तत्व बताते हुए कहा कि जैसे बिना चिकित्सक की अनुमति दवाई नहीं लेनी चाहिए वैसे ही गुरु के निदेश के कोई भी राम को नहीं पा सकता। भक्ति की सार्थकता कलयुग में केवल नाम जाप से ही हो जाती है। भले नाम जपने में मन न भी लगे तब भी भागवान भक्त को इसका फल देता है।

संत प्रवर ने राम नाम के अमृत को कंठ में सदैव रखने की सलाह शिव के विषयान का पुरात स्मृते हुए दी। उन्होंने कहा कि शिव विष को इसलिए पी सके क्योंकि उनके कंठ में पहले से ही राम नाम का अमृत विद्यमान था। पाप और भोग का प्रवेश द्वार ओख है इसलिए प्रभु का दर्शन ओखों से नहीं हटाय से हो पाता है। प्रभु प्रयास से नहीं बल्कि भक्ति के प्रसाद से संभव हो पाता है। राम कथा वास्तव में हीर का व्यापार है। हीर के व्यापारी सब्जों बालों की तरह आवाजें लगाकर हीर नहीं बेचते। सांसारिक पदार्थ छोटे सुख है। श्री राम की प्राप्ति भाग्य शालियों को मिलती है। किजय हमला कर दिया।

गुरुनानक जयंती धूमधाम से मनाई

किच्छा, 2 दिसंबर। स्थानीय श्री गुरु सिंह सभा में सिख प्रेय के प्रथम गुरु गुरुनानक देव का 532 वां प्राउत्सव बड़े धूमधाम से संपन्न हुआ। कार्यक्रम में सब्द कीर्तन में बाहर से आये अनेक रागी जयों ने शिरकत की। दीवान खल सजवाया गया तथा गुरु का अष्ट लंकार विरासु किया गया व्यवस्था करने में जसवंत सिंह, बलवंत सिंह, सुजोत सिंह बग्गा, सुजोत सिंह सिंघाना, डा.मेहर सिंह कायरा, दिलीप सिंह धारोवाल, अजीत सिंह गंभीर, हरजिंदर सिंह, गप्पी, प्यारे लाल अरोरा, निमल सिंह, हंसपाल आदि मुख्य रूप से रहे।

कौशल ने समुद्र से राम नाम के पत्थर की तैरते के प्रसंग के माध्यम से बताया कि राम से बड़ा राम का नाम होता है। इसीलिए तो जब स्वयं राम ने अपने हाथ से पत्थर सागर में डाले तो वह नहीं तैर सके। राम की महिमा कम है। राम के नाम की महिमा सर्वोच्च है। भक्त हनुमान जैसे होना चाहिए जो मुक्ति का भी उपयोग करे क्योंकि संसार युक्ति से चलता है। संत प्रवर ने कहा कि हनुमान हर कोई हो सकता है और भागवान को अपना श्रेणी बना सकता है। उन्होंने कथा वाचकों पर प्रहार करते हुए कहा कि कथावाचकों को भेंट देने की प्रथा शंकर ने प्रारंभ की थी किंतु वह नाम दान था। अब कथा वाचक भीतिक वस्तुएं भेंट स्वरूप पाते हैं यह लैन देन है। इससे प्रभु नहीं मिल पाते तब से नहीं बल्कि मन से राम कथा सुनने से वह फलदायी होती है। कथा के दूसरे दिन यजमान सनातन धर्म सभा के अध्यक्ष हरीचंद्र मिश्रा, पवन अग्रवाल, गोपाल भक्षीन एवं श्याम सुंदर चंद रहे। आरती बाल का पूजन हनुमान चौधरी, ज्ञानचस्पति मिश्रा, डा.आर.एस.रहेजा, मोहन अरोरा, अपर जिला जज संवेश कुमार गुप्ता, रानीखे सिंघला एडवोकेट, अशोक जायसवाल ने किया।

कब्रियत एक रोग लक्षण

चबाइए

परगो-लॅक्स

जुलाब की मिठी गोली

कुल शुल्क* में कमी

1.8% से 0.8% गृहकर्णों पर

अब ऑफर 31 दिसम्बर 2001 तक बढ़ा दी गई है.

*भोरेसिंह तथा प्रभासनिधि शुल्क

HDFC

Apply online at hdfc.com

Lucknow Tel: 2655814, 2655815, 2655816, 2655817, 2655818, 2655819, 2655820, 2655821, 2655822, 2655823, 2655824, 2655825, 2655826, 2655827, 2655828, 2655829, 2655830, 2655831, 2655832, 2655833, 2655834, 2655835, 2655836, 2655837, 2655838, 2655839, 2655840, 2655841, 2655842, 2655843, 2655844, 2655845, 2655846, 2655847, 2655848, 2655849, 2655850, 2655851, 2655852, 2655853, 2655854, 2655855, 2655856, 2655857, 2655858, 2655859, 2655860, 2655861, 2655862, 2655863, 2655864, 2655865, 2655866, 2655867, 2655868, 2655869, 2655870, 2655871, 2655872, 2655873, 2655874, 2655875, 2655876, 2655877, 2655878, 2655879, 2655880, 2655881, 2655882, 2655883, 2655884, 2655885, 2655886, 2655887, 2655888, 2655889, 2655890, 2655891, 2655892, 2655893, 2655894, 2655895, 2655896, 2655897, 2655898, 2655899, 2655900, 2655901, 2655902, 2655903, 2655904, 2655905, 2655906, 2655907, 2655908, 2655909, 2655910, 2655911, 2655912, 2655913, 2655914, 2655915, 2655916, 2655917, 2655918, 2655919, 2655920, 2655921, 2655922, 2655923, 2655924, 2655925, 2655926, 2655927, 2655928, 2655929, 2655930, 2655931, 2655932, 2655933, 2655934, 2655935, 2655936, 2655937, 2655938, 2655939, 2655940, 2655941, 2655942, 2655943, 2655944, 2655945, 2655946, 2655947, 2655948, 2655949, 2655950, 2655951, 2655952, 2655953, 2655954, 2655955, 2655956, 2655957, 2655958, 2655959, 2655960, 2655961, 2655962, 2655963, 2655964, 2655965, 2655966, 2655967, 2655968, 2655969, 2655970, 2655971, 2655972, 2655973, 2655974, 2655975, 2655976, 2655977, 2655978, 2655979, 2655980, 2655981, 2655982, 2655983, 2655984, 2655985, 2655986, 2655987, 2655988, 2655989, 2655990, 2655991, 2655992, 2655993, 2655994, 2655995, 2655996, 2655997, 2655998, 2655999, 2656000, 2656001, 2656002, 2656003, 2656004, 2656005, 2656006, 2656007, 2656008, 2656009, 2656010, 2656011, 2656012, 2656013, 2656014, 2656015, 2656016, 2656017, 2656018, 2656019, 2656020, 2656021, 2656022, 2656023, 2656024, 2656025, 2656026, 2656027, 2656028, 2656029, 2656030, 2656031, 2656032, 2656033, 2656034, 2656035, 2656036, 2656037, 2656038, 2656039, 2656040, 2656041, 2656042, 2656043, 2656044, 2656045, 2656046, 2656047, 2656048, 2656049, 2656050, 2656051, 2656052, 2656053, 2656054, 2656055, 2656056, 2656057, 2656058, 2656059, 2656060, 2656061, 2656062, 2656063, 2656064, 2656065, 2656066, 2656067, 2656068, 2656069, 2656070, 2656071, 2656072, 2656073, 2656074, 2656075, 2656076, 2656077, 2656078, 2656079, 2656080, 2656081, 2656082, 2656083, 2656084, 2656085, 2656086, 2656087, 2656088, 2656089, 2656090, 2656091, 2656092, 2656093, 2656094, 2656095, 2656096, 2656097, 2656098, 2656099, 2656100, 2656101, 2656102, 2656103, 2656104, 2656105, 2656106, 2656107, 2656108, 2656109, 2656110, 2656111, 2656112, 2656113, 2656114, 2656115, 2656116, 2656117, 2656118, 2656119, 2656120, 2656121, 2656122, 2656123, 2656124, 2656125, 2656126, 2656127, 2656128, 2656129, 2656130, 2656131, 2656132, 2656133, 2656134, 2656135, 2656136, 2656137, 2656138, 2656139, 2656140, 2656141, 2656142, 2656143, 2656144, 2656145, 2656146, 2656147, 2656148, 2656149, 2656150, 2656151, 2656152, 2656153, 2656154, 2656155, 2656156, 2656157, 2656158, 2656159, 2656160, 2656161, 2656162, 2656163, 2656164, 2656165, 2656166, 2656167, 2656168, 2656169, 2656170

A white, cylindrical water heater with a yellow and blue 'OPTIMA' label and a 'Sunflame' logo at the bottom. It has two pipes at the base. The background is a light blue surface with many small, dark bubbles.

Kya Bath Hai!

PUF ईन्सुलेशन जो ISI मापदण्ड से भी

30% अधिक ऊर्जा की बचत करता है।

इन्सर्टेट, 15,25,35 व 50 लीटर साइज में उपलब्ध।

सुरक्षा के लिए मल्टी-लेवल उपाय।

अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा के लिए तांबे की टंकी।

with
PUF
INSULATION
Saves energy

Sunflame
Just what you want

DISTRIBUTOR : U.P. MARKETING GHAZIABAD PH.: 4797210 (O) 4735103

GHAZIABAD : Navyug Market - V.K. Electronics & Electricals, Ekta Electricals, New Gandhi Nagar - Dus Enterprises MEERUT (Cantt) : Sedar &

- Jolly Shopping Center, Mahesh Ji & Son's MEERUT : P.L. Sharma Road - Nicco Agencies HAPUR : Subzi Bazar - Mool Chand, Vinod Chand

BAREILLY : Civil Line - Kitchen Selection, Ahuja Home Appliances MORADABAD : Bazar Ganj - Crockery Emporium, Jain Crockeries.

हिन्दुओं पर अत्याचार के विरोध में भाजयमो का प्रदर्शन

WARRA, AGRA (San), Ph. 35182.
 (Kamla Nagar), Ph. 580405, (Diamond Market), Ph. 593230, **BAREILLY** (Civil Lines), Ph. 42607.
JDAYUN (Near Police Line Ground), Ph. 2895.
 52508, **HAPUR**: Ph. 303845, 313246, **HATHRAS**
 (Hathras), Ph. 501488, **MEERUT**: Ph. 527776, 52882,
 0260, 314105, (Mandi Chowk), Ph. 317443, 31443.
HAZIPUR, MUZAFFAR NAGAR: Ph. 401291, **PILIBHIT**
SAHARANPUR: Ph. 723101, **SHAHJAHAN PUR**
 (Hathras), Ph. 650779, **HALDWANI**: Ph. 50513, 5003.
PH: Ph. 432062, 438999, **KASHIPUR**: Ph. 7825.
 (R Road), Ph. 35346, 35035, (Mallital), Ph. 3253.
SINGH: Ph. 43286, 41286.

सर्वोत्तम
खिलाताब

ज
क
घंटे

न्यूज चैनल

के सर्वोत्तम न्यूज चैनल का खिलाताब जीता।
क और नम्बर एक पुरस्कार।

लधियाघाटी क्षेत्र के युवकों का सामाजिक बुराइयों के खिलाफ संघर्ष का ऐलान

जागरण कार्यालय, लोहाघाट (चम्पावत)

2 दिसम्बर

जनपद में सामाजिक पिछड़े समझे जाने वाले लधियाघाटी क्षेत्र के समस्त युवक युवती मंगल दलों द्वारा संगठित रूप में क्षेत्र के चारोंमुखी विकास के लिए शराब तथा जुए जैसी सामाजिक बुराइयों के खिलाफ जंग का ऐलान कर दिया है।

क्षेत्र के तामांग गांवों से आये सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, युवक एवं युवती मंगल दलों के सदस्यों तथा आम नागरिकों की रोडसाहब में देवेन्द्र सिंह मेहता की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में सभी वक्ताओं द्वारा एक स्वर से समाज में जुए एवं शराब के जहर को घोलने के प्रयास करने वालों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय लिया गया। वक्ताओं ने कहा कि विगत पाँच दशकों से चली आ रही जिस बुराई का उन्होंने उन्मूलन किया था, कुछ स्वामी तब अपने लाभ के लिए पुनः जुए

और शराब को क्षेत्र के सीधे एवं सहज लोगों के समक्ष परोसने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। बैठक में इस बात पर चिंता जताई कि क्षेत्र में न्यून संख्या में कार्यरत कर्मचारी, राजस्व विभाग के पटवारी, स्कूलों के बजुर्ग शिक्षक भी इन बुराइयों के खिलाफ लड़ने के बजाय या तो उदासीन है या स्वयं इन प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा देने में लगे हैं। वक्ताओं ने सचेत करते हुए चेतावनी दी है कि यदि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी शिक्षक अथवा ग्रामीण इस प्रकार के कार्यों में लिप्त होकर इन बुराइयों को प्रोत्साहित करेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ सामाजिक एवं कठोर प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही की जाएगी। वक्ताओं ने जहाँ प्रशासनिक सहयोग के लिए उपजिलाधिकारी लोहाघाट आरएसन्याल का आभार व्यक्त किया, वहीं अपने ही क्षेत्र के बजुर्ग लोगों द्वारा इस मुद्दे में अर्पित सहयोग न देने पर चिंता व्यक्त की गयी। इस दिशा में संगठन के

संरक्षक मोहन चन्द्र टिस्टाई से पूर्व की भाँति अपना सक्रिय सहयोग देते रहने की आकांक्षा व्यक्त की गयी। वक्ताओं ने संगठन को एकता के साथ मजबूती प्रदान कर इसे कमजोर बनाने वाले तत्वों को लधियाघाटी युवक महासंघ बनाकर मुँहोटी जूनाब देने का संकल्प लिया गया। राजेन्द्र सिंह भुवाल के संचालन में आयोजित इस बैठक के मुख्य अतिथि ई खर्कवाल थे। सभी को गोलघाट सभा संरक्षक हिमन्त सिंह, पुरेवा के युवक मंगल दल सचिव उत्तम सिंह, पूर्व सैनिक बलवंत सिंह बोहरा, युवक मंगल दल चौधुरी, के अध्यक्ष छत्रपाल सिंह मेहता, सचिव राजेन्द्र सिंह बोहरा, युवक एवं महिला मंगल दलों के संरक्षक एम.सी.टिस्टाई, समाज सेवी पान सिंह भुवाल, प्रेम सिंह, बचो सिंह, शेर सिंह, त्रिलोक सिंह, त्रिलोक बोहरा, यदु सिंह, भागवान सिंह, प्रकाश सिंह बोहरा आदि ने संबोधित किया।

जो निष्कलंक हो, वही ईश्वर : बिशप

बाजपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। स्थानीय सेंट मेरी स्कूल के प्रांगण में निष्कलंक माता उत्सव धूम धाम से मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर बिशप एथेनो फर्नांडीज के नेतृत्व में विश्व शांति के लिए प्रार्थना सभा का आयोजन किया गया।

इस अवसर पर सर्वे धर्म सभा को सम्वोधित करते हुए बरेली डायस के बिशप एथेनो फर्नांडीज ने कहा कि ईश्वर वह होता है जो निष्कलंक हो जो अपने भक्त की पीड़ा को जानता हो सत्य के मार्ग पर चलने के लिए प्रेरित करता हो जो दुसरे के दुख के लिए उन का दुख स्वयं सहन करता हो ऐसे प्रभु का हमें स्मरण करना चाहिए। बिशप एथेनो फर्नांडीज ने आगे कहा कि पूरे विश्व में अराजकता का वातावरण है। प्राप्त बड़ रहे हैं मनुष्य स्वामी होता जा रहा है। भक्ति भाव कम हो रहा है। ऐसे में आवश्यकता है भक्ति भाव पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है। समाज को नई दिशा देने की इसलिए हम सबको चाहिए कि भगवान यीशु के चतुर्थे मार्ग पर चले सत्य का मार्ग अपनायें।

इससे पूर्व आज़े प्रातः सेंट मेरीज चर्च में आने से साढ़े दस बजे तक प्रार्थना सभा का आयोजन किया गया। तत्पश्चात चर्च से विद्यापीठ तक निष्कलंक माता का जुलूस निकाला गया व भागवान यीशु का स्मरण किया गया। कैथोलिक, क्राइस्टियन आफ इंडिया के सदस्य जान विकटर द्वारा मेला उत्सव में आये भक्तों व डाइस पदाधिकारियों व फादर्स का आभार प्रकट किया। इस अनुसर पर मेले का भी आयोजन भी किया। प्राथना सभा व मेले में फादर पायस बेली, फादर जेम्स बरेली, फादर सत्यफादर बरेली, फादर वैक्सिज राजहारापुर, फादर जोतियन बरेली, फादर राबर्ट सिस्टर सावित्रा, सिस्टर प्रभा, सिस्टर शैली, सिस्टर नोरमा रामपुर, उत्तरांचल प्रधानाचार्य परिपद के अध्यक्ष मोहन नारायण सहित पैकड़ी लोग उपस्थित थे।

अम्बेडकर परिनिर्वाण दिवस

6 को मनाया जाएगा

हल्द्वारी, 2 दिसम्बर। उत्तरांचल प्रदेश शोधित मुक्ति संगठन के तत्वावधान में आगामी 6 दिसम्बर को बरेली रोड स्थित अम्बेडकर पार्क में प्रातः साढ़े नौ बजे अम्बेडकर परिनिर्वाण दिवस मनाया जायेगा। यह जानकारी संगठन के महामंत्री डा.कुर दाम ने दी।

लोजपा युवा मण्डल उपाध्यक्ष निष्कासित

बाजपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। युवा लोक जनशक्ति के माण्डवीय अध्यक्ष उमेश गौतम को पार्टी विरोधी गतिविधियों एवं अनुशासनहीनता के कारण पार्टी से निकालासित किया गया है। उक्त जानकारी युवा लोक जनशक्ति के प्रांतीय अध्यक्ष कामरान खान ने दी।

गर्जिया देवी की आरती व भजन-कीर्तनों के कैसेट जारी

रामनगर, 2 दिसम्बर। माँ गर्जिया देवी की सम्पूर्ण व्रत, कथा एवं आरती, भजन-कीर्तन से युक्त आडियो कैसेट का विमोचन गर्जिया मंदिर के पूर्व पुजारी वयोगुद पंडित केशव दत्त पाण्डे द्वारा किया गया।

आडियो कैसेट का विमोचन करते हुए श्री पाण्डे ने मौसम फिल्म के आयोजक मंडल की बधाई देते हुए कहा कि माँ भगवती की कथा का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाना अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है।

गौरलाल है कि उत्तरांचल में माँ भगवती (गर्जिया देवी) पर किशोर द्वारा लिखित इस व्रत कथा को सर्वेद नगी ने जहाँ मूल कथा स्कंध पुराण व शिव पुराण से संकलित किया है, वहीं आडियो कैसेट में श्रीमती कमलेश मिश्रा एवं पं. हरीश सो. मन्दोलिया ने अपने मधुकण्ठ के जूड़ से संगीत को नया आयाम दिया है। मौसम फिल्म रामनगर द्वारा निर्मित यह कैसेट शीघ्र उत्तरांचल के बाजार में अपनी धूम मचायेगी।

भाजपा के शासन में सरकारी धन की बरबादी: महिला मंच

जागरण कार्यालय, नैनीताल

2 दिसम्बर

उत्तराखण्ड महिला मंच ने कहा है कि भाजपा की अन्तर्गत सरकार ने एक वर्ष के कार्यकाल में राज्य की जनता को जहाँ निराशा किया है, वहीं अस्थायी राजधानी और विभागों व मंत्रियों के निजी खातों पर करोड़ों रुपये पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है।

महिला मंच की प्रवक्ता मुन्नी तिवारी ने देहरादून में आयोजित रेली के बाद यहाँ कहा कि राज्य में भाजपा सरकार कोई भी उपलब्धियाँ हासिल करने में असमर्थ रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि गैरसैन्य को राज्य की स्थायी राजधानी बनाने एवं राज्य में धारा 371 व शराब बंदी लागू करने तथा युगपच्छरण काण्ड के दीर्घायों को सजा दिलाने एवं बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार की गारंटी देने सहित तमाम मांगों के सम्पन्न में उत्तराखण्ड महिला मंच द्वारा गत दिनों देहरादून में जोरदार प्रदर्शन किया और मुख्यमंत्री को इस मोटे पाँच पाने यात्रा की नैताया कि कार्यक्रम के तहत कल (आज) प्रातः 8 बजे से पूजन व पाठ, दोपहर एक बजे से चार बजे तक कथा श्रवण होगा। समापन दस दिसम्बर को प्रातः 8 बजे से पूजा, हवन, यज्ञ, भजन व आरती कार्यक्रम होगा।

राजपूत के फिर कुलपति बनने से कुछ खफा तो कुछ की बाछें खिलीं

जागरण कार्यालय हल्द्वारी

2 दिसम्बर

कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो. बलवंत सिंह राजपूत की पुनः नियुक्ति को लेकर कुछ ने नाराजगी जतायी है तो कुछ ने इस निर्णय का पुर-बुर स्वागत किया है।

विश्वविद्यालय के सोनेट सदस्य पूर्व छात्र संघ अध्यक्ष राजेन्द्र खानवाल, कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष सतीश नैनावाल, पूर्व छात्र संघ अध्यक्ष अनुज पाठक, गणेश उपाध्याय तथा हरीश पनेर, रमेश शर्मा व रमेश पाठक आदि अनेक लोगों ने तीर में कुविवि, के कुलपति पद पर आसित शक्ति पूर्व से ही विवादित रहे हैं। उन्होंने कुलपति को नियुक्त को सत्ता प्रविष्टन द्वारा प्रेषित बताते हुए कुलपति पर सस्पेंड अनुरोध है। उनका कहना है कि श्री राजपूत पूर्व में भी काफी विवादित रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार गडवाल विश्वविद्यालय से उन्हें हटाया भी जा चुका है। लिहाजा भाजपा सरकार ने उन्हें पुनः चार्ज देकर विश्वविद्यालय की गरिमा व प्रतिष्ठा को काफी ठेस पहुँचायी है। साथ ही उन्होंने कुलपति द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय कार्य परिपद के सदस्य सुश्री डालकोटी व रवीन्द्र पंत पर कार्रवाई किये जाने के बयान को हास्यास्पद भी कहा है। इधर अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद की

बरेली सीधी बस सेवा न होने से यात्रियों की फजीहत

रामआसेर भादुज, सितारगंज

2 दिसम्बर

परिवहन निगम द्वारा सितारगंज से बरेली के लिए कोई बस सेवा प्रारम्भ न किये जाने को लेकर क्षेत्रवासियों में ख़ासा रोष व्याप्त है। यहाँ से बरेली को सीधी बस सेवा न होने से यात्रियों को भारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

ज्ञात रहे वर्ष 1963 से 1968 तक सितारगंज से वाया खटौना होकर बरेली को रोडवेज की तीन बसें चलती थीं तब सितारगंज ग्राम सभा तमकसोत तथा और किच्छा तक पक्का मार्ग नहीं था। लोग घोड़ी व बैलगाड़ियों से खाल नदी से जल पनिया होकर किच्छा आया जाता करते थे। इसके उपरान्त क्षेत्रवासियों की पूरजोर मांग पर परिवहन निगम द्वारा कई बार सितारगंज से बरेली तथा किच्छा होकर रोडवेज की बसें का संचालन किया गया लेकिन तब, पयांत यात्रा न होने के कारण बसें दो तीन

माह चलने के बाद बंद कर दी गयी।

अब जबकि सितारगंज नगर पालिका परिषद में तब्दील हो चुका है। नगर के मध्य किच्छा मार्ग पर रोडवेज स्टैंडपैड है और केन्द्रीय राजकीय एवं जनपद के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हजारों कर्मचारी अधिकारी कार्यरत हैं।

राजकीय प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, राजकीय कन्या इण्टर कालेज व राजकीय इण्टर कालेज समेत उत्तरांचल की प्रमुख अनाज मेण्ट्री स्थित है। ऐसे में रोडवेज परिवहन निगम द्वारा सितारगंज से बरेली रोडवेज की बसें का संचालन न करना नगर क्षेत्र की जनता के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार करना है।

सितारगंज से किच्छा, मेलाघाट को लगभग चार दर्जन प्राइवेट बसें हैं, सितारगंज से हल्द्वारी यात्रा चोरगालिया मार्ग पर

लगभग एक दर्जन प्राइवेट बसें, सितारगंज से शक्ति फार्म को लगभग आधा दर्जन प्राइवेट बसें, सितारगंज से पीलीभीत भी दर्जन भर बसें का आवागमन प्रतिदिन होता है। इतना ही नहीं दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, हरिद्वार, शिमला, मुरादाबाद, नैनीताल, लोहाघाट, हल्द्वारी, मेरठ, टनकपुर आदि

महानगरी, नगरी, उपनगरी को रोडवेज की लगभग 80 बसें का आवागमन सितारगंज होकर होता

है।

सितारगंज से बरेली रोडवेज की कोई सीधी बस सेवा न होने के कारण व्यापारियों, मरीजों, कर्मचारियों को यहाँ से प्राइवेट बस द्वारा पुलभट्टा एवं वहाँ से रोडवेज बस द्वारा बरेली तक टुकड़ों में यात्रा करना पड़ती है जिससे यात्रियों को समय व धन की बर्बादी के साथ ही परेशानी भी झेलनी पड़ती है।

विश्व एड्स दिवस मना

हल्द्वारी, 2 दिसम्बर। विश्व एड्स दिवस पर आज यहाँ विभिन्न विद्यालयों में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये गये। इस अवसर पर राजकीय बालिका इण्टर कालेज की छात्राओं ने नगर में रैली भी आयोजित की।

एड्स दिवस पर आज यहाँ राजकीय बालिका इण्टर कालेज की छात्राओं ने नगर में जन चेतना रैली निकाली तथा बाद में विद्यालय में एड्स पर पोस्टर एवं भाषण प्रतियोगिता भी आयोजित की गयी, जिसमें कु. रेखा बोरा, भूम शर्मा, लीलाकली विष्ट, आरुणा मिश्रा, ममता रानी, आरती कुमारी अखिल रही। यह कार्यक्रम प्रधानाचार्य श्रीमती सुषमा सिंह के निदेशन में आयोजित किया गया। इस अवसर पर चन्द्रकला विष्ट, कमला रौतेला, विमला क्वीरा, तारा जांगीणी, सुनीता आर्या व सुमन विष्ट आदि शिक्षिका भी मौजूद थीं। इधर सेंट थेरेसा स्कूल काठगोदाम में भी सड़ मौके पर पोस्टर कार्य का भाषण प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गयी। इस कार्यक्रम में विशालय के प्रधानाचार्य फादर वीना वेंकर ने विद्यार्थियों को एड्स जैसी जानलेवा बीमारी के खंभे में विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी के भाषण प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गयी।

प्रधान की और जागरूकता लाने हेतु व्यापक रूप से प्रचार करने पर बल दिया। इस अवसर पर विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के अलावा बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी मौजूद थे। एड्स दिवस पर नव ज्योति सेवा समिति द्वारा भी एक गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें वक्ताओं ने कहा कि एड्स जैसी जानलेवा बीमारी से बचाव हेतु संस्था व्यापक रूप से प्रचार कार्य करेगी।

नरेन्द्र व कमलेश प्रतिभावान छात्र-छात्रा घोषित

मौलेखाल में मेधावी छात्र अभिनन्दन समारोह

निज प्रतिनिधि मौलेखाल (अल्मोड़ा)

2 दिसम्बर

विकास खंड सल्ट में क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता रहे स्व. कुंदन सिंह बिष्ट की स्मृति में उनके पुत्रों द्वारा आयोजित मेधावी छात्र अभिनन्दन समारोह में नरेन्द्र जोशी को सल्ट क्षेत्र का प्रतिभावान छात्र व कु. कमलेश को सल्ट क्षेत्र की प्रतिभावान छात्रा घोषित करते हुए अल्मोड़ा जिला सहकारी बैंक के अध्यक्ष मोहन सिंह बिष्ट ने पुरस्कर्त किया।

मेधावी छात्र अभिनन्दन कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता करते हुए बतौर मुख्य अतिथि श्री बिष्ट ने कहा कि स्व. कुंदन सिंह बिष्ट सल्ट क्षेत्र में सामाजिक चेतना के आदर्श रहे हैं और उनके परिजनों द्वारा सल्ट क्षेत्र में मेधावी छात्रों के अभिनन्दन का यह कार्यक्रम काफी प्रशंसनीय है।

कार्यक्रम के आयोजक सुरेश बिष्ट ने सल्ट क्षेत्र में पहली बार नव युवक मंगल दल का गठन किया। दिल्ली में प्रवासी संगठन, फल्ला सल्ट भाजपा संगठन तथा सल्ट विभाग द्वारा कोई भी मेधावी छात्रों की नामावली टाट की नहीं भेजी गयी।

कार्यक्रम के दौरान श्री बिष्ट की धर्मपत्नी श्रीमती पुष्पा बिष्ट व महेश बिष्ट ने भी मेधावी छात्र-छात्राओं को शुभ कामनाएं दीं। कार्यक्रम में दिनेश मेहरा, अनूप सिंह, महेश्वर सिंह, जगत तलियाल, प्रताप सिंह, इन्द्र सिंह मानन सिंह, त्रिलोक सिंह, राजेन्द्र सिंह, दयाल सिंह, महेंद्र रावत, पंकज बिष्ट आदि अनेक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता मौजूद थे।

भाजपा की बैठक 5 को

गदरपुर, 2 दिसम्बर। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को एक महत्वपूर्ण बैठक 5 दिसम्बर को किच्छा जिला, मनोज भादुजी, शंकर अलिमथी, गिरिजा शंकर, सदीप रावत, संजय तिवारी, छात्र प्रमुख अमरस आण्डेला, चन्ना बाग, तारा गोक्यमी आदि मौजूद थे। बैठक की अध्यक्षता डा.नरेश तिवारी ने की व संसालन नगर मंत्री हरीश लोहानी ने किया।

कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय परिसर अल्मोड़ा में आयोजित शोध छात्रों की एक बैठक के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति का कार्यक्रम बढुये जाने पर एवं व्यक्त किया गया। कुविवि, परिसर अल्मोड़ा में आज परिसर के शोध छात्रों को एक आम सांस्कृतिक परिपद संयोजक चारु जोशी, उमेश शिष्ट, एड्.कुमार सिंह, गौतम सिंह बिष्ट, छत्रपाल राजेन्द्र दल, नवीन चरण जोशी, अनित गुप्ता, एजू बिष्ट, बालम सिंह बाणी, चंचल सिंह पनेला, दीपक पांडे, पीरूप पंत, सुभाष डेबवाल, रमेश जडौन, मोहन चन्द्र पांडे आदि अनेक छात्रों व पूर्व छात्रसंघ पदाधिकारी व दर्जनों छात्र मौजूद थे।

खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता में पिंगलों व मैगडोस्टेट ने बाजी खिलीं

जागरण कार्यालय, बागेश्वर

2 दिसम्बर

स्वैच्छिक संस्था लोक चेतना मंच के तत्वावधान में आयोजित दो दिवसीय खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता में बाल शिक्षा सदन पिंगलों व रा.इ.का.मैगडोस्टेट ने दूसरी स्थान प्राप्त किया। रा.इ.का.पिंगलों (मैगडोस्टेट) ने लोक चेतना मंच के तत्वावधान में कासा नई दिल्ली के सहयोग से गोमती उदमन क्षेत्र के शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं हेतु दो दिवसीय खेलकूद व सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगिता सम्पन्न हुई, जिसमें प्राथमिकवर्ग कबड्डी में प्राथमिक विद्यालय पिंगलों प्रथम, सरस्वती शिक्षा मंदिर सिमखेत द्वितीय तथा सरस्वती शिक्षा मंदिर पिंगलों तीसरे स्थान पर रहे। कार्यक्रम का संचालन सचिव लोक चेतना मंच हरीश जोशी ने किया।

इस अवसर पर प्रधानाचार्य डी.एन.नैतियाल, प्राचार्य सिंह बिष्ट, गोविन्द सिंह, रमेश पांडेय आदि उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम का संचालन सचिव लोक चेतना मंच हरीश जोशी ने किया।

सितारगंज से बरेली तक रोडवेज की चार बसें चलाये जाने की मांग नगर क्षेत्र की जनता द्वारा जन प्रतिनिधियों एवं रोडवेज परिवहन निगम के अधिकारियों से सम्मुख कई बार उठायी जा चुकी है लेकिन किसी भी जन प्रतिनिधि एवं सम्बंधित अधिकारी ने नागरिकों की मांग को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया।

शिवरामिण अकाली दल बादल के प्रदेश उपाध्यक्ष जयदेव त्रिलोक सिंह, सभा व्यापार सभा के कुमाऊं मण्डल प्रभारी मोहन लाल झाय्य, जिला अध्यक्ष रमेश बख्श, किसान कांग्रेस के प्रदेश उपाध्यक्ष सरदार लख्ख सिंह हिल्लन, भाजपा अल्प संख्यक प्रभारी के जिला उपाध्यक्ष सफाज हसन अमरी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी लघु उद्योग प्रकोष्ठ के जिलाध्यक्ष कमल जिन्दल आदि नेताओं ने परिवहन मंत्री से सितारगंज से बरेली लगभग आधा दर्जन रोडवेज की बसें चलाये जाने की मांग की है।

परम्परागत ढंग से बैजनाथेश्वर मंदिर में कार्तिक पूर्णिमा मेला लगा

जागरण कार्यालय, लोहाघाट (चम्पावत)

2 दिसम्बर

चम्पावत जिले के लधियाघाटी क्षेत्र में आठ हजारों हिन्दू की उमड़ा पर सूर्य चौराहों एवं धो जंगल के मध्य लघीनगु घाटी में स्थित बैजनाथेश्वर के मंदिर में परम्परागत रूप से आयोजित कार्तिक पूर्णिमा मेला भागवान शंकर के सिंहसम्बद्ध होने के साथ सम्पन्न हो गया है।

समापन समारोह की अध्यक्षता करते हुए पार्टी विकास खण्ड के ब्लॉक प्रमुख लक्ष्मण सिंह लामाईय ने ब्रह्मलुओं व क्षेत्रवासियों से कहा कि वे एकटुट होकर मंदिर के विकास एवं सौंदर्यीकरण में अपना सहयोग करें, ताकि आगामी समय में इस मेले को विस्तारितकरा किया जा सके। रात दिन चालूनेवाले इस मेले का पूर्वार्द्ध ग्राम सभा खर्च तथा उर्वरार्द्ध भाग रात्रि में लक्ष्मीगु की सूर्य पहाड़ी में मनाया जाता है। रात्रि धो बजे खर्च गांव से प्रस्थान होने वाला भागवान शिव का सिंहसमन टैंक सुबह के समय आठ किमी की चढ़ाई तब तक लक्ष्मीगु के बैजनाथेश्वर मंदिर में पहुँचता है और मंदिर परिक्रमा के उपरान्त सिंहसमन को उसके स्थान में पुनः स्थापित कर दिया जाता है। ब्रह्मलुओं की उनके मन्त्रांजित भक्त प्रदान करने के लिए यह मंदिर अपने क्षेत्र में अल्पाधिक श्रद्धा एवं आस्था का केन्द्र बना हुआ है। इसलिए सुदूरतली अंचलों से कई ब्रह्मलु अपनी

मनौली मंगने के लिए इस पवित्र धाम में आते हैं और कड़के की ठण्ड के बीच रात्रि भर जागरण कर अपनी आस्था को सुदृढ़ करते हैं। मेले में गौली बिरलु, खटेली, पनमई, महिगाड, साल, टाँड, लथेली, गुलेली, पिनाना, तलाड़ी, भिमागु, खर्ई, एवं रोडसाहब कई ग्राम समाजों एवं जनपद के अन्य क्षेत्रों से आये हुए हजारों ब्रह्मलुओं ने भागवान शिव के मंदिर में पूजा अर्चना की। मेले में पक्का कौतन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, लोक गीतों एवं छोछें का आयोजन भी किया गया। हस्तकलाकार पान देव जोशी के कु, हस्त्य व्याघ्र के छोटों एवं सुरिले गीतों ने ब्रह्मलुओं को मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया।

समापन समारोह के अवसर उम्मेर नेता नारायण सिंह मार, बहदुर सिंह फर्नाल, डॉ.एन.विनवाल, खोमाकंद गकुतेटी, अरुणक जगदीश सिंह, गोपाल गिरी, आनन्द जोशी, नवीन सिंह महारना, ने मेले में आये दर्शनार्थियों को संबोधित किया और उनकी शालीनता तथा शान्ति व्यवस्था की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की।

मेले के संभोजन एवं सफाई संचालन में अरुणक चन्द्रशेखर, जीवन सिंह, जगदीश जोशी, गणेश सिंह महारना, विराट सिंह महारना, सखिला गौली, बिरलु, खटेली, पानाई के कई नवयुवकों ने युवक एवं महिला मंगल दलों, बैला के स्काउटों व अभ्युपस्थित सहयोग रहा।

तीन दिवसीय अभिप्रेरण शिविर सम्पन्न

जागरण कार्यालय, पिथौरागढ़


2 दिसम्बर

जिला मुख्यालय से 13 किमी की दूरी पर स्थित ग्राम पंचायत आरसीम तथा दिगतेली की ग्राम शिक्षा समितियों का तीन दिवसीय अभिप्रेरण शिविर यहाँ सम्पन्न हो गया है। संगठन सत्र की संबोधित करते हुए विकास खण्ड विंग के पूर्व प्रमुख पून चन्द पांडे ने न समस्त अभिभावकों, अध्यापकों तथा पामनासियों का आभार व्यक्त किया कि आज स्थापित से अधिक व्यापक अभिहित की सौच विकासित करने की आवश्यकता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधारलाने में ग्राम शिक्षा समिति की भूमिका एक कुशल प्रबंधक की होनी चाहिए।

कार्यशाला में बतौर प्रशिक्षक प्रतिभाकर कर रहे डी.पी.डी.पी. के समन्वयक केशव दत्त भट्ट ने शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता की मानक सम्प्राप्ति में अध्यापक अभिभावक के बीच सार्थक संवाद, जवाबदेही, नियमबद्ध समय-पालन, उपस्थिति, कक्षा कार्य तथा गृह कार्य का निर्यामित निरीक्षण, अनुसूचण पर विशेष बल दिये जाने की आवश्यकता बतायी। समापन सत्र का संचालन करते हुए ब्लॉक संसाधन समूह के प्रशिक्षक

बलवंत भण्डारी ने तीन दिनों के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने बताया कि इस कार्यशाला में विद्यालय की समस्याओं को चिह्नित कर उनका प्राथमिकता के आधार पर समाधान, आदर्श विद्यालय की संरचना, शैक्षिक मान चित्रण, ग्राम शिक्षा योजना, सूचन नियोजन, लिंग भेद एवं बालिका शिक्षा, ग्राम शिक्षा समिति स्वरूप एवं उद्देश्यावलि, अंतर विभागीय संबंधों आदि विषयों पर गतिविधि आधारित चर्चा, परिसर्जक कर्मा गयी। श्री भण्डारी ने बताया कि इन कार्यशालाओं में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था की वास्तविक तस्वीर सामने आ रही है तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध संसाधनों से ही ग्राम शिक्षा समिति को सक्रिय कर प्राथमिक शिक्षा में अपेक्षित मानक सम्प्राप्ति के लिए रणनीति भी इन कार्यशाला में तैयार की जा रही है। कार्यशाला में ग्राम प्रधान, क्षेत्र पंचायत, ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य, तथा अभिभावकों ने सक्रिय सहभागिता निभायी, जिसमें ग्राम प्रधान दिगतेली सुन्दर राम, प्रधानाचार्यक भुवन पाण्डेय, एन.डी.जोशी, राजेश्वर राज, नित्यानंद पाटनी, शिक्षा मित्र, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद सहित तमाम अभिभावक उपस्थित थे।



भारतीय नौसेना

1/2002 बैच के लिए स्टूडेंट्स, रसोइयों और टोपास की भर्ती फरवरी 2002 में होगी।

आवेदन प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि 12 जनवरी 2002 है।

पात्रता शर्तें, चयन प्रणाली, आवेदन कैसे करें और परिलब्धियों का विवरण सभी नौसेना संस्थानों तथा सभी राज्य एवं जिला सैनिक बोर्डों में उपलब्ध है।

आवेदन प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि 12 जनवरी 2002 है।

नौसेना में भर्ती निःशुल्क सेवा है।

darp 2001/1991

जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष ने गांवों का पैदल भ्रमण कर समस्याएं सुनीं

जागरण कार्यालय, चम्पावत

2 दिसम्बर

जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष यदुन सिंह महारना ने अपने दो दिवसीय पैदल भ्रमण के दौरान पुरेवा, गोलघाट, बिवागल गांव, चटसी, मझेडा, किमचुल, क्षेत्र में चौकाले लागाकर जनसमस्याएं सुनीं और उनके निवारण का भरोसा दिलाया।

गांव गांव में जनसमस्याएं सुनने के बाद अध्यक्ष का कामिना विनवागल गांव पहुंचा, जहाँ जूनियर हाईस्कूल का निरीक्षण करने के बाद शालकों ने खेल मैदान तथा शौचालय की समस्याएं बतायीं तथा ग्रामीणों ने ज्ञापन सौंपा। गोलघाट में पहुंचने पर ढोल नागाई व कुल मालाओं से जुहवा देकर दत्त हुए ग्रामीणों ने कहा कि पिछली बार उनके क्षेत्र में कोई जनप्रतिनिधि पहुंचा है। लोगों ने मार्ग, पेयजल,

की समस्या के साथ क्षेत्र में सूखे की स्थिति की भी जानकारी दी। अध्यक्ष ने समस्याओं के निराकरण का भरोसा दिलाया।

चरसी, मझेडा, किमचुल गांवों में चोपल लगाकर जनसमस्याएं सुनी गयीं तथा निर्धन लोगों की झोपड़ी के अंदर जाकर उनकी दशा देखी।

इस दौरान पंचायत अध्यक्ष की ओरेंडे छलछला आयीं। उन्होंने लोगों को भरोसा दिलाया कि वह जरूर कुछ करेंगे। भ्रमण में उनके साथ पूर्व प्रमुख भगोश भट्ट, जेष्ठ प्रमुख कुष्णा नंद भट्ट, हयात बोहरा, प्रभुन दरबार सिंह, गंगा सिंह भुवाल, शंकर दत्त, यदुन चन्द्र, मदन सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर जोशी, प्रधान विलोन्त डबाली, पानदेव, भवदेव, श्याम गिरी, पान गिरी, बड़ी रत आदि थे।

‘सुबह ने होते ही, पहले आकाश को संवारा’

जागरण कार्यालय, रानीखेत (अल्मोड़ा)

2 दिसम्बर

शैलेश मटियानी सांस्कृतिक मंच द्वारा वयोगुद चित्रकार, कवि भैरव दत्त जोशी का एकल काव्यपाठ कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। एकल काव्यपाठ में श्री जो